No 61,060

THE TIMES

TUESDAY OCTOBER 20 1981

Price twenty pence

Clash may be avoided at summit

President Reagan will face the most critical audience of his presidency when he addresses the North-South economic summit in Cancun, Mexico, this week. There have been forecasts of a United States-Third World confrontation over aid and other issues but American and Third World representatives believe this can be avoided. In Florence, Mr Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission, gave warning of a clash between Europe and the United States over tackling world hunger Pages 10 and 14

Ambition 'led to murder of wife'

A surgeon and his mistress murdered his wife because she stood in the way of their ambitions, it was alleged at Middlesbrough Crown Court. They were said to have given her a dangerous drug over several months to cause a fatal illness Page 4

Williams chosen to fight Crosby

Mrs Shirley Williams was adopted last night as the Social Democratic Party candidate with Liberal backing for the Conservative-held seat of Crosby. She told her adoption meeting that the despair and desperation of the Conservative Party was now self-evident

Croydon contest, page 2

£17.1m profit rise for M & S

Marks and Spencer reports a pretax profit increase of £17.1m but a top retail executive gave a warning that a general upturn in retail sales is unlikely before the middle of next year as the consumer recession follows that experienced by the manufacturers Page 19

Three win Nobel physics prize

Two Americans and a Swede won the 1981 Nobel Prize in physics for refining methods of studying atoms with spectroscopes. Another American shared the chemistry award with a Japanese professor. The awards underlined a continued American dominance in the Nobel science categories Page 12

Jobless better off in Europe

Unemployed Britons are considerably poorer than their counterparts in most of Europe, new figures show. The value of unemployment benefit compared to wages has fallen since 1979, and is lower than in July, 1948, when national insurance was introduced Page 4

Judge summons newspaper

A representative from the *Sunday Express* was ordered by the judge to appear before the court in the Downs syndrome baby murder trial today to explain an article by Sir John Junor, the editor, after a complaint by counsel defending Dr Leonard Arthur Page 3

Trethowan £50 licence hopes

Nothing would give Sir Ian Trethowan more satisfaction than the announcement by the Government next month of a £50 licence fee. Starting his final year today as Director-General of the BBC, Sir Ian talks of his struggles and hopes Page 16

Windscale leak inquiry set up

An urgent examination of the way nuclear incidents are reported, was announced by the Energy Department after a leak at Windscale. Mr John Moore, Under-Secretary of State, said the leak of iodine 131 was not a hazard

Parliamentary report, page 6

State share of North Sea oilfields up for auction

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

The Government is to auction off large tracts of state-controlled oil resources in the North Sea and break the British Gas Corporation's supply monopoly on sales to industry.

The sale of a majority stake in the British National Oil Corporation's production operations and the proposed bringing of offshore oil activities of British Gas into the private sector are likely to yield an estimated £1,500m, and possibly more, for the Exchequer.

Details of the Government's disposal plans were outlined to MPs yesterday by Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, who called it the biggest programme of privatization ever to come before Parliament. The announcement was greeted by howls of dismay from the Opposition and was immediately attacked by trade union leaders.

Unperturbed, Mr Lawson told a press conference: "On oil, the measures amount to nothing less than the privatization of the North Sea. It is private enterprise which made the North Sea the outstanding success that it is, and it is the private sector which is the key to its continued success."

Mr Lawson's proposal reflects the Government's new determination to press ahead with measures to roll back the frontiers of state intervention in industry.

The move coincides with the announcement of the sale of the National Freight Corporation to a consortium of managers and employees.

The road haulage, warehousing and distribution conglomerate with 25,000 employees and 15,000 lorries will be sold in the new year for £53.5m, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, told Parliament. But after topping up the company's pension fund by £47m, only £6.5m will be left as net proceeds for the Government (Details, page 19).

Legislation on the disposal of BNOC's oil producing business to the private sector will be introduced next year. The Government will retain an as yet unspecified minority holding.

BNOC has interests in nine offshore fields, six of which are already in production and which contain estimated recoverable reserves of 800 million barrels equivalent to 7 per cent of total reserves in the British sector of the North Sea. BNOC also has extensive interests in other areas now being explored.

Mr Lawson, who last week issued a directive to British Gas to dispose of its stake in the Wytch Farm oil field in Dorset, is also to invoke powers to sell off the corporation's substantial offshore oil interests. They include interests in the Beryl, Montrose, Fulmar, Hutton and North West Hutton fields.

The front runners in the bidding are expected to include Shell, BP, Texaco, Conoco and Occidental Petroleum.

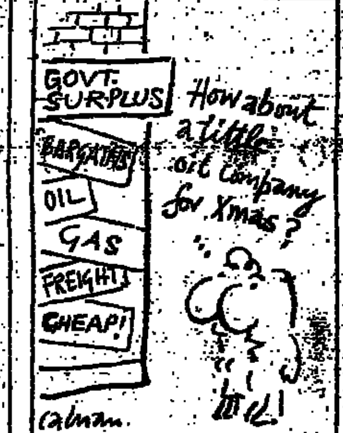
Those powers will also enable the Government to require British Gas to sell off its 900 gas showrooms which have a turnover of £250m.

This proposal has already been strongly opposed both by Sir Denis Rooke the gas corporation's chairman and by trade unions in the gas industry. The plans are being deferred and Mr Lawson is claiming that lack of parliamentary time for the complex safety legislation required was the reason.

Mr Lawson will also be introducing measures to end British Gas's unique statutory rights over the purchase and sale of gas to industry. He said that these "outdated privileges" had acted as a serious disincentive to gas exploration and development in the United Kingdom sector of the North Sea, with British companies being deprived of gas supplies. British Gas will retain its monopoly over the supply of gas to domestic consumers, and the development of its Rough and Morecambe Bay gas fields will also be unaffected. But its financial targets and the structure of the present gas levy will have to be recast.

Mr Lawson confirmed that the Government still intended to launch the long promised North Sea oil bonds.

Parliamentary report, page 6
The big sell-off, page 21



Cabinet may be forced to cut spending further

By Frances Williams

The Cabinet meeting today to thrash out public spending plans for next year could cut short the brief and unhappy life of the Government's medium-term financial plan—the keystone of its economic policy for bringing down inflation and cutting taxes.

Failure to curb a projected £6,500m to £7,000m overshoot on the £110,000m of public spending originally planned for 1982-83 will leave the strategy dangerously off course.

The public expenditure White Paper published in March alongside the Budget gave spending totals in constant 1980 survey prices. This had spending in 1982-83 falling 1.6 per cent in volume terms to £78,000m from £79,000m in 1981-82 (equivalent to £104,000m in cash terms).

But no decisions had then been taken on where the cuts were to fall. This was left to the autumn public spending review. Now, however, ministers are faced with the prospect of making a 6 per cent cut in programmes to stick to the original plans.

As much as half the overshoot represents departments putting in bids for programmes not sanctioned by Cabinet.

The Department of Employment's £1,500m youth employment package aimed at taking all youngsters off the dole queue by 1983 through training and education has been agreed in principle by the Cabinet. This is likely to lead to more spending in 1982-83 in addition to the £700m for youth employment measures announced by the Prime Minister just before the recess.

Ministers are also committed to spending more on the coal industry to avert pit closures. About two-fifths of the projected overspending results from bids from recession-hit state industries for higher borrowing limits to finance approved investment plans.

The remainder comes from existing programmes such as defence and local authority spending turning out to be higher than the Government allowed. This is partly because inflation is, and will be, higher than was forecast. Higher unemployment has also swelled projected social security benefits.

The Chancellor has threatened to raise taxes if the public spending cuts he wants are not made.

Britain explains absence from Dayan funeral

By David Spanier

No British Minister attended the funeral of Moshe Dayan in Israel on Sunday because of practical difficulties, the Foreign Office said yesterday. Mr Patrick Moberly, the Ambassador, who was on leave in Sinai, was out of contact, so the Government was represented by Mr Michael Pike, the Consul-General.

No disrespect was intended to the memory of Mr Dayan, the Foreign Office said. Mr Moberly returns to the Embassy in Tel Aviv today.

Last night Mr Pike said Mr Moberly could not be located in Sinai and knew nothing about the funeral arrangements. He was in a remote area and could not hear the radio. The first time Mr Pike spoke to him was on Sunday, after the funeral.

Leading article, page 15

Walesa pleased by change of leadership

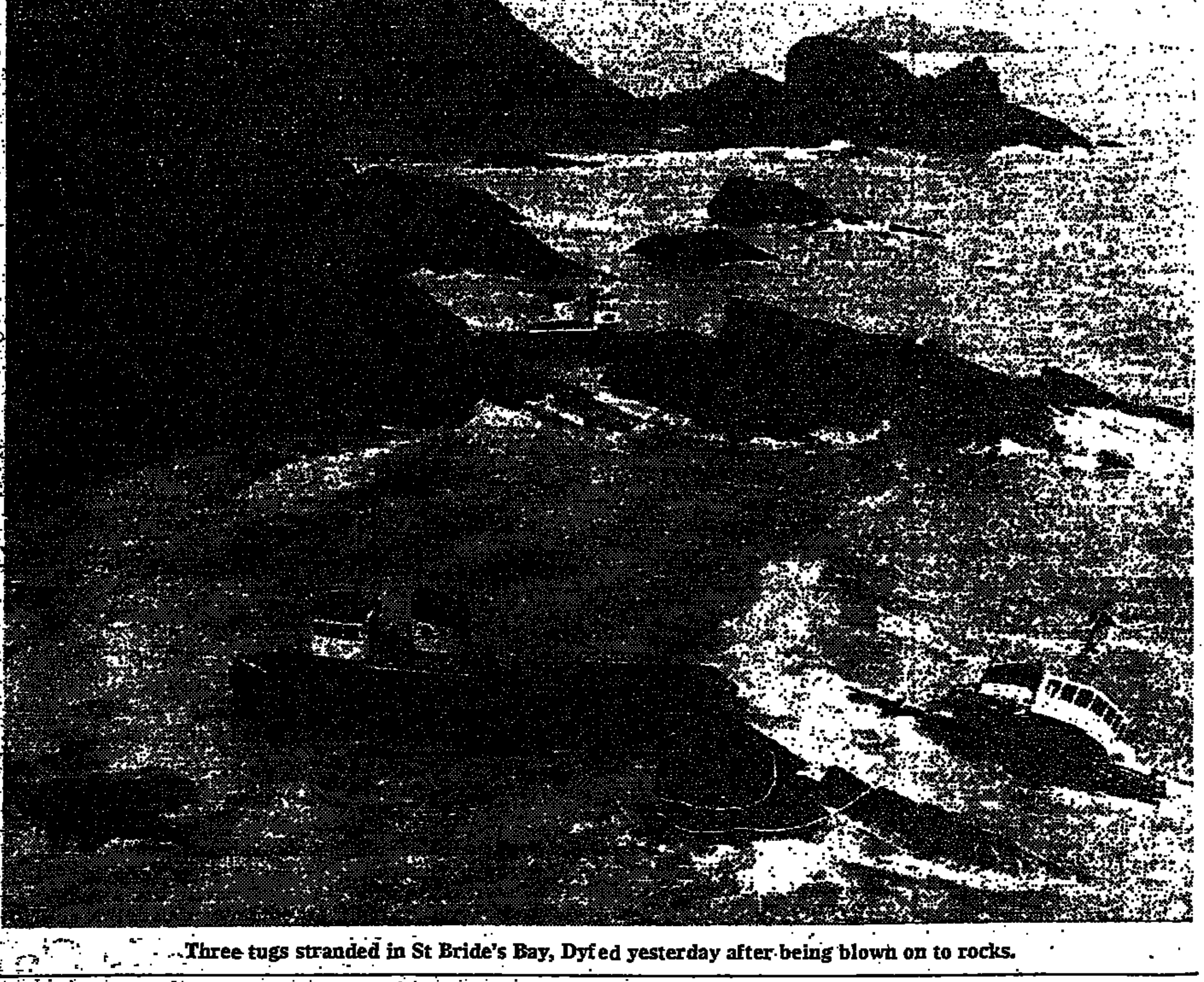
Paris, Oct 19.—Mr Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity, the Polish independent trade union organization today welcomed the change of leadership in Poland, saying Solidarity considered the situation was better than before.

He told a press conference here: "The changes, in the opinion of Solidarity, will not produce unfavourable developments for our movement.

"Solidarity had nothing against Mr Stanislaw Kania, the former Polish Communist Party leader, who was replaced yesterday by General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Asked for his reaction to the Polish Communist Party's call for a ban on strikes to be issued by the *Sejm* (parliament), Mr Walesa said: "We can search for other forms of protest. We can protest in different ways.

Solidarity hopeful, page 8



Three tugs stranded in St Bride's Bay, Dyfed yesterday after being blown on to rocks.

Papandreou assures Washington

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Oct 19

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Socialist leader who has won a landslide victory on a largely anti-American election platform, assured President Reagan today that his Government would give priority to closer links between the Greek and American peoples.

The emphasis was on peoples rather than countries which was the word used by Mr Reagan in his letter of congratulations to Mr Papandreou, but the exchange of messages was significant in itself.

Mr Reagan wished to reassure Mr Papandreou of the importance the United States attached to the links with Greece which had been strengthened by dedication to democracy and alliance in the Western community.

Mr Papandreou said: "We consider it to be one of our primary duties to strengthen these bonds in the interest of democracy, progress and peace."

Probably more significant is the fact the message was conveyed by Mr Monteagle Stearns, the newly-appointed United States Ambassador to Greece, an old personal and family friend of Mr Papandreou.

The latest results of the election give the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) an impressive 12-point lead over the centre-right New Democracy. There were slight gains also for the pro-Soviet Greek Communist Party (KKE).

With fewer than 700 polling stations unaccounted for, some 5.4 million votes were broken down as follows: Pasok 2,600,000 (48 per cent) 174 seats (+81); New Democracy 1,950,000 (36 per cent) 113 seats (—59); KKE 590,000 (11 per cent) 13 seats (+2); others 260,000 (5 per cent) 0 seats (—24).

Profile, page 8
Leading article, page 15

Miners delay pay talks until BL settles claim

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Miners' leaders formally rejected a 7 per cent wage rise offer yesterday but delayed resumption of negotiations to avoid being caught in the pay confrontation between the Government and BL car workers.

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, complained: "Why should we be in the forefront? Why should it be seen so urgent that we are leading?"

Talks between the miners and the National Coal Board will now resume on November 11, on the tacit understanding that the BL wages dispute could be over by then.

Mr Gormley admitted that the state company's pay conflict was "one of the reasons we do not need to hurry", although he predicted that the final settlement would cost more than the £71m currently on offer.

The coal board yesterday spelled out in detail what its unchanged offer would mean for the men. The minimum rate on the surface would rise by £4.25 to £85.10 a week, while the top face workers' basic wage would go up by £6 to £117.95. This would cost £58m in a full year.

In addition, incentive bonus payments for achieving jointly-agreed output targets would rise by £1 a week to £31, making the total increase worth £65m. The other £6m has been set aside for improvements in fringe benefits. The miners want a shorter working week, longer holidays, a long-service bonus and salary status for pitmen.

Mr James Cowan, coal board member for industrial relations, said: "Our offer reflects the situation we are in. The country is in recession. Demand is going down, though we are exporting more.

"We have looked at revenue, costs and the expansion programme and we think that the £71m figure best matches up to the situation we are in. Politics do not enter into it at all."

NUM left-wingers were unusually reticent yesterday, as the official start for the marathon election for a new president gets closer. But Mr Ray Chadburn, president of the Nottinghamshire miners and a moderate contender for the job, insisted: "This particular offer could precipitate a strike. It is totally insulting."

His remark signalled a new stage in the exchange of rhetoric that is bound to build up over the next two months as December 2, polling day, approaches.

Mr Arthur Scargill, leader of the Yorkshire miners, and left contender for the presidency, accused the coal board of revising its original pay offer and so giving less on basic rates and to surface workers.

The question of industrial action must be left to a national delegate conference to which the union was committed, Mr Scargill said.

He added that the coal board were acting as agents of the Government in imposing a wage restraint policy at a time when the miners had increased output by more than 6 per cent and allowed manpower savings of more than £30m a year. Negotiations were at a stalemate.

Left-wingers have set their sights on the presidency and their chances of success received a substantial boost yesterday from the Durham miners.

Mr Tom Callan, president of the Durham pitmen, said his usually moderate coalfield had voted to nominate Mr Scargill.

This is the first right-wing area to back his candidature and it marked a breakthrough in his campaign.

Agreement nearer on Namibia

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Oct 19

A three-stage independence plan for Namibia has been agreed between South Africa and the Western contact group, it was indicated in Windhoek today.

Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, Mr R. F. Botha, Foreign Minister, and General Magnus Malan, Defence Minister, also appear to have indicated to leaders of the internal parties in the territory that it is the final option.

The trio held talks in Windhoek today with internal political leaders and it was apparent tonight there had been a heated exchange of views. But the fact that the Prime Minister flew to Windhoek yesterday signifies the importance the South African Government attaches to discussions which could be the last before a 15-member mission representing the Western contact group on Namibia arrives later this month.

The Western mission results from talks in Zurich in September between a South African delegation and a team led by Dr Chester Crocker, United States assistant Secretary of State for Africa, on breaking the deadlock over the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435

☐ Washington: Dr Crocker will tomorrow begin a visit to nearly a dozen African countries to help win support for the independence plan (AP reports).

Wagner is silenced by Israeli protests

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Oct 19

Richard Wagner's future in Israeli concert halls remained doubtful today as the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's attempt to ease the banned German composer's music into its repertoire foundered.

Mr Zubin Mehta, the conductor, left the podium angrily last night after leading the ensemble through only two bars of the prelude to *Tristan and Isolde* against a cacophony of shrieking protests from concertgoers objecting to the music which the Nazis had used for their self-glorification.

"I will not subject my musicians any more to this kind of circus", the conductor vowed today. However, he added that the orchestra was not giving up. "The music of this great musical genius has got to be played once and for all in Israel which has the finest music loving people in the world", he said. "The timing will have to be very carefully considered."

Mr Mehta played the Wagner music last night as an encore although the orchestra management had been warned by police that hooligan elements with smoke bombs and knives had been plotting disturbances. He said today he had responded to a request by the audience.

Normally, he said, he was called for two curtain calls after a concert but last night the audience refused to go home. He interpreted their assiduous applause as a request for the Wagnerian encore that had been played last week and caused a near riot.

In contrast to last night, the orchestra last week played the entire prelude and love death from the Wagnerian opera despite fist fights and hysterical screaming in the auditorium. "The first night we had to go on," he said. "We had to prove we wanted to play the music."

He said the ovations last night and last week showed the Israeli public overwhelmingly wanted to hear Wagner.

He said the depth of feelings the issue provoked had not been under-estimated but only the noise level. He claimed there had not been many protesters and if supporters had not tried to quieten them the disturbances would have subsided.

Mr Mehta, the orchestra's music director, said it had been decided not to schedule Wagner's music in subscription concerts because it would be forcing people to hear the music. A special concert had been planned but that now appeared impossible. "We were told by the police that the opposition will buy up half the house and will not let the concert take place."

He suggested an educational programme since much of the opposition to Wagner was hypocritical and misinformed. There were young Israelis who believed Wagner had been Hitler's personal friend, he said. He sympathized completely with critics who grew up during the Third Reich in Central Europe.

Meanwhile, Mr Zevulun Hammer, the Minister of Education, called for respect for the feelings of those who had experienced the holocaust and to refrain from playing Wagner's works.



Diplomats express concern at scale of US commitment in Egypt

From Christopher Walker, Cairo, Oct 19

Early next month, a fleet of up to six B52 strategic bombers is expected to fly to Egypt to take part in the month-long joint military exercise between American, Egyptian, Omani and Somali troops, codenamed "bright star".

Coming only weeks after the arrival of the two Awacs surveillance aircraft now on regular patrol along Egypt's border with Libya, the arrival of the bombers will be a further graphic reminder of America's escalating commitment to Egypt, which even before President Sadat's assassination was prompting some European diplomats to draw disturbing parallels with the former United States policy in Iran.

Although the American Embassy in Cairo has only been reopened for seven years since diplomatic relations were severed during the 1967 war, it is already the second largest American diplomatic mission in the world, only exceeded in size by the embassy in London.

Housed in an imposing, colonnaded building guarded by a formidable army of security men, the embassy now employs about 500 diplomats. In addition, several dozen more American military advisers work with the Egyptian Government and a further 50 arrived this week to provide ground back-up for the two Awacs.

Parallels with Iran have been raised not only because of the sheer size of the American presence, but also its human content. Many of the recently arrived American diplomatic, economic, military and intelligence experts formerly served in Tehran.

As *The New York Times* noted with concern this morning, the new deputy chief of mission at the embassy in Cairo is Mr Henry Precht, the man who headed the Iran desk at the State Department during the Iran crisis and who wrote a memorandum on August 1, 1979—three months before the hostages were taken—stating: "We have the impression that the threat to United States Embassy personnel is less now than it was in the spring, presumably it will diminish somewhat further by the end of this year."

Only a short walk from the embassy is another reminder of the American commitment, a gleaming new office building which contains the headquarters of the largest United States aid mission in the world. It employs a staff of 127, with dozens more American consultants working on contract in different parts of Egypt.

Since the Sinai disengagement agreement was negotiated by Dr Henry Kissinger in 1975, American economic and food aid to Egypt has totalled about $1,000m (£555m) a year, making a total of $6,600m. Statistics show that per capita, Egyptians receive more American aid than anybody but the Israelis.

The size of the air programme is one reason for the increased size of America's diplomatic presence. It is supplemented by a substantial five-year military aid programme which began in 1979 — two years after the late President's trip to Jerusalem—and which has been accelerated since his death.

The cost of the programme is difficult to assess, but is between $4,000m and $5,000m. Among the advanced weapons involved are 40 F16 aircraft, 35 F4 Phantom jets, 600 M113 troop carriers, 11 Hawk surface-to-air missile batteries and 311 M60 tanks.

In addition, more than 150 Egyptian military officers have already received military training in the United States, including some of those who failed so noticeably to provide adequate security protection for President Sadat when he was assassinated.

Physical evidence of the American commitment to Egypt will increase further if Congress approves a suggestion made by Sadat before his death that the remote Red Sea base of Ras Banas should become a facility for United States forces at a cost of about $500m.

The extent of American influence on Egyptian life is magnified by the way in which the huge aid programme influences planning decisions made inside key ministries, including electricity, health, irrigation, communications, agriculture and industry.

The spread of American influence has worked as a catalyst for the recent upsurge in support for Islamic fundamentalism. Even inside the large American diplomatic community, there are now voices suggesting privately that further extensions to the American commitment should be handled with more subtlety than in the past.

Muslim threat, page 8

Duffy faces left demand for new AUEW poll

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' executive will today resist demands that *Mr Terence Duffy stands* in a fresh election for the presidency in the wake of an internal appeals court decision that a rule was broken during last year's contest.

A bitter constitutional dispute between the union's right and left wings is certain after a decision by the lay 'final appeals court' of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) that material in last September's issue of the AUEW's journal broke the rule covering elections.

Left-wingers are waiting to see what the right-controlled executive decides in the wake of the finding at its weekly meeting today, but *may consider* legal action if it votes to take no further action.

The final appeals court decided last week at its annual closed session in Eastbourne by seven votes to three that material in the journal praising the leadership of Mr Duffy was a breach of a union rule prohibiting the distribution by candidates or union members of material other than election addresses during elections. It provides that members who do distribute such material may be *disqualified or dealt with* respectively by the executive council.

The appeals court upheld complaints from three left-wing districts, Hatfield and Welwyn, Burnley and Sheffield charging that an editorial and centre page article in the journal, which is edited by Sir John Boyd, the union's general secretary, broke the rule by containing specific praise of the leadership of Mr Duffy.

The centre page spread, which, like the editorial written *by Sir John, appeared shortly* before the ballot for the presidency opened, contained a phrase urging members to "support Terry Duffy and the executive council" against unemployment.

Sir John said last night: "It is absolute nonsense; nothing in the articles influenced Terry Duffy's great victory over seven other candidates. It is warping and a distortion to pretend that a campaign over unemployment which began in the middle of last year could possibly influence the election. It is a distortion of the truth."

Mr Robert Wright, assistant general secretary of the union and the man whom Mr Duffy beat last year to be reelected in an unprecedented first ballot landslide said yesterday: "As far as I am concerned there should be a new ballot with all the candidates. There should be no use of the journal or any other material which favours Mr Duffy or anyone else."

Left-wingers last night were citing as evidence that the executive should act on the left-dominated appeal court's findings the union's rule 20 clause five which says that "it shall be *incumbent upon the* executive council to give immediate effect to the decisions of the appeal court".

The Burnley complaint is understood to have specifically called for Sir John, as the union's returning officer, to declare Mr Duffy disqualified.

Mr Wright, who claimed that the scale of Mr Duffy's victory last year went against the trend of some other elections where the left fared better, added that he did not normally favour rushing off to the courts.

In an initial reaction, Mr Duffy said the appeals court decision did not surprise him since it was in "communist hands". He added: "The only *complaint I have heard of is* that the Communist Party in the union were hit so hard they are still dancing.

New pledge on Civil Service pay

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The Government is to take the unusual step of making a statement in Parliament tomorrow on Civil Service pay in an attempt to boost flagging morale among civil servants after the five-month campaign of selective strikes earlier this year.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, *Minister* of State at the Civil Service Department, will make a detailed statement in view of the Government's decision that a 4 *per cent broad* limit would be set for pay increases this year in the public services.

The Government at the end of the strikes promised that negotiations this winter would be conducted without predetermined cash limits.

Mr Hayhoe will emphasize that the 4 per cent figure is not a set limit but the overall increase which the Government would like to see in its pay bill. He will be replying to a question from Mr Dennis Canavan, Labour MP for Stirlingshire, West.

Senior Whitehall officials recognize that the September announcement has led to suspicion among civil servants, and particularly *their union* leaders, that the 4 per cent will apply to them despite the agreement with the Government.

After the strikes morale in the Civil Service slumped to an all-time low and Whitehall is keen to offer reassurance as a means of persuading its 530,000 white collar staff that it is not hostile to them.

Today the unions will discuss their claim for next year at a meeting of the major policy committee of the Council of Civil Service Unions.

Police given guidelines on CS gas

By Tony Samstag

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said yesterday that guidelines for the use of CS gas and plastic bullets had been issued to the police.

In a Commons written reply to a question by Mr William Montgomery, Conservative MP for Altrincham and Sale, Mr Whitelaw said the guidelines took "particular account of the lessons to be learnt from the use of CS gas in Toxteth".

Earlier this month a Home Office working group recommended that police in Britain should be free to use both devices, despite their dangers, but only as a last resort.

Under the rules a public warning of the use of baton rounds or CS gas is to be given "wherever practicable", and that use must depend on the permission of the chief police officer or deputy. Only CS *equipment and baton rounds* and riot guns of a type authorized by the Home Office may be used, and then only under the command of a trained officer.

Mr Whitelaw said it had also been agreed that the controversial 12-bore Ferret cartridges, which caused all the known civilian injuries in the Liverpool riots last July, should not to be used again.

Mr Whitelaw implied that the guidelines were based on the report by Mr Kenneth Oxford, *Chief Constable of Merseyside*, on his inquiry into the use of CS during the riots. The Home Secretary said he was in no doubt that the decision to use CS as a last resort was necessary and justified.

Similarly, CS or baton rounds in future were to be used "only as a last resort where conventional methods of policing have been tried and failed".

Rumblings of revolt among Tory dissidents

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Conservative MPs who are unhappy oevr the Government's economic policies held a series of private discussions on their *return to Westminster yesterday* to consider ways of putting pressure on the Prime Minister to change her strategy.

With the Cabinet meeting *today to discuss big savings in* public expenditure programmes, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was warned of a revolt by backbenchers *if he attempts to* raise extra revenue in an early Budget by increases on petrol and alcohol.

The mood of the dissident Tories was appropriately summed up by Mr Patrick Cormack, MP for Staffordshire, South West, who told *The Times*: "Those of us who question the wisdom of the Government's economic policy were not answered at Blackpool and remain profoundly depressed by the obdurate attitude of the hardliners, who seem quite content to contemplate any sacrifice to maintain doctrinal *purity, a strange posture for a* Tory."

There is no obvious coordination of the "wets'" campaign, but their tactics will clearly be *influenced by the outcome of* the Croydon, North West, by-election on Thursday, and the attitude of the Cabinet to the Chancellor's request for *substantial savings*.

If the firm monetarist line is maintained, it was said yesterday to be all the more likely that Mr Geoffrey Rippon would be "*drafted*" *to challenge Mrs* Margaret Thatcher for the leadership.

Meanwhile Sir Ian Gilmour, one of the former ministers who *spoke in Blackpool last week*, issued an unusual statement of support for Mr John Butterfill, the Conservative candidate at Croydon, in which he conspicuously omitted to mention government policies.

"If the people of Croydon *stick to essentials on Thursday* they will keep faith with the Tory party and the Tory tradition", Sir Ian said.

Mr Edward Taylor, MP for *Southend, East, last night hit* out at Mrs Thatcher's critics. There was something bogus and sinister about the current wave of attacks on her economic *policies, he said, because the criticisms* were directed at the creation of a myth which MPs knew to be untrue, that the total of three million unemployed *directly arose from huge spending* cuts and the Prime Minister's obsession with monetarism.

Mrs Thatcher was a person of guts and determination who was *best suited to supervising the* nation at a time of crisis, he said in Glasgow. "We will certainly not help Britain by seeking to use her as a scapegoat.

"If the Government and the party are to succeed, minister and MPs should concentrate on explaining what is being done and why, rather than disengaging through silence or manufacturing myths."

☐ Mr Rippon, a former Cabinet minister who is Tory MP for Hexham, said last night that he would offer himself for the party leadership "only in very exceptional circumstances" (the Press Association reports).

Interviewed on the Tyne Tees Television's current affairs programme, *Briefing*, he was asked if he would "put up, or shut up" if he did not get the policies he was advocating. He replied: "Only in very exceptional circumstances, and only where that appeared the only way in which you could get the Government to change course".

Leading article, page 15
Frank Johnson, back page

Meet Mr Heath—and meet the press, too: The former Prime Minister advancing on the voters of Croydon yesterday, accompanied by the men from the Press Association, "The Times", the "Daily Mirror", "The Guardian", the "Daily Mirror", "The Daily Telegraph", the "Daily Mail", ITN and "The Guardian".

Action not words, Healey tells Cabinet 'wets'

By John Witherow

Government Ministers, who *are opposed to Mrs Margaret* Thatcher's economic policies but take no action were urged to resign yesterday by Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party.

"Are they going to act or continue talking? They must oppose them in Cabinet and if they fail they must resign", he said while campaigning in support of Mr Stanley Boden, the Labour candidate in Thursday's by-election in Croydon, North West.

He also urged Conservative *backbenchers to oppose the* Government's economic strategy and named several Cabinet ministers, including Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, and Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, as being disenchanted

"There is very deep alarm, *not just misgiving in the Con*servative Party", Mr Healey added. Echoing Mr Stanley Orme, opposition spokesman on industry, he said there could be a general election within six months if disillusioned Tories took action and opposed the Government.

Mr Healey believed that internal disputes within the Labour Party had led to the loss of council wards in parts of the country. "The two years we wasted on internal wrangles did us substantial *damage*", he said. *But because most of those* issues had been settled at the Labour Party conference he hoped this by-election would reverse the trend.

He said a vote for the Liberal-SDP candidate, Mr William Pitt, "would be a vote for Mrs Thatcher's policies" because it *would assist the Conservatives.*

Mr Boden, who is described by his agents as a "Michael Foot socialist", came under pressure from journalists to explain why Mr Wedgwood Benn had not been invited to join other leading members of the Labour Party in the campaign.

He replied that he did not know Mr Benn and had invited people who could help him to develop certain aspects of Labour Party policy.

Mr John Butterfill, the Conservative candidate, who was joined by Mr Edward Heath in the afternoon, took a strong stand yesterday on law and order, saying he was in favour of banning all political marches.

Mrs Mary Whitehouse last night asked Mr Roy Jenkins at *a public meeting* in Croydon what the Social Democrats intended to do about the growth of pornography and sex shops.

The president of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association said that Mr Jenkins's 1959 Obscene Publications Act contained loopholes "through which pornographers have made massive fortunes".

Mr Jenkins, surprised by the question, replied that much had changed during the last 20 years and that few wanted to return to a time when D. H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover* was banned.

General election: Taylor, R. G. (C) 19,928; Boden, S. J. (Lab) 16,159; Pitt, W. H. (L) 4,239. majority 3,769.

Woman of 90 'took longer to die than she should'

By Frances Gibb

A man said in the Central Criminal Court yesterday that Mark Lyons, who is accused of *murdering* a woman, aged 90, told her she was "a tough old bird" because she was taking so long to die.

Mr Lyons, aged 70, a *part-time helper with* EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia society, had come by arrangement to the house where the old woman lived with her daughter and son-in-law because she wanted to die, the man said.

Coming home from work, the son-in-law was told by his wife that his mother-in-law was in a coma. Mr Lyons had said that death was taking longer than it should do, he told the court.

Before going upstairs to see if she had died, Mr Lyons told the husband and wife that the mother was constitutionally very strong. "He told us what he said he had told her earlier, which had cheered her up no end, that she was a tough old bird."

Earlier the court heard from the wife that her mother was in pain with fibrositis and felt her life was over. She had twice tried to kill herself before and kept begging for help to commit suicide.

At her mother's insistance, EXIT was approached and the mother spoke to *Nicholas* Reed, general secretary of the society. "He said someone would ring up who could help my mother, someone called Mark", the *woman* said.

A man then telephoned and it was arranged that he should visit, the court heard. He had asked the wife to leave out the mother's sleeping tablets.

"He said he would give my mother some tablets to prevent sickness, she would take some of her sleeping tablets and when she was unconscious he would put a plastic bag over her head so that what happened the previous time would not happen this time."

On the day of the mother's death, the daughter told the court, she left the front door open so that Mr Lyons could let himself in, and a note on the hall table with the pills. In this she described how her mother had got herself ready. "She was determined to look very nice on the day of her death. She put her hair in curlers and gave herself backache."

The daughter added on the note: "Thank you for what you do for those at the end of their tether".

She said that after two hours Mr Lyons came down and said *the mother was still not dead*. "I said: 'Oh dear, she is not going through all that again.'"

Mr Lyons, of Fairhazel Gardens, West Hampstead, and Mr Reed, of Sanford Walk, New Cross face various charges of aiding and abetting or conspiring to aid and abet eight people to kill themselves.

Mr Lyons is accused of murdering one of the victims and of aiding and abetting five others to kill themselves. Mr Reed faces two charges of aiding and abetting and they both *face three charges of* conspiracy to aid and abet. Both deny all charges.

The hearing continues today.

Big crowds attend Barnett sale

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The contents of the Leicestershire home of Lady Barnett, the television personality who killed herself after an 87p conviction for shoplifting last year, were auctioned by Christie's South Kensington yesterday. The auction was held in a large marquee in the garden of the White House, Cossington, where about 1,500 bidders and tourists gathered for the event.

The sale, which topped £100,000, was attended by Lady Barnett's son, Alistair, and provided a sensation for the neighbourhood. The tiny village could not cater for all the visitors, who were fed on the premises "six abreast".

The contents were typical of a prosperous country home. The *top price* was secured, at £4,600, by a Russell Flint watercolour of "Ladies by a lakeside".

Sale Room, page 16

DOCHERTY'S ORDEAL IN COURT—QC

Tommy Docherty, the football manager, was "psychologically crippled" by a hostile cross-examination when he gave evidence in a libel case, his counsel told a central criminal court jury yesterday.

The former manager of Manchester United, who is accused of lying about football transfers, had been asked questions which were factually wrong, resulting in false assumptions being made about him by the people in court, Mr Richard Du Cann, QC, said.

Mr Docherty, aged 53, denies two charges of perjury arising from a High Court libel action he brought but later abandoned after admitting telling "a pack of lies".

Mr Du Cann said Mr Docherty's lawyer in the libel case had failed to intervene when incorrect questions were put to his client.

"In such a cross-examination as that imposed on Docherty, the witness box becomes the loneliest place in the world.

The trial continues today.

IN BRIEF

Matron took old people's food

Patricia Hine, the former matron of an old people's home in Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, was jailed for a year yesterday at Newcastle Crown Court for stealing food from pensioners at the home. She denied 14 specimen charges of stealing food and cash from the 45 old people resident at the Weward Aged Persons' Home, Clasper Village, during the first nine months of 1979—but was convicted of nine charges.

Sentencing her, Judge Orde said: "You behaved in a scandalous way."

Shotgun suicide

Vivian Davies, *a former member* of the Free Wales Army, of Clydach, near Swansea, shot his wife, Ann, at her home in New Road, Trebanos, before turning the shotgun on himself an inquest was told yesterday. The West Glamorgan coroner returned a verdict of suicide on Mr Davies.

Thorpe job blow

Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the former Liberal leader, is understood not to be on the short list for the £22,000-a-year job of race relations adviser to the Greater London Council. The appointment is to be made today.

Retrial ordered

The trial on a murder charge of Keith Lock, aged 33, of Mill Hill, London, was stopped at the Central Criminal Court yesterday by Judge Edward Clarke after legal submissions. A retrial was ordered for Mr Lock, who denies murdering a woman.

Prisoner dies

Julie Potter, aged 21, a Holloway prisoner, who *sustained severe burns when her* nightdress caught fire, died in a hospital yesterday, the Home Office said. She was serving 18 months for assault.

Wind surfers rescued

Two wind surfers who made an attempt to cross the Channel from Hythe to France yesterday in a gale force wind had to be rescued after abandoning the crossing half way across.

Two in jail break

Two inmates escaped over the wall from Northallerton prison, North Yorkshire, yesterday. Paul Quinn, aged 20, from Cleveland, was serving three years for assault with intent to rob, and Terence Swan, aged 22, from Oldham, Lancashire, three years for burglary.

Front firm wound up

NF Properties Ltd, the property arm of the National Front, was compulsorily wound up in the High Court in London yesterday.

Tenants told to beware of low-flying concrete

From John Young, Planning Reporter, Thetford

Hundreds of tenants on a council estate in Thetford, Norfolk, have been warned by Breckland District Council to stay clear of the front and back walls of their houses because of falling concrete.

They have also been told, however, that there is no prospect of repair work before next summer. Nor has it been established who will pay the bill, which is likely to run into millions of pounds.

The Abbey Farm estate was built by the Greater London Council about twelve years ago, primarily to accommodate Lon*doners moving to Thetford* under an "expanding town" agreement.

It consists of 850 houses and about 150 flats, is built on a spacious scale and until recently was popular with tenants, many of whom intended to apply to buy their homes.

But about two years ago cracks began appearing in the front and rear support beams which run the length of the walls at first floor level. Since then deterioration has been so rapid that there is hardly a beam in any of the houses that does not show cracks or corrosion stains.

In many cases large pieces have broken off and supports have had to be placed underneath.

The trouble is believed to have been caused by a quick-dry additive which was incorrectly applied and has caused corrosion of the steel rods used to reinforce the beams.

After 1976, when the GLC ended its expanding town agreements, ownership of the estate was transferred to Breckland. The two councils are locked in legal argument over who should pay for the repairs.

So far the closest anyone has come to injury was when concrete fell into a pram in which a baby was asleep. But tenants have been perturbed by the council's letter, which said: "Under no circumstances should you sit or leave prams or playpens or allow children to play close to the walls".

Last month a newly formed committee of the Abbey Farm community association called a public meeting which more than 400 people attended.

Mr David Ward, the committee secretary, said yesterday that the press and public galleries in the council chamber were invariably cleared whenever Abbey Farm was discussed.

The committee has taken legal advice on whether it can force the council to begin repairs, and also whether tenants can claim rent reductions.

Several tenants complained yesterday that routine main*tenance work on the estate had* been neglected for months. That, together with the delay in beginning repairs and the council's refusal to allow *tenants* to exercise their right to buy their homes, has prompted suspicions that there may be plans to bulldoze the estate and rebuild it.

But Mr Barry Heath, the council's chief executive, denied that demolition was being considered.

Last month's meeting, at which the proceedings had to be relayed by public address system to those unable to get into the hall, had not been considered an "appropriate" occasion for councillors to answer questions.

As for refusing tenants the right to buy, the council's legal advisers had said it would not be in either the council's or the tenants' *interests for* the houses to be sold.

"I used to sleep right through the air raids in the East End", Mrs Rosalind Pickton, the committee treasurer, said. "But during the storm a few days ago I don't think any of us slept a wink".

WOMAN OF 110 CELEBRATES

Mrs Mary Hammond, who is believed to be Britain's oldest *woman*, celebrated her 110th birthday with members of her family at a Winchester nursing home yesterday.

Mrs Hammond, who has survived all her three children, had five grandchildren, 12 great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild.



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 136; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan JD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 45; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

Go back to the voters, Benn tells defectors

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Labour left-wingers who went to the *Tribune* group meeting at the Commons last night expected a showdown between Mr Wedgwood Benn's supporters in the deputy leadership election and the 20 who either abstained or voted for Mr Denis Healey. But the inquest did not take *place*.

With an eye on the chances of Mr Stanley Boden, the Labour candidate, winning the Croydon North West by-election on Thursday, the left-wingers responded to an appeal by the chairman, Mr Ian Mikardo, MP for Bethnal Green and Bow, that the group should avoid giving the impression of a party at loggerheads and defer discussion on the deputy leadership election until next week.

Mr Mikardo was supported in his views by Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley) and Mr Allan Roberts (Bootle), and the group decided to demonstrate their loyalty to the party by sending between 30 and 40 MPs to Croydon to help Mr Boden.

More than 30 members of the group signed a Commons motion tabled by Mr Benn and asking that the 20 former Labour MPs and one Conservative who have defected to the Social Democratic Party should resign their seats forthwith and submit themselves for reelection as SDP candidates, "so that their constituents may determine who they wish to represent them".

Mr Benn, who lost the election to Mr Healey by a tiny margin, relied mainly on left-wing backing. He was present last night but did not speak.

Members of the group said that there was still great bitterness about the split vote at the party conference and there could be a serious clash at next *week's meeting that might* lead to the group's disintegration.

Meanwhile, several of the groups outside Parliament which united to form the Rank *and File Mobilizing Committee* for Labour Party Democracy, which backed Mr Benn for the deputy leadership, have been meeting to decide on the next phase of their campaign to make Labour MPs more accountable to the party conference and constituency parties for their actions in Parliament.

Mr Norman Atkinson, MP for Haringey, Tottenham, former party treasurer and a leading member of the *Tribune* group, has agreed to help to form a new organization to link the left-wing groups outside Parliament and MPs.

Science report

Chimpanzee which understands numbers

By the Staff of "Nature"

Sarah, a female chimpanzee kept at the University of Pennsylvania, is proving to be something of an Einstein in the animal world. An ingenious series of laboratory tests has shown that she is able to make judgments based on the concepts of "proportion" and "number" and thus to have the fundamental ideas required for an understanding of mathematics.

The achievement crowns a long intellectual career for Sarah, who has spent a total of 16 years at the university's Department of Psychology and has been tackling cognitive problems five days a week for the past 12 years.

In that time she has mastered a vocabulary of simple visual "words", learnt to reconstruct objects that she has seen taken to pieces, shown an ability to reason by analogy, presented her trainer with a picture of a stick when she saw a videotape of him struggling to reach some inaccessible bananas, and has even been the first non-human to be accused of lying. She consistently indicated the wrong hiding place of some food that she did not want her trainer to find and eat.

Her latest achievement, again demonstrating that a human ability may be shared by the higher primates, was demonstrated in a series of tests devised by Dr Guy Woodruff and her lifelong trainer, Dr David Premack.

Essentially, a test to show an understanding of "proportion" consisted of asking a question of the kind: "Is a half full jar of water more similar to half an apple or to a whole apple?" A question was "asked" by presenting Sarah with a clear plastic jar either one quarter, one half, three quarters or completely full of water.

She was then shown two test objects quite different from the jar of water, but each of which again demonstrated a particular proportion. If she chose the matching proportion she received a reward.

The test objects were either round foods, such as apples, potatoes or grapefruit, from which a proportion of the segments had been cut, or plain grey wooden discs with an appropriate missing sector. Sarah had no difficulty in picking the object showing the same proportion as the jar of water.

Indeed, in the most difficult test of all, in which she had to judge whether a half or a three-quarter disc was more similar to a three-quarter-full jar of water, she chose the three-quarter disc more than 86 per cent of the time.

A second series of experiments tested Sarah's understanding of numbers. She was shown sets of one, two, three or four objects and had to choose which of two sets of quite different objects contained the same number. Once again she had no difficulty in mastering the task.

Source: *Nature*, vol 293, p 568 (October 15, 1981).

BOY KILLED ON WAY TO FETCH ICE

Police began house-to-house inquiries in Berkshire yesterday after a boy aged five was knocked down and killed by a motor cyclist who failed to stop.

The boy, André McConnell, was crossing a road to fetch an ice cream when he was struck by the motor cycle. His father, Mr Robert McConnell, was buying the ice cream from a van and saw the incident. He drove his son to hospital but the boy was dead on arrival.

The incident happened near the boy's home on the Britwell Estate at Slough on Sunday afternoon. Police at Maidenhead yesterday appealed for anyone *who saw a silver or* blue motor cycle with a rider wearing a full face white crash helmet near the scene at the time of the accident to get in touch with them.

CORRECTION

It was important that the face of journalism should not be white, *Mr Arnold Hadwin, editor of the* Bradford *Telegraph and Argus* and president of the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, said at the guild's annual meeting. A report yesterday omitted the word "not". The name of *another* speaker, Mr Albert Laugharne, Chief Constable of Lancashire, was spelt incorrectly.



'Sunday Express' to appear before murder case judge

A representative from the *Sunday Express* is to be called before the Down's syndrome baby murder trial today to explain an article commenting on the case in last Sunday's paper. The fifth day of the trial was delayed yesterday after a complaint to Mr Justice Farquharson from Mr George Carman, QC, who is defending Dr Leonard Arthur, a consultant paediatrician.

Dr Arthur, aged 55, of Church Broughton, Derbyshire, has denied murdering a three-day-old baby, John Pearson, at Derby City Hospital in July last year.

Mr Carman gave the judge a copy of the *Sunday Express* article written by its editor, Sir John Junor. He reminded the judge that last week he had criticized as "deplorable" an article in the *Daily Mail*, and had asked the jury not to read press reports of the case.

Mr Carman said the *Sunday Express* article was journalism of the worst kind. He asked the judge to refer it to Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General.

Of Sir John, Mr Carman said: "This journalist, as I understand it, was absent from the court last week and is commenting on matters which took place in his absence. It is in stark contrast to the very high standard of reporting which has been observed by those journalists present."

After reading the article, Mr Justice Farquharson said: "He says he makes no comment — after writing three paragraphs about it. It is quite untrue on the evidence, isn't it?"

The judge said it was an extremely serious matter, but *he did not want to act* precipitately. He was worried that the defendant, Dr Arthur, would feel more and more prejudiced.

The court would get in touch with the *Sunday Express*, and "I will expect somebody to be here tomorrow on their behalf to address me and if possible to explain this article". He would then decide on the proper course to take.

He was not disposed yesterday to pass on the matter to the Attorney General, but he feared the defendant would feel "gravely prejudiced". The standard of reporting in the case had been excellent and it would be a tragedy if that kind of article jeopardized and blackened the press, the judge added.

Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, for the prosecution, has alleged that Dr Arthur prescribed the drug DF118 for the baby, who died on July 28, and that the drug suppressed his appetite and impaired breathing.

He has claimed that that treatment was designed to kill the child, who had been rejected by his parents, Mr Jonh Pearson and his wife, who live at Wirksworth, Derbyshire.

The trial resumed with the cross-examination by Mr Carman of Mrs Margaret Slater, the state-registered nurse, who on Friday told the court that her daughter had been born with brain damage and but for Dr Arthur and his team would have died.

She said yesterday that the drug in syrup form in distilled water was given purely to relieve symptoms of distress. When the child ceased to take the feed there was no attempt to make him. "You cannot force a baby to take a meal."

A gastric feed via a tube down the throat was considered, but he would be allowed to feed the baby that way only if authorized. "The reason I wished to feed the baby in this way was because it was in extremely grave distress," she said. The baby died about five hours later.

Another witness, Nurse Diane Chapman, broke down when asked what Dr Arthur's attitude would have been if the parents did not want the baby kept alive. She replied: "He would have been kept comfortable and nursed, as he was". She agreed with Mr Carman that Dr Arthur would "Strain every effort" if the parents had said they wanted the baby to live.

The hearing continues today.

Polytechnics gain from cuts at universities

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The number of students aecepted for first-year undergraduate courses this autumn looks certain to be a record, despite Government cuts in spending on higher education.

Universities have accepted 4 per cent fewer home students compared with last year, but the intake at polytechnics has more than compensated for the loss. In many places it is up by more than a quarter compared with 1980.

The latest official figures show that 75,700 home students were accepted to start udergraduate courses in universities this autumn, 3,200 fewer than last year. The number of overseas students accepted for undergraduate courses at universities has dropped by about a fifth, from 5,750 to 4,600. No figures have yet been collected centrally for this year's udergraduate intake into polytechnics, but individual institutions are reporting a wide range of increases in total first-year admissions, despite a continuing fall in overseas student numbers.

The biggest increase so far is at Teesside Polytechnic, where the first-year intake is 38 per cent above last year's, partly because last year's intake was below target. The increase means that courses such as engineering, where there were previously spare places, are full.

Sheffield, Middlesex, Portsmouth, Sunderland and Kingston polytechnics reported an increase of about a quarter compared with last year; that compares with an average growth over the previous few years of 5 per cent or less. Many students have had to be turned away from the most popular courses such as business studies, computer science and electronic engineering.

At Leicester first-year numbers are up by 15 per cent; at Manchester, Wolverhampton, the Polytechnic of Central London and North East London Polytechnic by about 10 per cent; and at the Polytechnic of North London by about 7 per cent.

But at Oxford Polytechnic, which is expected to adhere fairly closely to targets set by the local authority, the intake is the same as last year and on target.



Comedy capers: Eric Morecambe and Ernie Wise, the entertainers, as they appear in a book of photographs, "The Great British" by Arnold Newman, published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

ITV unwraps Christmas package

Independent Television released details yesterday of its Christmas programmes and said that the package, which includes several popular films, should cause "some very worried faces at the BBC".

The *Morecambe and Wise* comedy show has been dropped after 14 years as a regular part of Christmas Day viewing. The show will be broadcast, but not on Christmas night.

Among the highlights are a special show by Bruce Forsyth, which was saved yesterday when a strike was called off, and the film *"Close Encounters of the Third Kind"*.

Morecambe and Wise will not appear on Christmas night because they now work for Thames Television after a long association with the BBC.

Christmas Day falls on a Friday, and the company responsible for programmes that day is London Weekend.

Executives refused yesterday to say exactly when the show would go out. They would only say that it would be broadcast during the run-up to Christmas.

Other stars in the package include The Goodies, Harry Secombe, Jim Davidson, Petula Clark, Bob Monkhouse and Michael Aspel.

Princess Anne and Freddie Starr, the comedian, will be among documentary subjects during the Christmas period, which will span 15 days. Princess Anne will be shown both in public and private life in a programme made during several months *earlier* this year.

Independent television also revealed a strong line-up of films that have been box office hits, headed by *Close Encounters of the Third Kind"*, starring Richard Dreyfuss. Other films include *"Scrooge"*, *The Way We Were"*, *"Sweeney II"*, *"The 39 Steps"*, and *"The Muppet Movie"*.

Mr Michael Grade, London Weekend Television's director of programmes, said independent television was going on the offensive this Christmas. "We have a very strong set of programmes", he said.

He would not give details of when and at what times the programmes would be screened over the Christmas period. The company is waiting to see the BBC's Christmas package before putting final details to its schedules.

A special Christmas production by Bruce Forsyth was saved yesterday when a strike by 100 carpenters and painters in the scenery construction department at Thames Television's Teddington studios was called off. The recording this week would have been cancelled had the strike continued.

Fair trading inquiry into BBC sports contracts

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Contracts between the BBC and promoters of mainly sporting events are to be scrutinized by Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, to see if they may be against the public interest. He will want to know whether they are unfair to any other interests or if they restrict competition.

Yesterday the BBC placed on the register of restrictive trading agreements 16 current contracts together with details of about fifty earlier contracts.

A lesser number of sports contracts involving independent television companies are alredy on the register. Those are still under consideration by Mr Borrie.

Of the new BBC contracts about half relate to television sports coverage and the rest to radio programmes. Various horse race contracts and others for football match coverage are among the more recent.

The BBC has contracts which cover a number of national sporting events, including the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, the Grand National, Wimbledon tennis and cricket Test matches, as well as various motor racing events.

The BBC said yesterday that it regarded the registration of the contracts as a formality. No effect on BBC coverage was expected.

The Office of Fair Trading may take the view that this is more a matter of technical compliance rather than throwing up important issues which will have to be resolved. But Mr Borrie has still to discuss each of the contracts with the BBC and the promoters.

Contracts between the BBC and promoters vary. Commonly the promoters, in return for the fee paid, accept restrictions on granting television or radio rights to others, conditions on advertising and restrictions on terms for cinema newsreel companies.

Contractor told to move sewage or go to jail

Peter Bryant, a sludge disposal contractor who dumped tons of allegedly toxic sewage in the heart of Surrey, was given an ultimatum in the High Court yesterday to move the sewage or go to jail.

Mr Justice Tudor Evans made a jail order against Mr Bryant, aged 39, and said it would be enforced unless he begins moving the mounds of sewage from a field at Norwood Farm, Portsmouth Road, Cobham, within a fortnight.

The sewage came from *Esher sewage works and* was convoyed to the field in tankers and lorries more than a year ago. Mr Bryant says that Burhill Estates Co Ltd, the farm owners, agreed to it being put on the field as fertilizer.

Later, however, the sludge was analysed by Surrey County Council and it is claimed that the tests disclosed excess cadmium. After High Court proceedings last September, Mr Bryant, of Travers Farm, Crondall, Hampshire, was ordered to move the sludge.

It is piled into several mounds about 15 feet high, and yesterday the farm owners asked the judge to jail Mr Bryant unless he started to move it within 14 days.

Making the suspended jail order, the judge warned Mr Bryant: "Going inside prison is not a very pleasant experience. But I shall send you there if you are not going to obey the order of the court."

Afterwards Mr Bryant said he did not agree that the sewage was toxic. But being sent to prison would be unfair to his family.

DAMAGE CHARGE

Chief Inspector Leslie Matthew-Streed, based at Chiswick police station in London, is to appear before Staines magistrates on November 10 charged with causing criminal damage to a public telephone in Staines.

Attendance record for Picasso

By Our Arts Correspondent

The Picasso exhibition, which closed a week ago after a 12-week run, broke all records for attendance at an Arts Council exhibition at the Hayward Gallery.

Picasso's Picassos, An Exhibition from the Musee Picasso, Paris, was seen by 221,618, which was the highest total for any exhibition staged by the Arts Council during the gallery's 13-year history.

During the exhibition the Arts Council extended concessionary admission rices to the unemployed, a policy that will continue at the Hayward Gallery until further notice.

The exhibition, selected by Sir Roland Penrose, Dr John Golding and M Dominique Bozo, consisted of 130 paintings, 55 scultures, 179 drawings and 90 graphics chosen from the works in Picasso's estate.

5 CHARGED WITH KIDNAP OF IRANIANS

Five men accused of kidnapping two Iranian government officials and an Iranian banker appeared before Marylebone magistrates in London yesterday.

Richard Page, a chauffeur, of Drayton Waye, Kenton, Middlesex, Peter Dean, a mechanical engineer, of Queen Mary's Road, Upper Norwood, south London, William White, a labourer, and Ronald White, both of Abbotsbury Road, Morden, Surrey, and Benham Nodjoumi, an Iranian businessman, of Water Gardens, Burwood Place, Paddington, were remanded in custody.

Mr Nodjoumi was remanded in police custody for 48 hours and the other men are to appear in court on October 26.

They were charged with assault and unlawfully imprisoning and detaining the three men against their will at Water Gardens, Burwood Place, Paddington.

Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

RESUMPTION AT MERSEY DOCKS

Cargo handling was resumed on 11 freighters and seven coasters in the port of Liverpool yesterday as most of the 3,500 dockers went back to work after their week-long strike over a minor manning dispute had closed the port. Altogether 615 men; more than one in six of the labour force, had to be sent home on fallback pay because there was no work for them, while pay and productivity talks were resumed to avoid further disruption.

PERJURY FINE

Mohammed Janjua, aged 49, chairman of Northampton Pakistani welfare association, was given a nine-month sentence suspended for two years and fined £750 yesterday at Northampton Crown Court after admitting perjury at the committal proceedings of a nephew accused of drug smuggling. He also admitted trying to pervert the course of justice.

Whitehall brief

Myth catches up with Thatcher

By Peter Hennessy

History has the pleasing habit of catching up with politicians who trifle with the truth. It is doubly cheering when myths are exposed while their protagonists still hold high office.

The present Prime Minister, for example, in the run-up to the 1979 general election, made much of the view that the Conservative Party on its return to power in 1951 had indeed "set the people free" as its manifesto promised. Questioned about the economic strategy she might pursue if elected, she would direct attention to what "Rab" (Lord Butler of Saffron Walden) had done as Chancellor of the Exchequer between 1951 and 1955.

An immensely thorough account of Sir Winston Churchill's last administration, to be published next week, shows that in 1951 Lord Butler did very little to alter the course set by his Labour predecessor, the late Hugh Gaitskell, apart from the very un-Tory decision to cut defence spending.

The volume, entitled *Churchill's Indian Summer*, cites the view of Lord Croham, the former Treasury official perhaps better known as Sir Douglas Allen, that less change occurred in economic policy in 1951 than at any other transfer of power since the Second World War. Its author, Dr Anthony Seldon, *asked in conversation* last week: "Where is the evidence for Mrs Thatcher saying Rab was the beacon?

"Churchill had brought the country through the war.... There was a man deeply moved by the circumstances of what he called his 'island people", a man of very profound consensual instincts. I feel that it is a travesty for Margaret Thatcher to see herself as Churchill's spiritual heir. True, they share courage. But Churchill's courage was founded upon the bedrock of a profound feeling of communion with ordinary people, Margaret Thatcher's on an intellectual insight".

Apart from teaching the Prime Minister a lesson in political history, and showing that Churchill, though aging, was far from the drink-sodden, near ga-ga shell of his former self exerting the feeblest grip on the affairs of state that he has sometimes been depicted, Dr Seldon's book is interesting and important for another, wider reason.

His work has broken new ground by taking fully into account the role, influence and powers of the senior Civil Service, Britain's "permanent politicians", as James MacGregor Burns called them. Accumulating material through an extensive programme of interviewing, Dr Seldon has reconstructed the atmosphere and the networks of the private world of early 1950s Whitehall, an era in which the phrase "freedom of information" had yet to disturb the measured workstyle of the brokers of bureaucratic power.

He illuminates, for example, the importance of the highly efficient Secretary of the Cabinet, Sir Norman Brook, *in supporting Sir* Winston. The very powerful combination of Mr Peter (now Lord) Thorneycroft and Sir Frank Lee at the Board of Trade in, among other things, weaning the party of empire away from imperial preference and towards free trade, is fully depicted.

Likewise, the significance of strong permanent secretaries in shaping policy in departments languishing under weak ministerial leadership, is brought out by dissecting the role of Sir John Maud (now Lord Redcliffe-Maud) at the Ministry of Education, and Sir Henry Hancock at the Ministry of Food. On that score, too, there is *something for Mrs* Thatcher's economic ministers, some of whom believe, as they battle with unyielding indicators and a deeply sceptical Civil Service, that the machinery of government has long been weakened by the corrosion of Keynesianism.

Dr Seldon's anatomy of the Treasury under Rab is fleshed out with plenty of red meat for conspiracy theorists in high places. By determining which officials exerted the most influence over the new Chancellor in 1951, he shows that there were four who stood out: the late Sir Leslie Rowan, Mr Robert Hall (now Lord Roberthall), Sir Edwin (now Lord) Plowden and the late William Armstrong (who became Lord Armstrong of Sanderstead).

"They were all Keynesians", Dr Seldon said last week, "who had worked with Dalton, Cripps and Gaitskell. Butler did not have strong economic ideas of his own. He was not an original economic thinker — many things, but not that".

He is adamant that, in future, scholars must examine *the convictions of civil servants*, a notion, he added, that many retired officials find abhorrent. But, he explained, "to write history excluding civil servants is to offer a one-eyed understanding".

Churchill's Indian Summer, by Anthony Seldon, is to be published by Hodder on October 26, price £14.95. It will be reviewed in *The Times* by Mr Enoch Powell on October 29.

Ambition 'drove surgeon and mistress to murder'

From Ronald Kershaw, Middlesbrough

A surgeon and his mistress murdered his wife because she stood in the way of their ambitions, it was alleged at Teesside Crown Court yesterday. The mistress later told police that her lover had dishonestly obtained a dangerous drug which, the Crown alleged, was used to kill his wife.

Paul Richard Jarvis Vickes, aged 47, a consultant orthopaedic surgeon of Moor Crescent, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Pamela Ester Collison, aged 34, a research assistant, of Margaret Road, New Barnet, Herts., pleaded not guilty to murdering Mrs Margaret Vickers, aged 43, the wife of Mr Vickers, on June 14, 1979. They appear before Mr Justice Boreham.

Mr Harry Ognall, QC, for the Crown, said the cause of Mrs Vickers's death was a rare condition known as aplastic anaemia. It was not a natural or accidental death, and the Crown's case was that her illness was caused by the deliberate conduct of her husband knowingly assisted by Miss Colleson. They administered to her over several months an extremely dangerous drug obtained dishonestly. "In effect, Mrs Vickers was poisoned," Mr Ognall said.

It was not essential for the Crown to prove motive, Mr Ognall said but "you may conclude with little difficulty that Mrs Vickers died because she stood in the way of the various ambitions of these two defendants, who had been lovers for some time but whose purpose would not be served merely by divorce or separation."

He said Mrs Vickers was "a grave impediment" to her husband's ambitions in politics.

Mr Ognall told the jury of seven men and five women that Mr Vickers and his late wife met as undergraduates at Cambridge. She became a teacher at Newcastle and they married in 1962 shortly after Mr Vickers qualified. They had one son, born in 1963.

The evidence suggested that the two were ill matched and with the passing years disparity between them became obvious not only to Mr Vickers but also those who knew them.

Mr Ognall said Mr Vickers was consultant orthopaedic surgeon in the accident department of Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead, but the job did not satisfy him. He was keenly interested in medical politics and had served on medical committees at local and national level for years, with special interest in the EEC.

He had been a member of the council of the British Medical Association and had represented the BMA executive on EEC matters. He was once considered as prospective Conservative candidate for Northumbria in the European Parliament.

Mr Ognall described Mr Vickers as successful and outgoing. He enjoyed the friendliness and the cut and thrust of politics and his activities in that sphere had gained him entry to a much wider stage than the north of England.

Evidence disclosed Mrs Vickers as partially crippled from birth, obsessively shy, solitary and almost friendless. From her marriage in 1962 she developed symptoms of schizophrenia, essentially a withdrawal from the world, suspicion of others and chronic depression.

He described how she was treated by doctors for most of the rest of her life. From 1978 she became dirty and untidy and "locked in the prison of her life and unable to escape".

Mr Ognall told the jury: "It will be for you to say whether these assessments of Mrs Vickers are accurate and fair and what part their undoubtedly disparate characters played in these matters. It would be difficult to conceive of a wife who could less serve the needs and ambitions of her husband."



Paul Vickers arriving at Teeside Crown Court yesterday.

Miss Collison was a graduate of Leeds University with a degree in economics and statistics. She took an MA at York and worked as a research assisistant or statistician and speech writer, Mr Ognall said. She had held various positions of considerable responsibility in politics and elsewhere.

She was later to say she met Paul Vickers in 1975 when he was 41 and she was 27. They met in London through mutual interest in Conservative politics and it might be she assisted him in his world of medical politics.

Mr Ognall said: "It is beyond doubt that from 1977 these two persons shared a clandestine and passionate sexual liaison".

Counsel said that about five months after Mrs Vickers died, Miss Collison wrote to a local clergyman saying she was pregnant and alleging that Mr Vickers was the father. Towards the end of 1979 Miss Collison said she would marry Mr Vickers on December 15, 1979, at Marylebone registry office, six months after Mrs Vickers' death. Mr Ognall said Mrs Vickers's death was not regarded with suspicion by doctors, and police investigations began nearly a year later, probably as a direct consequence of the intervention of Miss Collison in alleging that Mr Vickers had been obtaining drugs by deception.

He told the jury: "Why she chose to raise the matter at that stage, what connexion it has, if any, with her own frustrated intentions to marry Mr Vickers, and what light it throws on her involvement in the death of Mrs Vickers are questions you will have to consider.

"You may think that her conduct in drawing this matter to the attentions of the police will be a central part of her defence."

Mr Ognall later told the jury that on May 15, 1978, Mr Vickers, when being considered as a candidate for Northumbria at the European Parliament went to see a Mr Simon Hogg, Conservative Party agent for a Newcastle MP, and asked his advice.

Mr Ognall alleged that Mr Vickers told Mr Hogg he was having difficulties with his wife and had put up with her abnormal behaviour for years. He said Mr Vickers spoke of his association with a girl from London whom he identified as working for Mr Michael Heseltine, and, Mr Ognall said, "that woman was Pamela Collison".

The case continues today.



The Cup that leaketh: Mr Matthew Ridge, a silversmith, examining the FA cup which was yesterday brought back for repairs by Fattorini and Sons of Sheffield, who designed the trophy 70 years ago. The holders, Tottenham Hotspur, found it leaked champagne from a small hole.

Archbishop will back Bill change

By a Staff Reporter

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, is expected to speak today against the nationality Bill and to support an amendment from Labour peers which says the Bill will result in injustice and exacerbate racial tension.

The Labour amendment, tabled for third reading of the Bill in the House of Lords today, says that the legislation *will greatly increase* the number of stateless men, women and children and create new uncertainties and feelings of insecurity.

The Bill is unlikely to be changed further in the Lords but there is a possibility that the Government will try to amend it when it goes back to the floor of the House of Commons.

Ministers are not happy with the change made in the Lords to the position of residents of Gibraltar who are now to be British citizens. They feel that that is an anomaly. Residents of other colonies, such as the Falkland Islands, will not be British. But the Government is keen for the Bill to become law and may not want to hold it up.

Dentist caused death of patient, QC says

A dentist caused the death of a woman patient who had gone to his surgery to have a troublesome tooth out, it was alleged at Stefford Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Wilson Mellor, QC, said that the dentist, Indian-born Kewal Abrol, aged 53, gave the woman, Mr Joyce Foundling, of Theckwell Road, Erdington, Biringham, an injection and then administered a genereal anesthetic, even though his dental assist*ant had gone home.*

Mrs Foundling never regained consciousness, and died after inhaling her own vomit at Mr Abrol's surgery in Gravelly Hill North, Erdington. Mr Mrllor said that after showing Mrs Foundling into the surgery the dental receptionist went home. He added: "It is never proper or safe for a person to administer a general anaesthetic and undertake dental surgery while he is alone and when no nurse is present to attend to the needs of the patient".

Mr Abrol, has plraded not guilty to manslaughter.

Mr Mellor said Mrs Foundling was given an injection of Melbohexitone, which has the effect of depressing the respiratory system. After giving the injection it would have been quite improper to administer nitrous oxide. After Mrs Foundling had been in the surgery for about ten minutes Mr Abrol came out and told Mr Foundling that his wife was asleep and taking a long time to come round.

To have left the patient alone at that point, uncared for and unattended, before recovering from a general anaesthetic, was disgraceful *conduct*". said Mr Mellor.

It was the Crown's case that Mrs Foundling did not die instantly. "There must have been a terrible sound as she struggled for breath", he told the jury.

Eventually an ambulance was called, but when it arrived the patient had stopped breathing and there was no pulse. Two ambulancemen spent half an hour trying to revive her by mouth-to mouth resuscitation and cardiac massage.

Mr Mellor said it was the Crown's case that Mr Abrol had been grossly negligent because he embarked on a general anaesthetic while alone in his surgery.

The hearing continues today.

From yesterday's later editions

Police chief says he favours complaints body

Mr Albert Laugharne, Chief *Constable of Lancashire, told* the Guild of British Newspaper Editors in Bath that he favoured independent inquiries into complaints against police.

The police were awaiting the Scarman report with bated breath, he said. "It is likely to give us a bloody nose. But chief constables generally welcomed such debates on accountability and considered them healthy and necessary," he said:

"The only way to put to bed public disquiet about investigation of police complaints is to have an independent body." He did not believe that only the police could investigate the police. Investigation could be done by an outside body, but he was not sure that this would be an improvement on the present position.

Commons seat inquiry

A public inquiry is to be held at Chichester on November 3 into a proposal by the Boundary Commission to transfer the northern parishes of the Mid-Sussex parliamentary constituency into a new Crawley seat. The change could give Labour its *first MP in the north of the* county. Mr Ronald Renton, Conservative, is the MP for Mid-Sussex.

Council's by-pass law

Local authorities are accused of by-passing a recent law requiring them to put out building work for tender to private contractors. The National Federation of Building Trades Employers said that the Local Government, Planning and Land Act has been in operation only since April, yet the federation had already found numerous *examples of local authorities* seeking to undermine or circumvent its provisions.

25% FARM PAY RISE SOUGHT

By Hugh Clayton Agriculture Correspondent

Farm workers yesterday demanded a rise worth more than 25 per cent on average weekly earnings. The National Farmers' Union indicated at the start of the annual wage round for more than 100,000 farm workers in England and Wales that it was determined not to concede a double-figure rise.

The National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union said in their joint claim at the Agricultural Wages Board that they wanted "a substantial increase" to bring them up to the average in urban industry.

Mr Jack Boddy, general secretary of the NUAAW, said before yesterday's meeting of the board in London that the average weekly pay of farm workers was £96.09, compared with £125.80 in urban industry.

The union team said at the meeting that some earnings were low enough to entitle farmworkers to family incomes supplement.

Mr Boddy recalled that at the Conservatives' conference Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, had congratulated farm workers for not *striking or imposing restric*tive practices. He appealed to the minister to ensure that their pay was brought up to urban levels.

The union team also demanded a cut in the working week from 40 to 35 hours and higher rates of holiday pay. They claimed at yesterday's meeting that farm workers in Britain were the worst paid in the EEC.

The NFU said: "Farm incomes are going down for the fifth successive year and have fallen by a minumum of 40 per cent in the past five *years. One cannot see how* farm workers can expect to get more money."

Customs man denies fear

A customs investigator denied yesterday that he gave up following a man because he was frightened.

Mr Mark Bragg, of the Customs Investigation Branch, told a jury at the Central Criminal Court that he followed a male suspect in Glasgow and then Hyde Park London. But he gave up the Hyde Park observation because there were too few people about to keep his cover.

He denied a suggestion by a defence counsel that he was frightened because a vicious gang from the United States was behind a drugs smuggling racket.

Morgan Prentiss, aged 41, a yacht broker, and two Oxford graduates, Dennis Marks, aged 36, of Hans Road, Chelsea, and Hedley Morgan, aged 35, of Oaklands Avenue, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, have *all pleaded* not guilty to evading the prohibition on the importation of cannabis and possessing drugs.

The case arises from the unloading of 15 tons of cannabis, worth £20m, on a Scottish island.

The trial continues today.

Britain lags behind Europe in value of jobless payments

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

With unemployment approaching three millions and the Cabinet expected to discuss further social security cuts *today, new figures show* that unemployment benefit has fallen to its lowest point compared to wages since April, 1975. The unemployed man in Britain is considerably poorer than his counterpart in most of Europe.

Flat rate unemployment benefit is now £20.65 a week for a single person, and £33.40 for a man with a dependent wife. When they were introduced in November, 1980, those rates were worth respectively 18.1 and 29.3 per cent of gross average earnings for male manual workers, exactly the same proportion as in April, 1975.

The value of unemployment benefit compared to wages has fallen in each of the last two years, and is now at a lower level than in July, 1948, at the start of the national insurance scheme. But it has fluctuated in between, with the highest levels compared to wages being achieved between 1963 and 1969.

Less than half the unemployed receive flat rate benefit, either because they do not have the right contribution record or because they *have exhausted their benefit,* which is paid for a maximum of one year. The minority who receive earnings related supplement of a maximum of £14 a week have experienced a similar drop in the value of their incomes compared with wages.

A man who had earned average wages for adult male manual workers in his last job would have received £33.34 a week in benefit plus earnings related supplement if he was single, and £46.09 if he was married.

Those sums amounted to 29.2 and 40.4 *per cent respect*ively of average earnings, the lowest point in both cases since it was introduced in 1966. The maximum supplement payable was reduced this year and it is being abolished completely in January.

In contrast, means-tested supplementary benefit improved slightly compared with wages for the unemployed. In November, 1980, supplementary benefit for a single man was £21.30 a week and for a married couple £34.60. Those rates were equivalent to 18.7 and 30.3 per cent of gross average earnings of male manual workers in the previous year, but still lower than the level in November, 1977.

Those figures do not show the effect on the incomes of unemployed families. The Child Poverty Action Group estimates that flat rate unemploymenty benefit for a man with a dependent wife and two children has fallen to its lowest level for 20 years compared with wages.

The group estimates that benefit for such a family is now worth 48.1 per cent of net average earnings for male *manual workers*, compared with 44.9 per cent in 1961.

All benefits are due to go up on November 23, and there are growing doubts about the accuracy of the Government's forecast of inflation which underpins the increases. Th eGovernment took special powers to limit the increase to 1 pwer ceont below the inflation forecast, and promised to maake good next year any shortfall for pensioners and other long-term beneficiaries.

The unemployed do not count as long-term, however long they are out of work, because they cannot qualify for the long-term rates of supplementary benefit. Hopes for savings from cutting their benefits are therefore limited; it costs £215m to increase benefits by 1 per cent across the board, and £170m of that goes on increasing long-term benefit.

Child benefit, which is not included in the previous figure, costs £55m to increase by 10p a week. It continues to be paid to the unemployed, but is deducted from supplementary benefit if they *claim. The level* of child support is generally better in most of Europe than in Britain, although international comparisons are notoriously difficult.

Most European countries have decentralized social security systems, with unemployment pay linked to particular industries and related to earnings. Most have a fallback assistance scheme, but most of these schemes pay less than is available under insurance benefits, in contrast to British practice. But, generally, unemployed people are better off in Europe than in Britain.

In Denmark, all employees are covered by insurance schemes which pay 90 per cent of their insurable earnings up to a maximum benefit in 1980 of £129.64 a week. It is paid immediately for up to three years.

In Germany, all employees are entitled to 68 per cent of their previous take-home pay if they have had at least six months' insured employment during the last three years. But that is based on a maximum wage of £253.56 a week.

In France, where there are five basic systems of unemployment pay, employees are entitled to a basic benefit of more than 42 per cent of insurable earnings, ranging from a minimum of £6.29 a day to 90 per cent of insurable earnings.

Belgium paid a minimum of £9.54 a day to unemployed heads of households last year, with a daily maximum of £12.50. Unemployment benefit is paid indefinitely.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Benefits for the unemployed compared with gross average earnings:

Flat Rate Unemployment Benefit:

			(a) Benefit as percentage of average earnings of male manual workers		(b) Benefit as percentage of average earnings of all adult males (NES)	
	Man or single woman	Man plus dependant wife	Man or single woman	Man plus dependant wife	Man or single woman	Man plus dependant wife
November 1978	15.75	25.50	18.9	30.5	16.5	28.7
November 1979	18.50	29.95	18.8	30.4	16.3	26.5
November 1980	20.65	33.40	18.1	29.3	16.1	24.4

Flatrate unemployment benefit plus earnings related supplements*

			Benefit plus ERS as percentage of average earnings of male manual workers	
Date	Man	Man plus dependant wife	Man	Man plus dependant wife
November 1978	27.36	37.11	32.8	44.4
November 1979	30.37	41.82	30.8	42.4
November 1980	33.34	46.09	29.2	40.4

*Earnings related supplement is being abolished in January, 1982.

Supplementary Benefit:

			(a) Benefit as percentage of average earnings of male manual workers		(b) Benefit as percentage of average earnings of all adult males (NES)	
Date	Single house-holder	Married couple	Single house-holder	Married couple	Single house-holder	Married couple
November 1978	15.55	25.25	18.6	30.2	16.3	28.4
November 1979	18.30	29.70	18.6	30.1	16.2	26.2
November 1980	21.30	34.60	18.7	30.3	15.6	25.3

Source: Social Security Statistics 1980, with November 1980 comparison figures added.

Workers who volunteered to lose jobs forfeit date

From Tim Jones, Merthyr Tydfil

Plans by companies throughout Britain to shed labour to become more competitive could be disrupted because of a ruling by the Department of Employment which is to be challenged by *the* Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Under the ruling more than 1,000 workers at the Hoover plant at Merthyr Tydfil will have to survive for up to 20 weeks without unemployment pay because they accepted ex-gratia payments on top of the legal compensation for voluntary redundancy.

Union officials at the plant say the workers will be denied unemployment benefit because they accepted additional payments averaging £1,200 each offered as an incentive to leave.

Mr William Bish the union's works convenor at the factory, said: "Quite clearly this decision affects every company in the land who are attempting to trim their workforce by offering additional payments over the legal minimum.

"There is now no incentive to volunteer for redundancy because all it amounts to is that the company is paying dole money in advance."

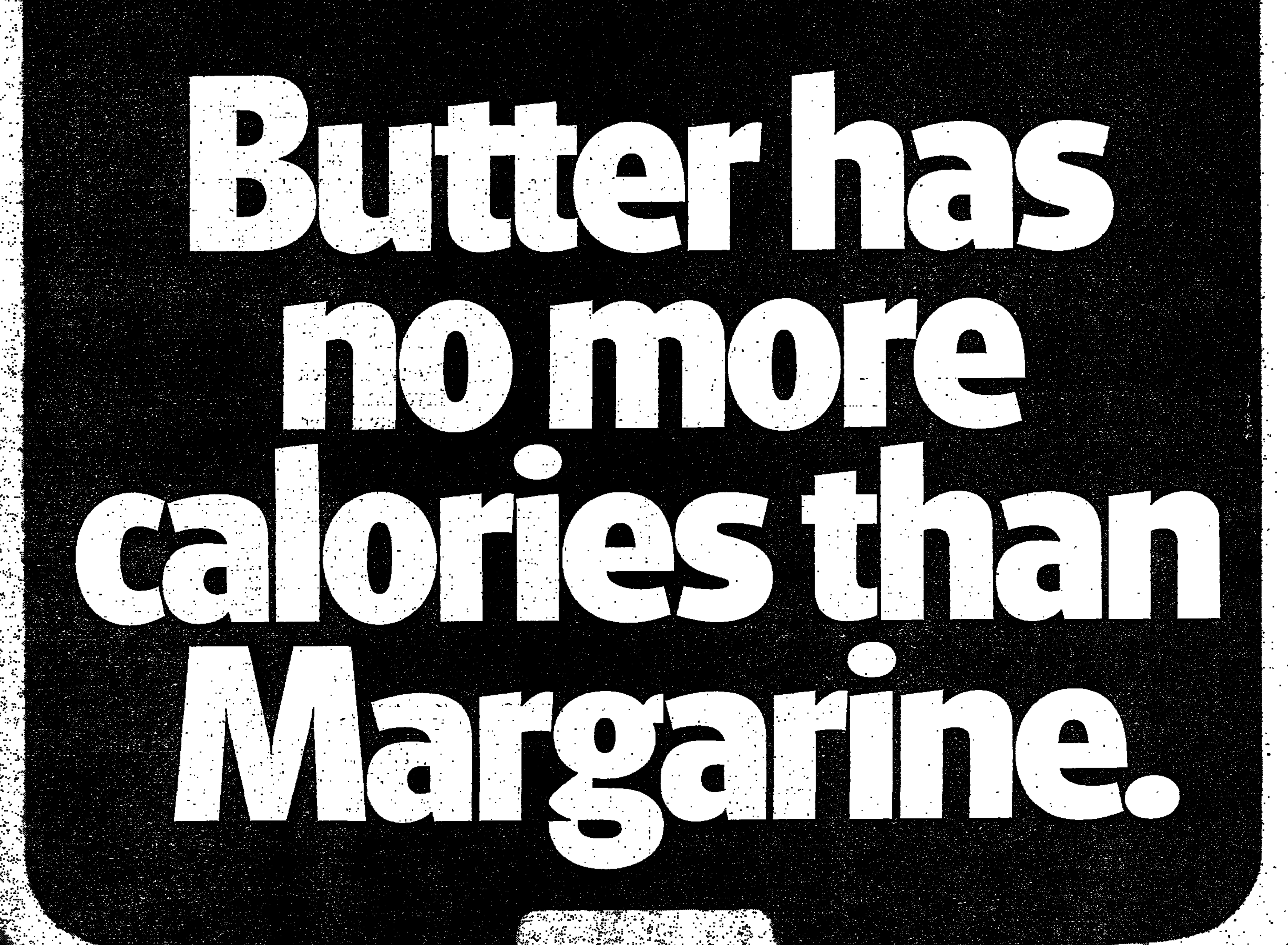
The union intends to chal*lenge the ruling, which means* in effect that ex-gratia payments are regarded as additional wages.

The union thought it had won the battle earlier this year when it successfully appealed against a similar decidion by the department, made against men who took advantage of an earlier redundancy scheme.

Three MPs also intend to challenge the fuling and some men have asked for thie jobs back on the grounds they were *misled* by *the company.* Mr Bish said his union would examine the possibility of taking legal action against Hoover.

"There are no huge fancy redundancy payments for us of the type enjoyed by steelworkers





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Private sector takeover of UK oil production

The entire oil-producing business of the British National Oil Corporation is to be transferred to the private sector with the state retaining only a minority stake, Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, announced in reply to a question.

The British Gas Corporation's substantial offshore oil business is also to be transferred to the private sector, he said, but the disposal of the gas showrooms is to be postponed.

Mr Lawson said: The House will be aware that I issued a direction last week, under Section 7 of the Gas Act, instructing the British Gas Corporation to dispose of their stake in the Wytch Farm onshore oilfield. This needs to be seen in the context of the Government's overall plans for privatization and competition in the oil and gas industries.

First, the Government proposes to introduce legislation to allow the transfer—I would hope next year—of the entire oil-producing business of the British National Oil Corporation to the private sector, with the state retaining only a minority stake.

Second, the Government will also be seeking powers to privatize the British Gas Corporation's substantial offshore oil business.

These powers will also enable the gas corporation to be required to dispose of its showrooms. As we have made clear, it is essential that safety standards are fully maintained. This will require complex safety legislation for which there is unlikely to be time during the coming session of Parliament. The Government remains fully committed to breaking this monopoly as soon as practicable.

Third, the Government also intends to introduce measures to abolish the gas corporation's unique statutory rights over both the purchase of gas and its sale to industry in particular.

These outdated privileges have acted as a serious disincentive to the exploration and development of gas supplies on the United

BRITISH GAS

Kingdom Continental Shelf with the result that British industry has not had all the gas it needs.

The measures to be introduced, which will include effective private access to the gas corporation's pipeline system, will for the first time introduce real competition into the market for gas.

Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport, C): His proposals will be enthusiastically received in the country because state monopoly and investment are not in the best interests of consumers in a high risk industry. Can he be more specific about the amounts involved and the timing?

Mr Lawson: The amounts involved are substantial. It is no exaggeration that the measures I have outlined add up to what is without doubt the biggest programme of privatization ever to come before Parliament. In addition these measures will introduce much needed and long overdue competition where it matters most. I share his view that they will be good for British industry, for the successful future development of our oil and gas industries and above all for the nation.

Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP): Does his decision to allow BNOC to have a minority stake mean that he is prepared to renegotiate all the participation agreements? If he is to re-open negotiations on these how will he safeguard the 51 per cent of oil that has previously been agreed? Is he certain that this will not re-open the whole question of UK Continental Shelf rights now that BNOC will be a minority shareholder?

On the question of the gas decision, would it not have been better to recognize that the wrong decision had been made and that instead of taking refuge in some safety regulation accept it was the wrong decision? It will be construed that the Government has bent to industrial blackmail.

Mr Lawson: On the question of participation agreements, he has clearly misunderstood what I was saying. I was saying that it was the oil producing business of BNOC which was to have privatization.

BNOC with its participation agreements, the trading operations of BNOC, will remain 100 per cent state-owned and there will be no impact on the participation agreements of the kind he suggested or any other kind.

As regards gas, I am sorry to see that even though he has switched parties he is still in favour of monopoly.

Sir Charles Fletcher-Cooke (Darwen, C): Would he confirm, where Wytch Farm is concerned, that there will be no central interference or reduction in the rights of landowners and that their interests, both present and future, are fully secured?

Mr Lawson: There is no reason to assume that the landowners' rights will be in any way affected by this.

Mr Merlyn Rees, Chief Opposition spokesman on energy (Leeds, South, Lab): This is no way to put to the House a detailed change of policy. (Labour cheers). This is a fundamental change and there must be a way for the House to find out what the Government is really up to.

Once again the Government has shown that on all occasions it is anti-public enterprise, even when the nature of the public enterprise is such that in other parts of the world it can be categorized as successful under any criteria.

What legislation will be required for this? I hope that the Secretary of State is not being given such power that he can act without parliamentary approval, in the way at least suggested in what has been put to the House today.

In the sale of gas by the new method suggested, is he saying that a private company is going to supply gas at a cheaper rate, at a higher rate anyway, than is already done by the gas corporation? We are grateful that the matter of the sale of the gas showrooms has been shelved.

Mr Lawson. He huffs and puffs in his customary way. There is every reason to suppose that there will be more gas under this freedom: more gas developed and brought ashore. That will be for the good of British industry. At present we have a shortage of gas. It is the only fuel for which there is a shortage and that will be ended.



Lawson: Outdated privileges



Rees: Fundamental change

On the detail of the legislation, there will be ample opportunity for debate. The Queen's Speech will contain the proposals and will be debated in the normal way. When the legislation comes forward it will be fully debated in this House and in detail.

Meanwhile it is for the convenience of the House and a courtesy to the House that on this first available opportunity after the summer recess I should inform it of what we intend to do.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield, North, C): He is to be congratulated on his bold and imaginative statement. (Labour interruptions). This is long overdue. On the whole the British gas monopoly has done untold harm to the economy over a number of years. Will he be bringing forward legislation to ensure that he can introduce private equity into the British Gas Corporation?

Mr Lawson: The monopoly has done harm to this country, particularly in recent years. That is why I propose to change it in the way outlined. These proposals are substantial. They go as far as we should go. It is not my intention to introduce legislation to have direct private equity participation in this public utility.

Mr David Penhaligon (Truro, L): would Wytch Farm have been developed earlier or at all if the proposals had been implemented a decade ago?

Mr Lawson: I do not know. Taking Britain's new-found North Sea oil industry as a whole, it was private enterprise that made it the success story that it is and it is private enterprise that is the key to its continuing success.

Mr Peter Hardy (Rother Valley, Lab): What he has said is such a sweeping betrayal of the national interest that we should have a debate on this matter now rather than wait for the Queen's Speech debate next month.

On the gas showrooms, what action is he taking in response to those companies which have imported appliances in anticipation of the divestment: companies which may have contributed to Conservative Party funds in anticipation of that divestment? Is he going to advise British Gas to tell importers to send them back again?

Mr Lawson: His crocodile tears are not intended to be taken seriously. There will be ample opportunity for debate. It is uncharacteristic of him that he is so impatient that he cannot even wait for the Queen's Speech which now is not all that far off.

Bringing N Sea gas ashore

N SEA PIPELINE

Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, denied misleading MPs over the gas gathering pipeline when he explained why the Government had decided not to help finance the project.

He announced during questions that applications by companies for production in new North Sea gas fields would not be accepted unless there was a clear indication of how the gas would be brought ashore.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield, North, C) had asked what progress was being made in agreeing financing for the gas gathering pipeline.

Mr Gray (Ross and Cromarty, C): After exhaustive discussion, the Government has decided that companies should, in the future as in the past, make their own arrangements for bringing the gas ashore.

It is confident that, following the pattern which has been successfully adopted for the discovery and exploitation of North Sea oil, the producer companies will ensure that Britain's North Sea gas reserves are brought ashore efficiently in accordance with the nation's needs.

Mr Eggar: I welcome his statement. Can he confirm that the oil companies will be expected to build and finance their own pipelines and that the Government will not allow associated gas to be in the ground or to be flared?

Mr Gray: I can confirm that the Government policy on wasteful flaring of gas is unchanged. Companies will, indeed are, exercising their minds as to the best method of bringing gas ashore. We shall give them every encouragement so to do.

Mr Edward Rowlands, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Merthyr Tydfil, Lab): I offer Mr Grey not my congratulations, but my commiserations. He fought and failed abysmally for an integrated gas gathering pipeline in the North Sea.

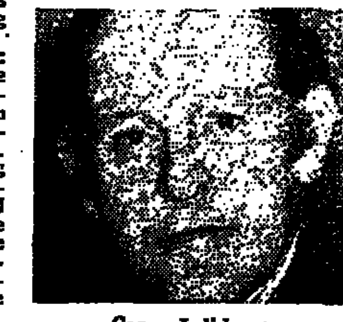
It was the same pipeline he and the past Secretary of State (Mr David Howell) described as "essential to the national interest".

What has happened since then except for the fact that private financiers and private investors have failed to support that national interest?

Mr Gray: At no time did the Government envisage that it would take more than a 30 per cent financial interest in the line. When the Government was not able to persuade the oil companies to take up a 70 per cent interest on reasonable terms then the Government was faced with the possibility of having to finance the whole 100 per cent, which the Government felt was not realistic in the circumstances.

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East, Scot Nat): When the House last met he was assuring the House that this pipeline was in progress and there would be no reason for it to fail.

Wittingly or unwittingly he has misled the House. How does he justify the loss of thousands of jobs in the steel and construction industries, and in petrochemicals, on the same day as the Government announced its intention or willingness to go ahead with the Channel tunnel which will bring thousands of jobs to the south of England?



Gray: I did not mislead

Mr Gray: Not for the first time he has got it wrong. At no time did the Government commit itself to the Channel tunnel. What was indicated was that if the private sector could come up with the finance for the Channel tunnel, then the Government would welcome such a project.

There was no time in which I misled the House in any way on the gas gathering pipeline. At each and every step we insisted that the British Gas Corporation would pay only for 30 per cent of the equity and we had great hopes that the private sector would take up the remainder.

The private sector has not done so. The ball is in their court and we shall wait and see what they propose.

Mr Albert McQuarrie (East Aberdeenshire, C): As MP for the constituency where this gas is to be brought ashore, I can assure the minister that considerable discussions are going on with private oil companies with a view to having a system brought in.

When these proposals are placed before the Government, would he ensure that they are dealt with rapidly because the jobs which will accrue in the short and long term will be of benefit to Scotland and the nation?

Mr Gray: With my own constituency interests, I can assure Mr McQuarrie I am as anxious as he is that this should go ahead. Proposals which may be forthcoming from the oil companies will receive every consideration.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L): If the Government has withdrawn irreversibly from being interested in financing this project what obligations are there on the companies to proceed with the ending of flaring, if, as are they to use his words, "exercising their minds" indefinitely?

Mr Gray: Since this Government came to office in May 1979, flaring in the North Sea has been reduced by 50 per cent. Our policy is unchanged and the companies realize this.

In addition, when applications for production in any new fields are submitted to the Government these will not be accepted unless there is a clear indication of how the associated gas will be brought ashore.

Deregulation of gas prices agreed policy

The average domestic gas price was currently about one-quarter of the average electricity price, Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, said during questions. In the industrial sector, the ratio was a little over one-third.

Mr Edward Rowlands, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Merthyr Tydfil, Lab): He should confirm it is Government policy, and not that of British Gas, to increase gas prices by 10 per cent more than the rate of inflation.

It would be a good idea for Mr Lawson to withdraw the policy statement of the previous Secretary of State and either cancel or cut the additional gas prices this Government is forcing on British Gas.

Mr Lawson: He is inaccurate. He is referring to an increase in domestic gas prices far below what is needed even to break even.

What the Government and gas industry together have agreed is there should be a partial and gradual deregulation of prices over a period of three years. That is the agreed policy. It is not being imposed by the Government.

HOUSE OF LORDS

Government urged to act over Land's End

There was little reason to regard a possible change of the ownership of Land's End as a threat in itself to its character or appearance, the Earl of Avon, a Lord in Waiting, said during question time.

Lord Molloy (Lab) asked the Government to take all necessary steps to prevent the sale of Land's End to non-British individuals or organizations and to consider providing financial aid to the National Trust to purchase Land's End on behalf of the British people.

The Earl of Avon: Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, will consider any proposals he may receive from the Countryside Commission or the local authorities concerned, but there is little reason to regard the possible change of ownership as a threat in itself to the character or appearance of Land's End, which has been a matter of concern for some while.

The land will remain subject to normal planning control. The local authorities, the Commission and the National Trust will continue to direct their attention towards means of encouraging better environmental management to improve unsightly features and avoid erosion of paths.

Lord Molloy: The grave concern felt by people all over the country is reaching consternation. Would he make a statement that, rather than lose Land's End to any overseas interest, the Government will be prepared to help the National Trust and the Countryside Commission financially so that Land's End can be saved in the national interest?

The Earl of Avon: At the moment Lord Molloy is jumping the gun. We do not even know how much acreage is for sale.

We would expect this issue to be considered in the first instance by the Countryside Commission, the National Trust and Cornwall County Council. I believe there are discussions between these bodies.

Many properties owned by people from various foreign countries all over the world are extremely well maintained.

Viscount St Davids (Ind): Could he scotch the rumour that seems to have got about that if Land's End is purchased by some foreign purchaser they intend to cut it off and tow it away?

The Earl of Avon: That would be difficult. But there will be a power under the Wildlife and Countryside Bill when it becomes law, for local planning authorities to make a management agreement for conservation of this kind of landscape.



Lord Molloy: grave concern at sale

Lord Molloy: It is disturbing that the Government does not know precisely what is at stake, and he has just admitted that. Can he not get a few back copies of The Guardian or The Times, which spell it out, so that the Government can be well informed and realize what a serious issue this is?

We are not talking about some joke of towing this away. Ordinary people recognize that something they regard as a part of our heritage is at risk and it is the Government's responsibility to do something about it.

The Earl of Avon: The information we have at the moment does not say it is at risk, but it may be up for sale. We are in touch and I have a copy of The Times extracts about the sale in front of me. We are trying to follow it up, but nothing in this country has so far been done.

No hazard to health from leak

NUCLEAR POWER

Mr John Moore, Under Secretary of State for Energy, said he had asked that the reporting procedures at all stages for incidents involving the release of radioactivity be urgently examined by the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate.

He was answering a written question about the leak of iodine 131 from the British Nuclear Fuels Ltd site at Sellafield, Cumbria, on October 4. He said the leak caused no hazard to public health and the amounts released into the atmosphere were very small.

He intended to satisfy himself that reporting procedures were adequate and that procedures for informing the local community in the event of such incidents were satisfactory.

Mr Moore's full reply to a question from Mr John Cunningham (Whitehaven, Lab) was as follows:

At about 10.45 am on Sunday, October 4, 1981, the radioactivity monitor on the exhaust stack from the magnox fuel separation plant at British Nuclear Fuels Limited (BNFL) site at Sellafield, Cumbria, gave a warning of an abnormally high release of radioactivity. The monitor is set at low levels. The plant, in which irradiated magnox fuel is dissolved, was promptly shut down in accordance with the company's safety procedures.

Analysis of the stack samples confirmed that a release of the radioactive isotope iodine 131 had occurred. The plant was therefore kept shut down until Company personnel were satisfied that it was safe to re-start operations.

They concluded that some fuel which had been stored for too short a period in cooling ponds had been inadvertently fed to the dissolver. (Pond storage is provided at nuclear power stations and reactor sites mainly to allow the iodine 131 in irradiated fuel to decay to an acceptably low level.)

The BNFL management decided, after assessing the potential environmental effects, to restart the plant. There movable iodine was flushed out of the dissolver and safely discharged to the sea. The plant was restarted at about 10 am on October 5 using fuel of proven long storage.

Careful surveillance, including monitoring of further releases of iodine still within the plant, continued. The release from the stack of iodine 131, which had been measured at about 1.9 curies in the first 24 hours after the abnormal level was identified, had declined to about 0.4 curies per day by the morning of October 8 and has continued to decline. To date about 7 curies have been discharged.

The company are required by the authorizing departments, Department of the Environment and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (DOE and MAFF), to use the best practicable means to minimize discharges. Over the past four years, the annual discharge has been less than one curie.

On Tuesday, October 6, BNFL informed DOE and MAFF under arrangements for the reporting of abnormal releases to those Departments. At about 4 pm on that day, BNFL also informed the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate (NII) that further investigations had revealed a breach of a technical plant operating limit on October 4 in that irradiated fuel containing an excessive quantity of iodine 131 had been fed to the dissolver.

On the late afternoon of October 7 BNFL advised the NII, DOE and MAFF that iodine 131 had been detected, by monitoring, in samples of milk gathered at two farms within a 2-mile radius of the Sellafield site. The highest value measured from the samples collected then and later was 5,000 picocuries (ie million millionths of a curie) of iodine 131 per litre.

On this basis it is estimated that radiation doses to the critical group most liable to be affected, is young children drinking this milk, would be no more than a small fraction of the International Commission on Radiological Protection's (ICRP) recommended annual limit to members of the public.

On the basis of the daily information obtained, the MAFF, who are responsible for environmental monitoring of foodstuffs, consider that the measured levels of iodine in milk confirm this. Milk sampling is continuing at 20 farms of which 12 are close to the site. MAFF have not considered it necessary at any stage to ban the sale of affected milk.

I am satisfied that this incident, although resulting in a release of iodine 131 has caused no hazard to public health. The amount released to the atmosphere was very small because safety precautions came into play. The NII is investigating the full circumstances of the incident. The Inspectorate advise me that, in the light of their investigations, steps are being taken to ensure that no irradiated fuel will be moved from nuclear power stations to Windscale for reprocessing until it has been stored for at least 90 days, to allow the Radio-iodine to decay.

My department was informed on October 7 by the NII and BNFL of the incident. On October 8 the NII submitted a formal report to the Secretary of State on the basis of the information then supplied to them by BNFL. On October 9 following the receipt of further detailed information from BNFL, the NII submitted a further report to the Secretary of State which amplified the initial report.

I have asked that the reporting procedures at all stages for such incidents be urgently examined by the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate. I intend to satisfy myself that such procedures are adequate, and that procedures for informing the local community in the event of such incidents are satisfactory.

Design agreed for first nuclear PWR

The Central Electricity Generating Board expected to adopt a design for the first pressurized water reactor on Friday, Mr John Moore, Under Secretary of State for Energy, said. There was a unanimity of view on the future need for safe nuclear power for generating electricity, he added.

Mr Moore (Croydon, Central, C) told Mr Trevor Skeet (Bedford, C) that the PWR task force, chaired by Dr Walter Marshall, had advised him that they had reached agreement on a reference design for the first pressurized water reactor. He understood that the National Nuclear Corporation had approved that design and that the CEGB expected to be able to adopt it on Friday.

Mr Skeet: Does he appreciate the importance of nuclear power in the economics of electricity?

Mr Moore: I am in no doubt about the nature of nuclear power's safe and long-term opportunities for us to secure cheap electricity prices. It is a little early to give a reliable estimate on the construction costs of a particular design. The present view is that it should be substantially cheaper than the AGR.

Heavy French investment in nuclear power

Those making international comparisons on energy prices should look at the whole front, Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, said during questions.

Mr Lawson (Blaby, C) said: One thing that has always surprised me is that in the domestic area, particularly in domestic gas, it is considered irrelevant when the price in this country is very much below that on the continent — about half that of France and Germany; but in some industrial cases where the price is unfavourable to Britain, this is of great importance.

Cheap electricity for bulk users in France is a consequence of heavy French investment in nuclear power, which has cheapened French electricity.

Reactions to Severn barrage plan

The Government hopes to have received all responses to an invitation to comment on the Severn barrage proposal by the end of the year, Mr David Mellor, Under Secretary of State for Energy (Wandsworth, Putney, C), said during questions about the committee report on the feasibility of the barrage.

Mr Geoffrey Johnson Smith (East Grinstead, C): Will the minister set up an inquiry into the environmental aspects of a barrage which are imperfectly understood?

Mr Mellor: A number of responses have been received to the report. It would be wrong to indicate that all have gone one way. The Government hopes to have received all responses by the end of the year and attention will be given to all proper considerations then, including the environmental ones.

TUC may end backing for youth jobs scheme

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The TUC is to warn Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, that he stands to lose trade union support for the Youth Opportunities Programme unless the young people involved are paid more than £23.50 a week.

A renewed demand for an immediate increase in the allowance to £28 or £30 will be pressed at what promises to be the TUC's first formal meeting with the new minister.

Senior union leaders are expected tomorrow to seek a meeting to complain that the present allowance is encouraging abuse of the scheme as "cheap labour" by employers, and deterring an increasing number of young people from taking part in the programme.

The employment policy and organization committee is also being asked to use the same meeting to express its anger at the Government's plan to axe an as yet unspecified number of industrial training boards.

In its July measures providing for an expansion of the YOP to 550,000 entrants a year, the Government declined to raise the weekly allowance, despite strong pressure from the Manpower Services Commission.

Union leaders, who are aware of MSC estimates that last year about 11,000 young people, or 4 per cent of those eligible, refused a place, will argue that that figure will increase sharply if the allowances — unchanged since 1979 — are not raised.

Already braced for a much tougher line from Mr Tebbit on labour law reform than was taken by his predecessor, Mr James Prior, union leaders fear he will also be considerably more hawkish as a spending minister.

With the commission awaiting a government response to its request for an increase in the allowance, union suspicion that Mr Tebbit will refuse it has been sharpened by a letter from him denying that the present payment is a disincentive.

Mr Tebbit may not announce his decision until an overall review of the YOP scheme is completed within the department.

Mr Prior had laid plans for revamping the programme so as substantially to increase the training element.

In his letter to Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, however, Mr Tebbit points out that the allowance still provides £8.25 a week more than the level of supplementary benefit available to the 16 and 17-year-olds on whom the programme is focused.

The threshold level of £4 a week over which the Government pays travelling expenses to YOP participants has not been increased since 1978, Mr Tebbit says, so more young people are benefiting from the provision.

Workers who volunteered to lose jobs forfeit dole

From Tim Jones, Merthyr Tydfil

Plans by companies throughout Britain to shed labour to become more competitive could be disrupted because of a ruling by the Department of Employment which is to be challenged by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Under the ruling more than 1,000 workers at the Hoover plant at Merthyr Tydfil will have to survive for up to 20 weeks without unemployment pay because they accepted ex-gratia payments on top of the legal minimum compensation for voluntary redundancy.

Union officials at the plant say the workers will be denied unemployment benefit because they accepted additional payments averaging £1,200 each offered as an incentive to leave.

Mr William Bish the union's works convenor at the factory, said: "Quite clearly this decision affects every company in the land who are attempting to trim their workforce by offering additional payments over the legal minimum.

"There is now no incentive to volunteer for redundancy because all it amounts to is that the company is paying dole money in advance."

The union intends to challenge the ruling, which means in effect that ex-gratia payments are regarded as additional wages.

The union thought it had won the battle earlier this year when it successfully appealed against a similar decision by the department, made against men who took advantage of an earlier redundancy scheme.

Three MPs also intend to challenge the ruling and some men have asked for thier jobs back on the grounds they were misled by the company. Mr Bish said his union would examine the possibility of taking legal action against Hoover.

"There are no huge fancy redundancy payments for us of the type enjoyed by steelworkers and if ex-gratia payments mean our members are debarred from unemployment benefit then it is pointless them accepting voluntary redundancy payments."

Mr Bish said that if necessary each of the 1,035 men affected would be instructed to make individual claims to employment tribunals to contest the ruling.

If the ruling is upheld the department's decision could have serious repercussions for Hoover, which later this week is expected to announce further redundancies in its factories at Merthyr Tydfil, London and Glasgow.

Without attractive redundancy payments, union acceptance of any further schemes to reduce labour will be more difficult to achieve.

A spokesman for the department said that because of the pending appeals he could not comment.

Peers save curlew and redshank

The Government suffered a defeat on the Wildlife and Countryside Bill when the Lords carried amendments, proposed by Lord Chelwood (C), disagreeing with Commons amendments to put the curlew and redshank on the schedule of birds which might be killed or taken outside the close season.

Lord Houghton of Sowerby (Lab) said: The time has come to send a message of defiance to the Commons and to try to curb its predatory instincts. It is time the peers asserted the prestige and authority of this House. Let us tell the country: "The curlew shall be saved."

Lady Trumpington (C) asked what people who shot curlews did with them. Did they eat them or use their feathers?

The Earl of Swinton (C) said he had once eaten curlew and it tasted like old boots.

The Earl of Avon, a Lord in Waiting, said there was no conservation reason for not including the birds on the schedule. Not many were shot and the numbers were stable.

The first amendment, covering the curlew, was carried by 62 votes to 43—majority against the Government, 19. The second amendment was agreed to without a division.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Social Services; Prime Minister. Companies (No 2) Bill, conclusion of remaining stages. Lords (2.30): British Nationality Bill, third reading.

Labour move to retain business names register fails

COMPANIES BILL

The Government was proposing to abolish the register of business names although everyone who used it found it useful and argued against its abolition, Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade, prices and consumer protection said when opening the report stage of the Companies (No 2) Bill.

He moved a new clause (Regulation and record of the use of business and trading names) which, he said, was an attempt to try to reinstate an effective register and prevent the destruction of records which had been accumulated since 1916.

The register operated at a loss only because its fees had not been changed since they were instituted in 1916. Its present costs were £1 to register and a 25p search fee. All those who had given evidence to the Government had suggested the fees should be increased five fold.

We have a situation (he said), where consumer organizations, business, industry, chambers of trade, professional associations—solicitors' professional associations in particular—have all given strong evidence to the Government that they find it an extremely valuable service and that they do not much approve of the alternative which the Government is going to put in its place.

It would not cost the Government much to realize the weight of opinion was against its proposal to abolish the register.

But there were many signs that the Government was losing its marbles. There were signs all over the place that sweeping insanity was running through it.

When we find (he said) continued pigheaded obstinacy involved in propositions like this it is further evidence the Government is in a sad state of decline and decay.

Mr Martin Stevens (Hammersmith, Fulham, C) said that usually new legislation increased bureaucracy and added expense to catch rogues and cowboys who could be caught more cheaply in other ways. But here was an example of the Government moving in the other direction and he welcomed it.

Of the 2.5 million names on the business register, at least one million were out of date and it was likely that those who dissatisfied suppliers and those whom customers wished to contact would be among these.

In his experience the register had never been accurate and he saw no prospect of it ever being so.

Mr Reginald Eyre, Under Secretary of State for Trade (Birmingham, Hall Green, C), said there was agreement on the objectives, namely that it should be possible to find out details of businesses carried on under a name other than that of the owners. It was the means for achieving that which was being argued.

What had to be considered was whether such disclosures should be obtained by the old method of central registration or the alternative proposal included in the Bill.

While many of the names on the existing register were of well known companies, the overwhelming majority of the 2.5 million small businesses were owned by one or two private individuals. Such persons did not want or need centralized registration which was necessary to ensure compliance with the many complex details of company law.

The Government's proposals were a practical solution and provided three methods of disclosure of details of ownership!

By display at all business premises to which the public had access; by publication on specified business documents including business letters, invoices, receipts, payment demands and written orders for goods and services; by supplying the details in writing immediately on demand to anyone with whom anything was done or discussed in the course of business.

A dissatisfied customer or supplier would be able to get the information essential to any legal action at minimum cost and inconvenience without any increase of the burden on the business.

Mr Bruce George (Walsall, South, Lab) said that to argue that because the success rate was only 60 per cent, they should abandon the present system was like arguing that they should wring their hands and give up because the police had only a 60 per cent success rate.

No one was arguing that the register was perfect but one should improve enforcement, not abandon it. They would be doing a disservice to investigative journalists.

Many people regarded the Government's proposal as a frauds' charter. Perhaps those in Pentonville and Strangeways did not write to the Government to support it, but the Government might be looking to them as a solid block of support—perhaps the only one. (Laughter).

The clause was rejected by 256 votes to 210—Government majority 46.

Mr Eyre successfully moved a new clause to provide that the rights of a company under any contract approved or any contract for a purchase authorized under the Bill dealing with companies purchasing their own shares would not be capable of assignment.

It also provided that any agreement by a company to release its rights under any contract approved would be void unless the release was approved in advance. The terms of the proposed release agreement must be authorized by a special resolution of the company before it entered into the agreement.

Another Government new clause required that any company payment in consideration of acquiring any right with respect to the purchase of its own shares, the variation of any contracts approved, and the release of any of the company's obligations regarding purchase of its own shares must be made out of distributable profits of the company.

The new clause was agreed to.

Mr Eyre moved a new clause to make clear how under part III of the Companies Act 1980 a company might distribute profits in connexion with the payment or repayment of its shares and in giving financial assistance for acquisition of its shares.

The new clause was agreed to.

Mr Peter Rees, Minister for Trade (Dover and Deal, C), moved a new clause to provide that where a company distributed an asset in kind which contained an element of unrealized profit, it should be treated as a realized profit.

The clause was agreed to.

Mr Rees moved a new clause which, he said, was designed to relax to a small degree the provisions about insider dealing as they might otherwise have affected the market in international bonds.

The new clause was agreed to.

Mr Eyre, moved two new Government clauses aimed at alleviating difficulties caused by the recent industrial action by civil servants.

He said the first clause would extend temporarily the power to require a company to change its name. An up-to-date index of companies would now be available on microfilm. During the industrial action, the index was not available, with the result that companies may have been registered with a name too like an existing company. The power of the Secretary of State to direct a company to change its name would be extended to February 24, 1982. This would allow a further six month period in which the up-dated index would become available.

The second clause would convert creditors' voluntary winding up to members' voluntary winding up in certain circumstances.

Companies which liquidated during the dispute, whose declaration to the Registrar of Companies had been held up and who were thus forced into creditors' voluntary winding up, would be able to convert back to members' voluntary winding up.

The clauses were agreed to.

CORRECTION

In our Parliamentary Report in The Times of July 23, Mr Andrew Faulds (Warley, East, Lab), should have been reported as saying that King Hussein had "private conversations" with him, and not "telephone conversations".

How Nunn May passed uranium samples to Russia

From Peter Hennessy, Ottawa, Oct 19

Details of how Dr Alan Nunn May, the British atomic scientist, managed to pass samples of enriched uranium to Soviet intelligence in Canada in the summer of 1945, thus helping to shorten the West's monopoly of nuclear weapons, are revealed in newly declassified documents available in the Canadian National Archives.

They are contained in lengthy transcripts of evidence taken by a royal commission in Ottawa in February and May, 1946, from Mr Igor Gouzenko, a cipher clerk in the Soviet Embassy there. Mr Gouzenko defected to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in September, 1945, with a wealth of material on an extensive spy-ring operated in North America by Russian military intelligence.

The importance his Soviet controllers placed on the activity of Dr Nunn May, who operated under the code name Alec, is apparent from a mesage sent by Major-General Bolshakov, chief of the first intelligence directorate in Moscow, to Colonel Nicolai Zabotin, military attaché in Ottowa, who controlled the atomic spy network in Canada.

Dr Nunn May arrived in Canada from England in January, 1945, to work in Montreal on the joint Anglo-American-Canadian project which built the first atom bombs. As Mr Gouzenko told his interrogators: "*Moscow sent a telegram* and it said that it is imperative to establish contact with Alan Nunn May, who is a very valuable source . . . It is a very delicate business, therefore, to establish contact with him and must be done with the greatest care."

Mr Gouzenko went on to describe how specific questions were transmitted from Moscow to be put to Dr Nunn May by his Soviet contact in Canada, Lieutenant Pavel Angelov. In reply, Dr Nunn May was able *to give details of the successful* test of a uranium bomb in the New Mexico desert in July, 1945, together with details of its manufacture.

A month before the United States dropped two atomic bombs on Japan, Dr Nunn May handed Lieutenant Angelov samples of enriched uranium. A telegram from Colonel Zabotin to General Bolshakov, encoded by Mr Gouzenko on July 9, 1945, read: "Alec handed over to us a platinum with 162 micrograms of uranium 233, in *the form of acid, contained in* a thin lamina."

The sample was stored in Ottowa for a few weeks, then taken to Moscow by air. Just before Mr Gouzenko defected and "blew" Dr Nunn May, General Bolshakov instructed Colonel Zabotin to "take measures to organize the obtaining of documentary material on the atomic bomb, the technological process, drawings, calculations".

On September 8, three days *after Mr Gouzenko had* approached the Canadian authorities, the late Mr Peter Dwyer, an officer of MI6, the British secret intelligence service, arrived in Ottowa from Washington to interview him.

A CBS television documentary showed in Canada on Sunday night included a statement from Mr Mark McClung, an officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police concerned with the Gouzenko affair, who said that Mr Dwyer's main concern was the evidence on Dr Nunn May's activities *rather than possible* "moles" in British intelligence itself.

Dr Nunn May was arrested in London on March 4th, 1946, and charged under the Official Secrets Act, 1911. He pleaded guilty at the Old Bailey in May and was sentenced to 10 years, imprisonment.

Dr H. Montgomery Hyde, the leading authority on the atom bomb spies, places Dr Nunn May second in his importance to Russian intelligence after Dr Klaus Fuchs, who, in June *1945* gave them an accurate drawing of the more advanced plutonium bomb

A politician to whom no Greek is indifferent

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Oct 19

Indifference is, perhaps, the only feeling that Mr Andreas Papandreou has never evoked from the Greeks, ever since he became embroiled in their politics less than 20 years ago.

He is either worshipped as the idol and the hope of the underprivileged, or heartily despised as an evil, yet admittedly gifted demagogue.

Andreas, as he likes to be called by his followers, will have a chance to prove which he is after Wednesday (Tuesday is unlucky for Greeks) when he takes the reins of power with a broad popular mandate that, with some luck, should last him four years.

Those who saw and heard him make a measured and sober *victory statement* on television last night were impressed. He told his audience: "We shall be the government of all the Greeks."

The paradox is that the man who practically swept the polls yesterday did not know himself, by the age of 40, that he would be engulfed in the game of politics. When he did he had behind him a brililant academic reputation as a teacher of economics at leading American universities.

When his father, the late George Papandreou, a politician by vocation, was swept into power by a rare 53 per cent vote in 1964 the old man was eager to see the family name perpetuated in Greek politics and enticed him to join, ceding to him the safe home-ground seat of Patras.

This week, somehow, history repeated itself when George Papandreou, junior, Andreas's 29-year-old son, an economist, was elected to Parliament at the top of his father's party ticket in Patras.

Two incidents have marked his political course deeply. The first was when, as a minister with extended powers in his father's centrist Cabinet, he tried hard to dissociate himself from his American past by displaying an aggressive anti-Americanism.

The second was when his sudden rise in the party hierarchy caused rivalry and intrigue that ultimately led to the Centre Party's downfall and disintegration.

When the palace, the Americans, the economic vested interests, and the political establishment turned against him, he became increasingly radicalized but also more popular with the masses.

When in 1967 it became clear that he and his father (in that order) would win the May elections on an anti-establishment platform, a handful of colonels put the Greek clock back and set up a dictatorship. Yesterday the majority of Greek voters disregarded the prophecies of doom and caught up with the clock 14 years late, giving him at least a chance to show his mettle.

A handsome man at 62 with sparse grey flowing hair that makes him look more and more like his father, he has enormous charm when one meets him face to face. Having also inherited his father's eloquence he is an excellent orator who manages to captivate the crowds, feel their pulse and respond.

He lives in his modest house at Kastri, north of Athens, with his wife, a blonde Chicago woman who is a close assistant and an author of children's books. They have three sons and a daughter who has just married.

The years in exile while the Colonels ruled Greece brought Andreas Papandreou into contact with the mainstream of socialist fundamentalist thinking. When he returned to Greece in 1974 he showed disdain for the professional politicians. He did not even claim the title of his father's party but founded the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) with new people.

Within seven years he managed to make socialism respectable, Although he aspires to shape a new brand of socialism that could serve as a model for the west, many see greater similarities with Middle Eastern Baathism than with West European reformism. He says: "We plan to change the system not to embellish it."

☐ President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus is flying to Athens on Friday for urgent talks with Mr Andreas Papandreou, who is to be the new Socialist Prime Minister of Greece. Mr Kyprianou has already congratulated him *on his election (Our Foreign* Staff writes).

The Turkish Cypriot leadership expressed disappointment and the Government in Ankara reacted cautiously, fearing Mr Papandreou's election could stall efforts at improving bilateral relations.

Elsewhere, socialist leaders have expressed delight. Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, yesterday sent congratulations

Senhor Mario Soares, the *Portuguese Socialist leader*, described the election result as an historic victory.



Mr Papandreou with his American-born wife at their home shortly after hearing that his opponents had conceded defeat.

Cairo admits Muslim extremists are threatening regime

From Christopher Walker, Cairo, Oct 19

Nearly two weeks after President Sadat's assassination official evidence has emerged to confirm speculation that the threat to the past and present Egyptian governments by Muslim extremists was more widespread and well-organized than previously admitted.

In a series of officially-inspired articles, the Cairo newspapers today reported the arrest of 230 members of a foreign-financed Islamic group which had been planning to launch a "Khomeini-style" revolution in Egypt.

In a separate development, the Defence Ministry announced that 134 members of the armed forces had been switched to civilian posts because of their "extreme religious affiliations".

Although the connexion between the various internal investigations now under way is still vague it appears certain that a leading Muslim terrorist arrested in a gun-battle near the Pyramids last week was a *middle-ranking officer in military* intelligence, although this has not been confirmed officially.

The man was named by the Interior Ministry today simply as Mr Aboud el-Zumur, with no indication that he had previously held a rank in military intelligence (believed to have been that of major).

He was said to be the ring-leader of a fanatical Islamic group which had been planning a number of regional uprisings to coincide with that in Asyut just after Mr Sadat's *killing*. There were more than 100 deaths in the Asyut incident.

According to *Mayo*, the newspaper of the ruling National Democratic Party, Mr el-Zumur group was closely linked with Al-Takfir W'al-Higra (Repentance and Holy Flight), the well established right-wing Muslim terror group which carried out the assassination of Sadat.

The newspaper did not identify the country which had helped to finance the plot; but it disclosed that the security forces had seized a quantity of documents which showed that it was planning to overthrow the Government and set up Iran-style revolutionary committees, complete with an Islamic militia. Members had been recruited at selected mosques throughout Egypt.

Foreign observers attach great significance to the link between the el-Zumer group (which is given no formal title) and the Sadat assassination, as it could go far to explaining how the four assassins—led by Lieutenant Khaled Islambouli — were able to *smuggle live* ammunition on to a parade where none was permitted.

For the past few days, Cairo-based intelligence experts have been checking widely circulated Egyptian rumours of a close link between fanatical Muslim groups and military intelligence—the main security organization employed by the late President to monitor the loyalty of his troops. Cairo newspapers reported today that several revolutionary groups *had joined forces under* the leadership of M. el-Zumur.

The 230 arrests have led to the seizure of 15 sub-machine guns, 29 automatic rifles, 20 pistols and a large quantity of bomb-making equipment and grenades.

Investigations into the Islamic plot began some time before the attack on the late President. Three weeks before his assassination, he was warned officially by the Egyptian security services that Muslim fanatics were planning to kill him.

The influential newspaper *Al Ahram* reported that Mr Sadat was shown videotaped evidence to support the claim before the speech he gave at the Nile delta town of Mansoura on September 26, but he refused to take any extra security precautions.

Earlier today, Lieutenant General Abu Ghazala, the Defence Minister, revealed that 30 Egyptian officers and 104 NCOs and men had been transferred to civilian posts because of their extreme religious associations.

Trident 2 missile may prove a better buy

From Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent, Gleneagles, Oct 19

Britain should find it cheaper *in the end to buy* Trident 2 nuclear missiles from the United States than the less expensive Trident 1, Mr John Nott, the Defence Secretary, said here last night. This was because by doing so Britain would be keeping in step with the Americans who have recently announced their own plans to start full development of the bigger, more accurate Trident 2, or D5 missile.

Mr Nott said at a press conference that the Government's decision was not a foregone conclusion. It was a question of judgment rather than arithmetic and not even a Nobel prize-winner in mathematics could necessarily work out the right answer.

Even so the extra cost of purchasing the Trident 2 as opposed to Trident 1—which the Government says will cost £5,000m over 15 years at 1980 prices—is among the details which still have to be worked out before Mr Nott can give any *firm recommendation to* the Cabinet.

It is one of the points he wants to clarify with Mr Casper Weinberger, the United States Defence Secretary, during the next two days, while both men are attending the meeting here of Nato's Nuclear Planning Group (NPG).

Mr Nott is the non-paying host for the NPG, which is being held behind unprecedented security at the Gleneagles Hotel.

☐ President Reagan has acknowledged that he envisages the possibility of a limited nuclear war in Europe under certain conditions without such a conflict leading to direct confrontation between the two superpowers (AFP reports from Washington).

"I could see where you could have the exchange of tactical weapons against troops in the field without it bringing either one of the major powers to pushing the button", he said.

Bridge federation refuses to invite Terence Reese

From a Correspondent, Port Chester, New York, Oct 19

The executive committee of the World Bridge Federation (WBF) has unanimously accepted the decision of its credentials committee, declaring Mr Terence Reese to be unacceptable as non-playing captain of the British team for the Bermuda Bowl, the official bridge world championship beginning tomorrow.

In a press release, the WBF president, Mr Jaime Ortiz-Patino, said: "In October, 1977, new by-laws were adopted by the WBF by a vote of 68 countries for, and four against, whereby participation by players and captains in WBF championships is by invitation only; and, having received the report of the credentials committee, and having reviewed the procedures taken by that committee in the circumstances, the executive council unanimously votes to uphold the decision not to invite Mr Terence Reese as non-playing captain of the British team representing the European Bridge League at the 1981 Bermuda Bowl."

Mr Ortiz-Patino further stated that the decision with regard to Mr Reese was not intended to reimpose or extend a ban on Mr Reese imposed in 1965, and lifted in 1968. That was a closed case.

Mr Reese had resigned from the captaincy in advance of the championships, and his place was taken by Mr Gus Calderwood.

IN BRIEF

Hardliner chosen as Iran premier

Ali Akbar Vellayati, a hardline Islamic fundamentalist trained as a doctor in the United States, was chosen as Iran's Prime Minister by President Ali Khamenei, Tehran radio said. Iranian sources reached from London said he was expected to receive overwhelming approval from parliament. He will replace Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani who resigned unexpectedly on October 15.

Tehran newspapers, meanwhile, reported the execution of 25 people including Mr Manucher Massudi, who was an aide of Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the exiled former president.

Policemen shot

Rome.—Two plainclothes policemen of the Milan special branch were killed and another hurt as they attempted to stop a car. Its occupants immediately opened fire. It is thought that the killers were terrorists but no organization has yet claimed responsibility.

Karpov puts off game

Merano, Italy.—Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion, who leads Viktor Korchnoi the challenger, by three games to one postponed the eighth game of the series. Karpov's aides said he was tired. Competitors are allowed three time-out requests in the championship. The game will now be played on Thursday.

Mozambique visit

Lisbon.—President Ramalho Eanes of Portugal is to pay an official visit to President Samora Machel of Mozambique at the end of November, the first such visit since the country's independence from Portugal six years ago. President Eanes will be accompanied by a large group of industrialists.

Kekkonen 'stable'

Helsinki. — President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, aged 81, suffered "a recurrent respiratory inflammation" at the weekend, but his condition remains largely stable, his office said in its regular bulletin.

Sudan says Libyan invasion is imminent

From Nicholas Worrall
Khartum, Oct 19

Colonel Nasri Abdul Majid um-Khalil, the Sudanese Vice-President and Defence Minister, said today that an invasion of his country by Libyan forces was imminent.

Speaking at a press conference here he said that as long as Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, had "ambitions and dreams to fulfil" peace would be at risk *in Sudan*.

He added: "As long as Libyan troops are on our borders and as long as Gaddafi is collecting our opponents and buying mercenaries and concentrating them on our border, with sophisticated weapons based in Chad, I think there is an imminent danger."

He described the Libyan leader as "unbalanced" and as a man "challenging the world", who had extended terrorism and sabatoge to Uganda, Ireland, the Philippines, Western Sahara, Saudi Arabia and Sudan.

Asked to estimate the present Libyan strength in Chad, where Colonel Gaddafi intervened last December, Colonel Khalil said Sudanese intelligence had located the presence of Russian-made tanks, armoured personnel carriers, rocket artillery, mortars, helicopters, anti-tank weapons and an entire mechanized battalion.

Since September 10, the Libyans have been launching daily air attacks on four Sudanese border villages and on the town of El Geneina, causing casualties.

In Khartum and other cities, he said, Libya had engineered a campaign of sabotage and economic disruption, helping to infiltrate dissident Sudanese seeking to overthrow the regime of President Nimeiry.

Colonel Khalil claimed that one prominent Sudanese involved in this destabilization campaign was Sherif el-Hindi, a *former leader of the* Sudanese National Front, a right-wing Islamic grouping now virtually defunct in Sudan, who is living in exile in Tripoli.

During the past three weeks more than 12,000 people have been rounded up by security forces in Khartum and questioned about possible involvement in Libya's present subversion campaign.

A note of disbelief was introduced into the news conference, when Colonel Khalil denied categorically that Mr Hissene Habre, Chad's dissident leader, was being assisted by Sudan in his guerrilla campaign against the Libyan-backed Goukouni regime. This alleged involvement has been widely reported for months.

He also denied that Libyan air attacks on the Sudanese border village of Kolbus were motivated by the belief that the village was being used as a hide-out by the Habre forces.

Yet when I visited the border area last week, I was told by military sources that Kolbus was a Habre guerrilla base and also that the Chadian guerrillas regularly visited the border town of El Geneina 80 miles south where the Sudanese Western Military Command is located.

Solidarity sees chance of accord

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, Oct 19

Solidarity, the free trade union, is maintaining a non-committal attitude to the Communist Party Central Committee's call to suspend strikes in order to give the country a better chance to weather the economic shortages this winter.

The union's first reaction to the election of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, to the leadership of the party suggests that it now sees a better chance of coming to an agreement with the Government.

General Jaruzelski enjoys the confidence of Mr Lech Walesa, the union leader.

Meanwhile, negotiations with the Government are proceeding. At the end of the first round, modest progress was reported after the two sides agreed on a four-week freeze of retail prices, and the setting up of a working group to consider proposals on a mutually acceptable basis for a mixed commission to deal with the short-term aspects of the crisis.

In his speech yesterday, General Jaruzelski appeared to find encouragement in the progress made so far in the negotiations. He said that the Government wished to "broaden the platform of agreements" in a way that would include other unions and social forces in the search for ways to overcome the crisis.

The Central Committee meeting call for a suspension of the right to strike however, is bound to encounter difficulties specially at the time when even Solidarity cannot control wildcat strikes set off by food shortages.

In his speech the general was at pains to emphasize that the party "never sought confrontation".

The most urgent matter now facing the party was to remove "the inner barriers", restore faith in its strength and in its programme.

General Jaruzelski clearly stands a better chance than his predecessor in achieving this.

Today, the general saw the ambassadors of the Warsaw Pact countries and then presided over a meeting of the Council of Defence which, according to PAP, the official news agency, was convoked in response to the Central Committee resolution.

The resolution emphasized that Poland's existence and security were now "in danger", and in this context the Central Committee deemed it necessary to state that in such a situation if the need arose "the supreme authorities of Poland should use their constitutional right to defend the most vital interests of the nation and of the state." This appears to allude to the possibility of a recourse to the declaration of a state of emergency.

The praesidium of Solidarity whose leadership was attacked in the Central *Committee resolution* for "embarking on a path which runs counter to national interests", reacted with restraint and moderation. Its attitude suggests a qualified acceptance of the party's demand to abstain from strike action. Its definitive reply will be made known Thursday.

Hope of avoiding US-Third World clash in Mexico

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Oct 19

When President Reagan addresses the North-South economic summit in Cancun, Mexico, this week he will be facing the most critical, perhaps most hostile, audience of his 10 months' presidency.

On many of the issues the United States will find itself isolated from the other 21 participants. Even the President's most reliable ally, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is unlikely to come out openly in his support (particularly after the recent Commonwealth conference), however much she may sympathize with President Reagan's approach towards developing countries.

The American position at Cancun has already been outlined by President Reagan in his Philadelphia speech last week — much to the annoyance of the Mexican Hosts, who had asked the United States not to stake out its position before the summit got under way.

Essentially his message at Cancun will be that private investment and free trade and free enterprise, not aid, are the keys to progress.

"The President will be preaching about the magic of the market place," a senior World Bank official commented. "Unfortunately this free-market approach can only work in the richer countries. Many poor nations have no private sector to speak of".

"In private briefings senior Administration officials have made it clear that the President will resist demands by other participants at Cancun on three key issues — a commitment to the principle of "global negotiations"; the creation of a multi-lateral energy body,to finance discovery and production of oil and other fuels in the Third World; and an increase in aid flows to developing nations.

Although the United States is alone in not embracing the concept global negotiations, officials deny that Washington is being obdurate. They point out that during the Ottawa summit of the seven industrialized Western powers last July there was agreement on a readiness "to participate in preparations for a mutually acceptable process of global negotiations in circumstances offering a prospect of meaningful progress."

However, Washington favours a step-by-step approach in which specialist organizations deal with specific issues, such as trade liberalization, stabilizing commodity prices, or expanding the facilities of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and other institutions over which Washington has some control.

Global negotiations would, it is feared, lead to a whittling down of American influence over the whole elaborate system of distributing Northern wealth among the improverished countries of the South.

The United States is opposed to the creation of an energy affiliate because, in the words of Mr Beryl Sprinkel, the Treasury Under-Secretary, "We're not in favour of another Bureaucracy.

Resistance here to demands for an increase in aid is based on domestic budgetary constraints. Officials point out that it is unrealistic to expect Congress to authorize increased spending on foreign aid when hundreds of domestic social and welfare programmes are having to be cut

What the United States is prepared to consider, however, is a reallocation of existing aid flows. At present two-thirds of American credits go to only eight countries, some of which, such as Israel, could hardly be classified as underdeveloped. Less than 3 per cent of American aid is directed at countries which contain more than 60 per cent of the population of the Third World.

President Reagan's refusal to appear more conciliatory on these issues has led to forecasts of a confrontation. However, American officials and Third World representatives, such as Mr Muhammad Bedjaoui, chairman of the group of 77 developing nations, believe that such a clash can be avoided and progress made.

A possible compromise, designed to prevent a deadlock, was proposed by Mr Al Haq, director of the World Bank's planning department, during a meeting organized by the Overseas Development Council in Washington last week.

His idea is to continue North-South summits on an annual basis to deal with specific trade, aid and other issues, and to go to the United Nations only for ratification, not negotiation of agreements. Officials here have expressed cautious interest in the plan.

EEC leader warns Reagan on aid policy

From Ian Murray Brussels, Oct 19

A head-on clash between Europe and the United States over how to tackle world hunger has been foreshadowed by Mr Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission.

If President Reagan's philosophy of "trade not aid" were to be followed, Mr Thorn said, much of the Third World "would be flattened" and Europe, along with Africa and southern Asia, would be relegated to the sidelines.

Mr Thorn gave his tough warning during a weekend speech in Florence in which he set out the EEC's position before the forthcoming Cancun summit on world poverty. The North-South crisis, he said, was primarily the result of a North-North deadlock, of substantial disagreements between the two sides of the Atlantic.

Like Mr Reagan in his Philadelphia speech last Thursday, Mr Thorn emphasized that attachment to liberty was what put Europe and America in the same camp. But the American President, he said, was wrong in believing development was a matter of creating wealth rather than of redistributing income.

"This economic logic is the logic of the strongest", he said. "It is lethal to the weak, lethal to the Third World, harmful to the Community. Only the continental-scale states would be the winners . . . we cannot have it."

Mr Thorn believed that, if independence was essential, inter-dependance was equally essential for survival. "Europe is too close to the developing countries, too much bound up with them, too dependent on them, not to reject the prospect (of American aid policy) with the utmost vehemence."

He attacked the claim in President Reagan's speech that the best way to help the Third World was to build a strong domestic economy in the industrialized countries. "How long have Western politicians been promising their constituents that the crisis will be over in just a bit longer?

"It does not take a lot of thought and argument to realize that the poor countries are going to die before we see the last of the crisis — and that their death is going to mean ours. Who in this day and age can believe that one half of the world will flourish while ignoring poverty, hunger and death in the other?"



Astles loses murder charge plea

From Charles Harrison Nairobi, Oct 19

Mr Bob Astles, the British-born aide to former President Amin, will have to defend himself against a charge of murdering a Ugandan fisherman in 1977. In the High Court in Kampala today, Mr Justice Manyindo rejected a defence submission that no case had been made out against Mr Astles.

However, the judge accepted a "no case to answer" submission for a Ugandan police officer, Charles Tindyebwa, who had been charged with Mr Astles. He was allowed to leave the dock, but was taken back into custody as soon as he left the court.

Mr Philip Wilkinson, QC, for Mr Astles, submitted that the evidence of prosecution witnesses, who had said they saw him shoot the fisherman and steal his motorized canoe, was "completely unreliable and not worthy of credit". No motive had been suggested for the murder.

His submission was contested by the state attorney, Mr George Emesu.

Chinese Communists set for party purge

From David Bonavia, Peking, Oct 19

Between two and three million members of the Chinese Communist Party are expected to be purged at the party's congress next year, according to an informed source.

This will enable the leadership to weed out those of the total membership of 39 million who are considered to have abused their positions or to be clinging to leftist attitudes fashionable during the lifetime of the late Chairman Mao Tse-Tung.

Meanwhile, the party's role in Chinese society is undergoing a marked change. In factories, communes, schools and other organizations the party secretaries and cells are turning their attention away from matters of day-to-day administration and are concentrating on ideology, political guidance and propaganda.

Throughout the country, party secretaries are being removed from simultaneous tenure of posts such as factory manager, a job which is now being increasingly left to expert technologists and administrators. Many senior party members have been sent on prolonged study courses at the revived party schools, which fell into disuse in the Cultural Revolution.

The party's main priority is to rebuild its image and credibilty with the general public. The media have been publishing complaints that people who apply to join the party, or become "model Workers" through zeal and diligence, are often scoffed at by their colleagues and workmates, and treated as prigs or political climbers.

The main reason for the public's disenchantment with the party is the series of drastic twists and turns in its political line since the early 1950s.

This led to the near-destruction of the party, and its domination by the Army for several years. Party membership increased greatly in the Cultural Revolution between 1966 and 1976, as a result of so-called "helicopter promotions" of young leftists.

An equally serious problem is that of corruption and self-indulgence among party members, who are blamed in the press almost daily for accepting gifts, feasting and drinking at the expense of the state.

In last month's celebrations marking the 1911 revolution which overthrew the Manchu (Qing) dynasty, every effort was made to bolster the party's legitimacy as the political heir of Dr Sun Yat-sen, the great revolutionary whose name is more closely associated with the Kuomintang — or Nationalist Party — which rules Taiwan.

President campaigns for his policies at Yorktown

From Our Own Correspondent, Yorktown, Oct 19

President Reagan today took the opportunity of the bicentennial celebration of the Battle of Yorktown to renew his plea for public support for his economic programme and his plans to strengthen the defences of the United States.

Addressing a colourful parade marking the surrender of Lord Cornwallis's army to an American-French force under George Washington, President Reagan urged Americans to remember the lessons of Yorktown. "Today, when people tell me some of what we are trying to do cannot be done, I remember that moment at Yorktown, when we achieved a miraculous success without the help of a massive and centralized government."

The freedom which was won at Yorktown was being threatened by the Government's bloated size and the distortion of its true function. Americans were struggling under a punishing tax burden many times heavier than that which had ignited Americans to revolt against British rule 200 years ago.

The President said the freedom which Americans enjoyed today had not always existed and carried no guarantees. "We must keep this nation strong enough to remain free."

Much of his speech was a recapitulation of the events which led to the victory at Yorktown and the principles laid down by the Founding Fathers.

Military units and bands from Britain, France, West Germany and the United States, and 4,000 volunteers dressed in uniforms of the soldiers who had fought at Yorktown took part in today's parade.

Britain was represented by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, who said the three nations that had fought at Yorktown should ponder the future. "United together in friendship and alliance we command a power for good, physical and moral, far and beyond the dreams of those whose lives and deaths we celebrate in Yorktown today."

President Reagan showered praise on France for the role it played in helping the United States to achieve its independence and on President Mitterrand, who was the principal guest of honour.

The American and French leaders spoke in glowing terms about relations between the countries. A senior Administration official said talks they had today and yesterday narrowed differences between the countries.

The talks covered the Middle East, El Salvador, the coming North-South summit in Mexico, the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, as well as bilateral issues.

After the ceremony President Mitterrand left for Mexico for the North-South talks. President Reagan is due to leave tomorrow.

'One in four babies die in homeland'

By Our Foreign Staff

A quarter of all children in the rural areas of Ciskei, a South African black homeland, will die before they are a year old, according to a confidential report drawn up by doctors working for the Ciskei Government in 1978.

The report quoted during a World in Action programme on Independent Television last night, said that the situation could worsen. At present nearly a sixth of the children in country areas suffer from Kwashiorkor or Marasmus, diseases of malnutrition. In towns, the report said, the figure is one in ten.

The programme said people are still being moved to Ciskei and its population had doubled in the last 10 years. They are moved from "black spots", areas in white-designated parts of South Africa still inhabited by blacks.

Ciskei, which is due to become "independent" on December 4, is described as one of the poorest places in Africa and, with three million people, is one of the most densely populated. There is little agriculture and no mineral resources or industry.

The programme, *The discarded people*, examined commitments made by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister for Cooperation and Development, to reform apartheid and end forced removals, against evidence that they are continuing. The programme estimated that 1.6 million people had been moved from rural areas in the 1970s and 1.3 million from the cities.

Three and a half million blacks had been caught by the pass laws in the same period. These make it illegal for blacks to live or work in a white area without permission.

The film was shot in secret in South Africa in June and the reels smuggled out. At one stage the film crew were arrested and held for three days, although they were not identified.

COHABITING GAINS IN AMERICA

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Oct 19

More Americans are choosing to live together without getting married. During the decade 1970 to 1980 the number of such couples tripled, reflecting a growing acceptance of new types of life style, according to a Census Bureau report.

Miss Arlene Saluter, the author of the report, says not too much should be read into the figures, which include such relationships as a disabled man with a nurse or an elderly woman taking in a student lodger.

Also, the number of unmarried couples is far outweighed by the number of married couples. In 1970 there were 523,000 unmarried couples living together compared with 1.56 million last year, but they were outnumbered by married couples, 30 to one.

Zimbabwe rally ends in faction fighting

From Stephen Taylor Salisbury, Oct 19

A rally organized by one of Zimbabwe's opposition parties broke up in violence yesterday only days after the Government introduced regulations designed to reduce the political activity of minority parties.

Stones were thrown and shots fired into the air as supporters of the ruling Zanu (PF) party attempted to disrupt a rally in the Midlands town of Que Que by the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu party.

Five people were injured, none seriously, and a number of police and civilian vehicles were damaged. Organizers of the rally were taken from the scene by police under a barrage of missiles.

Last week Mr Richard Hove, the Minister of Home Affairs, tightened controls on political rallies and marches as a result of increasing political tension.

Under the new regulations, which are similar to those enforced before independence, police permission for a rally must by sought seven days before it is scheduled.

Yesterday's rally had been officially approved. About 150 supporters of Zanu, which is not represented in Parliament, had gathered at a sports field in the township of Imbezo when, according to a police statement, a similar number of young Zanu (PF) supporters started throwing stones.

Police said that one of the organizers of the rally drew a revolver and fired three shots into the air in an attempt to disperse the mob. The Zanu (PF) group drew back but soon returned in a force of about 1,000. Police came between the groups but were assailed by stones as they shielded Zanu officials.

A police spokesmam said: "It was apparent that the incident was planned." Those involved in the initial stages were mainly Zanu (PF) youths. Party officials who attempted to restrain them had been ignored. No arrests were made as the police were unable to identify those responsible for the stone-throwing.

Although Mr Sithole's party failed to win a seat at the independence election it has come under fire from the Government in recent months along with other minority parties such as Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council.

Prisoners of conscience



USSR: Mustafa Dzhemilev

By Caroline Moorehead

A Crimean Tatar leader, Mustafa Dzhemilev, is serving a four-year sentence of exile in Siberia for "malicious violation of the rules of administrative surveillance" while in previous exile in Tashkent. It is his fifth sentence and he has been in and out of Soviet prisons since 1966.

Though Mustafa Dzhemilev was under a year old when his family was deported from the Crimea in 1944, he started campaigning on behalf of the Tatars in his early youth. His appeal to the Soviet authorities to honour the Tatars' national rights has been echoed by prominent human rights activists both inside the Soviet Union and abroad.

News of Mustafa Dzhemilev's present sentence and of his past campaigning activities comes from another Crimean, Ayshe Seitmuratova, now in exile in the West, and from Mushtak Parker, a human rights activist specializing in Asia and Africa.

According to them, Mustafa Dzhemilev has spent more than eight years in prisons and camps, including nearly a year in an underground cell, and has been on hunger strike many times.

For many years, Mustafa Dzhemilev resisted applying for permission to leave the Soviet Union, largely because his parents were opposed. But he has now renounced his Soviet citizenship, returned his passport to the authorities and requested an exit visa.

If he is granted one, he will be forced to leave behind a large family and a father now aged over 80.

VOTE DEMANDED IN UN BODY

Geneva, Oct 19.—Developing countries in the 40-nation executive committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees — awarded this year's Nobel peace prize — today demnded a vote on how the organization is run.

Comittee decisions have invariably been by consensus. A compromise to the move initiated by Turkey is to be discussed tomorrow.

Abstention fear in Spanish polls

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Oct 19

Leaders of Spain's main political parties were concerned today over a possible high abstention rate on the eve of elections for the regional parliament in Galicia and a referendum on a home rule statute for the big southern region of Andalusia.

Galicia, the north-western region which produced General Franco, has had poor turnouts in elections ever since the end of the dictatorship, with an average of about 50 per cent of the voters staying away from the polls.

The possibility of high abstention in Andalusia is the result of a lack-lustre campaign in which there has been little difference of opinion among the parties, with virtually all of them urging approval of the proposed statute.

The Galician elections represent a test of the strength of the two main national parties, the ruling Centre Democratic Union (UCD) and the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE).

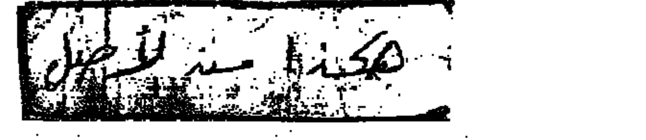
In addition to purely local issues, campaigning politicians have made frequent references to such matters as the toxic oil scandal, which can be expected to hurt the UCD's chances, and possible Spanish membership of Nato.

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, Señor Adolfo Suárez the former Prime Minister, and Señor Agustín Rodriguez Sahagún, President of the UCD, took an active part in the campaign.

Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the secretary-general of the Socialist Party, and his fiery deputy Secretary General, Señor Alfonso Guerra, also personally plunged into the campaign.

The national parties are expected to take about 60 of the 71 seats in the Galician regional parliament, with various locally based parties sharing the few remaining seats. The only national party expected to fare poorly is the Spanish Communist Party (P C E), the third biggest in the Madrid Parliament.

In Andalusia, where politicians feared that apathy might clip the wings of the home rule experiment, Señor Sahagún yesterday called on citizens to cast their ballots "in order to keep extremist minorities from trying to present abstention as a rejection of autonomy."



Schmidt's heavy work load worries Germans

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Oct 19

With Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, back in his office after the pacemaker operation, West Germans were wondering how long he can sustain the crushing workload that he sets himself.

This week will be relatively quiet, a transition period between hospital and normality. He had cancelled his trip to the North-South conference at Cancun, Mexico, and no important engagements have been fixed in its place.

But if all continues to go well, next week he is expected to be back to his normal routine which starts with breakfast and the newspapers about 8 am and rarely ends before midnight.

It is a gruelling round of meetings, decisions, speeches, visitors, travel, interviews, mountains of files to study and information to absorb. He insists on being fully versed in the complex problems that affect economic, defence and foreign policy, especially as he is now being compelled to fight for his policies against growing criticism in his own party.

"It will be extremly difficult to get him to cut down his work" an aide says. "It is a question of his mentality. He has this drive to be fully informed about everything to make decisions thoroughly. It is a drive for perfection."

His staff doubt that he would be able to delegate work and decisions to others. "Working less for him would be just as much a strain as working more. It his age — 62 — he is not going to change."

What drives Herr Schmidt is ambition. Not so much for fame and honour as — in his own words — the desire "to do the job better than the next man, better than my predecessor and my successor."

The five days which preceded the chancellor's illness give an idea of the killing pace at which he lives. On the Wednesday he headed a Cabinet meeting, then flew to Bordeaux for a day and a half of intensive talks with President Mitterand; on Friday morning he gave a major speech in a Bundestag debate on the next day's peace demonstration; the same afternoon he was addressing factory workers in West Berlin.

On Saturday, he was up at 3.30 am to fly to Cairo and follow President Sadat's funeral procession in the blazing sun. And then back to cold, rainy Hamburg and, despite a slight fever and weak pulse, a private dinner engagement he felt he could not avoid.

In between engagements and during his flights, the usual consultations, files and decisions, and on the Saturday the worry about the peace demonstration which he saw as an attack on his policies. Was there going to be violence? What did his own party members think? Then came the blackouts and the operation.

The day after the surgery he was being briefed on the political situation by Herr Manfred Lahnstein, the head of the chancellery and his chief aide, and reading documents. The day after, he was receiving visitors, telephoning, sending letters, making decisions and saying that he looked forward to getting back to his office

He ignored the advice of Herr Willy Brandt, the former Chancellor and party chairman, who has had heart trouble himself, to rest a few days longer than absolutely necessary. To Herr Schmidt, a Protestant and a Hamburger, it is natural that he consume himself in the service of his country.

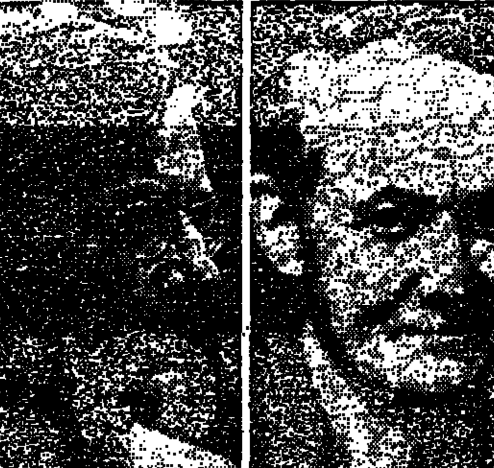
Although he sometimes grumbles in private that he would like to give it all up, his deep-rooted sense of duty makes it most unlikely that he would resign unless he became physically incapable of carrying on. His illness has certaiinly shocked his fractious Social Democrats into realizing how much they need him.

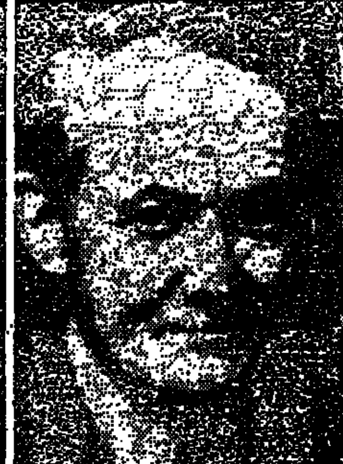
His popularity had been dwindling both in the party and elsewhere but it seems certain that it has now risen again on the nation-wide wave of sympathy.

Alhough the party has refused to discuss a possible successor it has become evident that it will be difficult, maybe impossible, to find anyone who can keep the coalition together and preserve what remains of the party's credibility as Herr Schmidt has done.

Among the presents sent to him in hospital was a weatherproof seaman's sweater (he loves sailing) from his parliamentary party with the comment that there was rough weather ahead for the man who successfully steered West Germany through stormy times. "We continue to need you", the message pinned to the present read.

NOBEL PRIZES AWARDED TO FIVE SCIENTISTS


NICOLAAS BLOEMBERGEN


KAI SIEGBAHN


ARTHUR SCHAWLOW


KENICHI FUKUI


ROALD HOFFMAN

Stockholm, Oct 19. — The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences today awarded the 1981 Nobel prizes for Physics and Chemistry (David Brown writes). Two Americans and a Swede shared the physics award for their work in spectroscopy used to study the properties of molecules, atoms and electrons. The chemistry prize went to a Japanese professor at Kyoto University and a Polish-born American professor from Cornell University for analysis of catalysts and increasing the understanding of chemical reactions.

Professor Kai Siegbahn, of Uppsala University, Sweden will receive half the £100,000 prize for physics for "his contribution to the development of high resolution electron spectroscopy. The academy commended the research of Professor Siegbahn and his team on the electron energies binding different elements in the late 1950s

The rest is shared by Professor Nicolaas Bloembergen, aged 61, a Dutch-born American applied physicist at Harvard University and Professor Arthur Schawlow, aged 60, of Stanford University. They have been rewarded for pioneering work on the laser "a next to ideal instrument of spectroscopy. The wholly decisive contribution in the realization" of the laser was made in 1958 by Professor Schawlow along with one of the 1964 Nobel Laureates, Professor Charles Townes, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Professor Schawlow's further work on non-linear spectroscopy had enabled "extremely high precision" in the study of substances. His co-winner, Professor Bloembergen, "drastically extended the range of wave lengths accessible to laser spectroscopy studies" by generating laser light outside the visible range in both the infra-red and ultra-violet direction.

The £100,000 chemistry prize is to be shared by professor Kenichi Fukui, aged 63 and Professor Roald Hoffmann, aged 44, for their theories, developed independently, on chemical reactions and the behaviour of atoms. Professor Fukui developed his earlier "frontier orbital" theories into a "highly powerful tool" for understanding molecular reaction. Professor Hoffmann continued his earlier work with the 1965 Nobel laureate, Professor Robert Woodward, to develop the "theory of conservation of orbital symmetry in chemical reaction."

Tunis takes cautious steps to democracy

From Godfrey Morrison, Tunis, Oct 19

Mr Muhammad Mzali, the Tunisian Prime Minister, yesterday officially opened the campaign for the first multi-party elections to be held here in a generation.

Political observers are almost unanimous in predicting a comfortable win for the National Front, an alliance between the ruling Destourian Socialist Party and the General Union of Tunisian workers.

Voters go to the poll on November 1 to elect the 136 members of the Chamber of Deputies and will have a choice between candidates from four political movements as well as independents.

President Habib Bourguiba's party has enjoyed a monopoly of political power since shortly after independence from France in 1956, and his supporters rose in spontaneous applause when he announced his decision to a special party congress in April.

His own position is not in question as he is President for life, but most of Tunisia's six million population will see the coming contest as a cautious but welcome first step towards democracy.

The ruling party has several times been split by factions and several leading personalities in the new political movements are former party members.

Opposition candidates at the election will come from the Tunisian Communist Party, led by Mr Muhammad Harmel; the Movement of Democratic Socialists, led by Mr Ahmed Mestiri, a former Defence Minister; and a breakaway group from the Movement of Popular Unity (MUP), known as MUP 2. The Movement of Popular Unity was founded in Europe by Mr Ahmed Ben Sallah, a powerful minister in the 1960s, whose attempts to collectivize agriculture led to rural unrest and his own political disgrace. He escaped from prison in Tunisia in 1973, while serving a 10 year sentence, and fled to Europe, where he remains politically active.

One of the most potentially powerful forces in Tunisia will not be represented in the elections — the Islamic fundamentalists. Three months ago more then 60 leading fundamentalists were arrested, most of them being jailed, on charges ranging from insulting the President to spreading false information

Trudeau's warning to premiers

From John Best
Ottawa, Oct 19

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, warned the provincial premiers today that he was ready to send his constitutional reform request to Britain at the end of this month if there was no federal-provincial agreement on the issue.

However, in a television interview, the Prime Minister stopped just short of committing himself to a month-end deadline. Asked if Britain would be requested at the end of October to give Canada final control over the Canadian constitution, with or without provincial concurrence, Mr Trudeau replied: "It is fair to say that."

Then he said, more cautiously: "If there is obviously no agreement or possibility of an agreement we will have to do the legal thing and give Canadians what they want, a charter (of fundamental rights) in the Canadian constitution."

The Prime Minister's statement came as the 10 provincial premiers gathered in Montreal to reexamine their position on Mr Trudeau's contentious plan to bring home the constitution, embodied in the British North America Act of 1867, with an amending formula and rights charter added.

Only two premiers, Mr William Davies, of Ontario, and Mr Richard Hatfield, of New Brunswick, support the federal package.

The Supreme Court of Canada ruled last month that, while legal, a unilateral federal move to patriate the constitution would be unconstitutional because it would violate well-established conventions calling for prior agreement with the provinces on reform measures.

Mr Trudeau has offered to meet the premiers next Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday to try to resolve their objections, which concern both the bill of rights and the amending formula.

He may be hoping to split the front of opposing premiers by offering concessions which some might accept. That would give much needed, additional credibility to his package before the final two-day debate on it in the Canadian House of Commons, the debate in the Senate, and the subsequent proceedings in the British Parliament.

Whether the Prime Minister and the premiers would be able to agree on the date of a meeting remained in question today. Indications were that Mr Trudeau wanted to move much more swiftly than most of the opposing premiers are willing to consider.

Son Sann's leadership aims

Hope in jungle for Cambodia's salvation

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok, Oct 19

Now that the jungle tracks are drying out at the end of the wet season in western Cambodia, Mr Son Sann, prime-minister designate of the coalition government, which is yet to be formed, can visit his people by motor cycle.

There are no roads for cars in the enclaves where Mr Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPLNF) has its strongholds near the Thai border. Moreover, the Front has scarcely enough money for food and medicine, let alone luxuries and a few motor cycles are its only powered vehicles.

Mr Sann, who was prime minister before the communists took power, is regarded by some as the only national figure fit to lead a free and neutral Cambodia.

The resistance groups, including the communist Khmer Rouge, recently named him as prime Minister of a future coalition government. He and his advisers are not confident, however, that fundamental differences will be overcome for the groups to unite under his leadership.

The meeting of the groups in Bangkok next week will be crucial, because Mr Sann has indicated that, unless the Khmer Rouge then agree to relinquish much of their power to him, he will withdraw from the united front and go his own way. The third group is that of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state.

Mr Sann says he has perhaps conceded too much already to the Communists. But, as it is his style to refer all his political intentions to his supporters, he is now checking their views on his motor cycle trips.

On a recent ride an old man said the Khmer Rouge had killed Mr Sann's brother, a doctor. Mr Sann surmised that he was dead, but knew no more.

The brother, it seems, had saved the life of a Khmer man bleeding to death after falling on a bamboo stake. He had kept his qualifications and identity a secret. When Khmer Rouge cadres came for him two days later he asked: "What did I do wrong?" They stabbed him to death, the old man said.

Mr Sann came out of comfortable retirement in France, where he fled in 1974 from the war in Cambodia. When the Khmer Rouge's mass murders became known, Cambodian refugees entreated him for six months before he agreed to lead a rescue operation.

He had hesitated because he felt too old to do much and was too sickened by what had happened to his people. He told the refugees that old mistakes must not be repeated. "We must be clean and open in all we do", he said, referring to corruption, which, he felt, had been largely responsible for their national tragedy.

The Front began with Mr Sann and 14 other Cambodians in Paris. Its object was to rescue Khmer culture and people from the Khmer Rouge. The 15 soon became hundreds as refugees gave up new lives elsewhere to join the Front, first in Paris and then in the Cambodian jungle.

General Dien Del, the Front's military commander, was working in a New York supermarket when he got the call. His wife stayed behind with their two children. He now has almost 10,000 well-armed guerrillas under his command.

Dr Gaffar Beang Meth, aged 37, is one of the top political figures in the Front. Last year he left his American wife and three sons in Michigan, where he had an academic post, and returned to a perilous existence in Cambodia.

Mr Boun Say, aged 34, gave up a good accountancy job on Paris to become the Front's treasurer. His office is a leaky hut his "books" are children's exercise books.

The Front claims to have more than 100,000 civilians under its control and, in addition to its army of nearly 10,000 and another 10,000 partisans harassing the Vietnamese occupying force. The source of their arms and supplies and the location of their supply lines have never been officially disclosed.

The first funds were raised in Paris by a troupe of classical dancers. They performed in a disused hall in a cattle market in the suburbs.

Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia caused the break-up of the troupe and underlined the divisions among the Khmers. Mr Sann's people condemned Prince Sihanouk for speaking on behalf of the Khmer Rouge regime at the United Nations. As many in the troupe were his relatives, they said they could not dance again with the Son Sann supporters.

200 DIE IN STORM

Beirut — A storm in the Gulf near the Hormuz Straits sank about 35 fishing boats and claimed an estimated 200 lives, Tehran radio said.

EEC farm ministers only agree to differ

From Ian Murray
Brussels, Oct 19

Agriculture ministers of the European Community meeting here today took a careful look at proposals for a revision of the common agricultural policy (CAP) and gave a fair impression of people unable to see the wood for the trees.

The debate centred on details rather than principles and now seems in danger of getting bogged down without any hope of rapid progress.

The CAP proposals are contained in the "mandate" paper prepared by the European Commission, which suggests ways of overhauling Europe's finances in the wake of Britain's well-known budgetary contribution problems.

The British Government has made agreement on the proposals during its current six months presidency of the EEC a main target. The ministers split into two camps in making their observations today.

There were those, such as West Germany, which considered reform of the CAP was too important for mere agriculture ministers and that it should more properly be agreed in outline by the European summit meeting in London next month.

The other camp, including France, was all for talking about the details of the necessary reforms, a tactic viewed by Britain as perhaps a filibuster to slow or stop any changes.

The mandate paper was originally produced to sort out problems caused by last year's short-term compromise on British contributions, but the only country to make that link in so many words was Denmark.

Ireland, however, which broadly sees any reform of the CAP as a means of improving the income of its farmers, made it clear it would oppose any changes aimed at saving money which would end up in Britain's pocket.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, British Minister of State for Agriculture, said the Government accepted the importance of the CAP as the cornerstone of the Community."

He went on to attack it for creating surpluses which, when sold at heavily subsidized prices, particularly to the Soviet Union, seriously damaged the acceptability of the CAP and brought the Community into disrepute.

Agricultural spending over the coming years should grow less rapidly than the EEC's own resources. He made a plea for the European summit to lay down a clear guideline on this, which it would be the responsibility of the council and the commission to implement.

BRITAIN EXPLAINS ABSENCE

By David Spanier

The fact that no British minister attended the funeral of Moshe Dayan in Israel on Sunday was because of "practical difficulties", the Foreign Office said yesterday, and no disrespect was intended.

The minister who would have gone, Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, was in the United States, and it was not feasible for Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, to attend.

Messages of sympathy were sent by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary to Mrs. Dayan and Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister. Mr Dayan was highly respected and admired in London, the Foreign Office emphasized.

Mr Patrick Moberly, the British Ambassador was on tour, and could not be contacted, so the Government was represented by the consul-general of the embassy.

Leading article, page 15

Law Report October 20 1981

Justices' discretion on trials

Regina v Sandwich Justices, Ex parte Berry

Where a defendant was charged on several different sets of charges, each relating to a particular day, it was essentially a matter for the discretion of the justices whether the same bench should proceed to try all the charges or whether each set of charges should be tried by a differently constituted bench.

The Divisional Court refused an application by Martin Berry for an order of certiorari to quash the determinations of justices for the Petty Sessional Division of Dover and East Kent sitting at Sandwich Magistrates' Court, whereby they convicted him of eight offences under the Road Traffic Act 1972. The grounds of the application were that the justices had wrongly refused to order that each set of charges should be tried by a separate bench, that the court had proceeded to try the defendant on six separate sets of charges over three consecutive days notwithstanding the defendant's request that each set should be tried by a separate bench and that the determinations were contrary to natural justice.

LORD JUSTICE DONALDSON, sitting with Mr Justice Skinner said on October 19 that the applicant had attracted the attention of the police in the context of his driving on six different occasions from August to October 1980. There were six sets of charges each relating to one particular day. He had successfully applied for separate trials and then went on to make an application for each set of charges to be tried by a fresh bench of justices. After considering the advice of their clerk who drew their attention to *R v Bennett* (*The Times*, March 20, 1980), the justices refused that application and proceeded to hear the 16 charges seriatim. They found the defendant guilty of 8.

No actual bias was suggested but the defendant relied on apparent bias. However, the evidence showed that the justices had applied their minds judicially and it was essentially a matter for their discretion. There may be cases in which there would be real problems in the justices approaching the matter in a proper and impartial manner and in such cases they should refuse to try the second or subsequent charges.

Prison officers are constables

Home Office v Robinson and Another

A prison officer cannot complain to an industrial tribunal that he has been unfairly dismissed even if the conduct leading to his dismissal took place while he was off duty and outside the prison.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal (Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson, Mr A. C. Blyghton and Mr M. L. Clement-Jones), allowed an appeal by the Home Office from a decision of a London industrial tribunal last April that the applicant Mr James Robinson, was entitled to pursue his claim of unfair dismissal.

MR JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said on October 19 that under section 146 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978, those in the police service were prevented from bringing complaints of unfair dismissal. Section 146 (3) provided that "police service" meant service in a capacity by virtue of which a person had the powers or privileges of a constable. Section 8 of the Prison Act 1952 provided that "every prison officer while acting as such shall have all the powers, authority, protection and privileges of a constable".

The industrial tribunal considered that because the applicant was dismissed for conduct while he was off duty, he was not excluded from bringing a claim. But the applicant was employed in a capacity by virtue of which he had the powers and privileges of a constable.

The appeal would be allowed.

No material irregularity over plea

Regina v Emmanuel

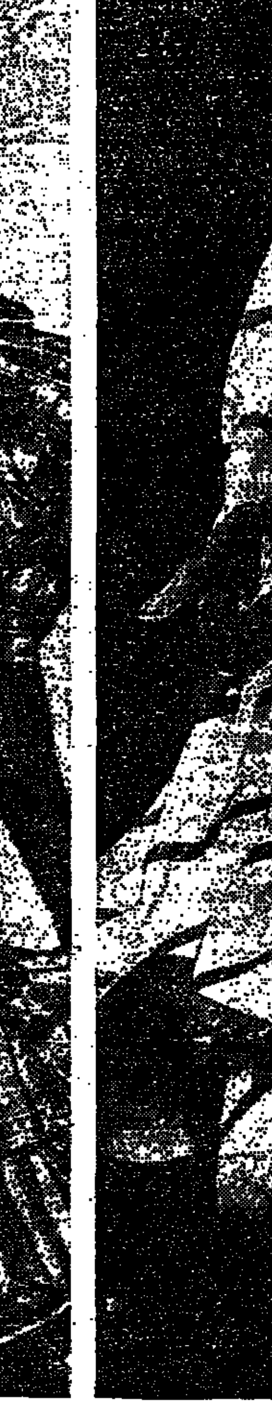
When a trial judge who was told by counsel that the prosecution was prepared to accept a plea of not guilty to a serious charge but guilty to a lesser offence had approved of that course of action, and the applicant had so pleaded, there was not a material irregularity in the course of the trial if the judge, on subsequently hearing of the background to the charges, ordered that he would not accept the plea of not guilty and that the trial of both offences should continue, Mr Justice May said in the Court of Appeal (sitting with Lord Justice Griffiths and Mr Justice Hollings) on October 16.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the case of *R v Llewellyn* ((1978) 67 Cr App R 149) to which they had been referred could be distinguished. There the defendant could have rightly concluded that the judge had formed an adverse impression of him before the trial had begun and that he could not therefore expect a fair trial. In the present case, the fact that the accused had understood for a period of 20 minutes that he would not face the serious charge did not amount to a material irregularity and the appeal against conviction should be dismissed.

The Paris Shows by Suzy Menkes. Photographs by Harry Kerr

It's a cinch, the waist is back











We needed Frederico Fellini to do justice to this season's Paris shows. Could anyone but the Italian director of the grotesque, the surreal and the absurd have envisaged fashion inside a plastic tent at the Children's Zoo in the Bois. The world's Press gawped at by fledgling Parisians and a notice warning us that goats might chew up the money in our wallets?

No such advice had been given to Claude Montana, whose astounding head dresses alone (fuchsia pink waist-length wigs and lacquered straw centurions helmets) must have *swallowed up a wad* of thousand franc notes.

There had been much talk at these first collections under a socialist regime of a New Moon in Paris, of a sense of the commercial rather than the dramatic. But Montana's show was pure theatre.

Between two tottering Roman *columns came a series* of tableaux: soldiers in natty Napoleonic uniforms and red-white-and-blue maidens — a pastiche of La Belle France. A group of all-black garments, shrouded in nun's wimples and decorated with black crosses and rosaries, gave a whole new meaning to the words Jet Set.

Underneath the extravaganza was a definite line that started from a defined waist, that sashed soft pants or a long linen gauze skirt. The most immediately wearable clothes were superb suede tunics, in brilliant colours like violet, tomato red and gold, and his sports wear look: cotton interlock tracksuits and slightly wrinkled swim suits (a new beach image shown also by Ungaro and Castelbajac). The ultimate in throw away chic was Montana's American baseball shirts, complete with team motifs but made in shimmering crepe de chine.

Paris has rediscovered the waist. Even Kenzo, whose drop waist line of a year ago has been widely copied, now belts his newest garments at the waist, especially his telephone-cosy tiers of cotton chintz that make mini, knee-length and mid-calf skirts.

Karl Lagerfeld for Chloe made the strongest Paris statement that waists are in and Freench bread out. His glutton's corselet was made in shiny plastic and encircled almost every garment in his show. The defined waist girded from rib cage to hips looked good with mid-calf skirt lengths in striped silk or with stiffer white piqué. It was also shown with Lagerfeld's other skirt length, a very full divided skirt cut off two inches above the knee.

At Chloe (and at Ungaro) black and white was an important colour scheme often achieved with Prince of Wales checked linen or with striped silk. Ungaro showed a lot of really short smock dresses which I thought looked very odd, but came in his ravishingly pretty prints. Ungaro's strong sweet colours were a welcome contrast to the harsh greens and yellows of Paris's favourite acid drop shades.

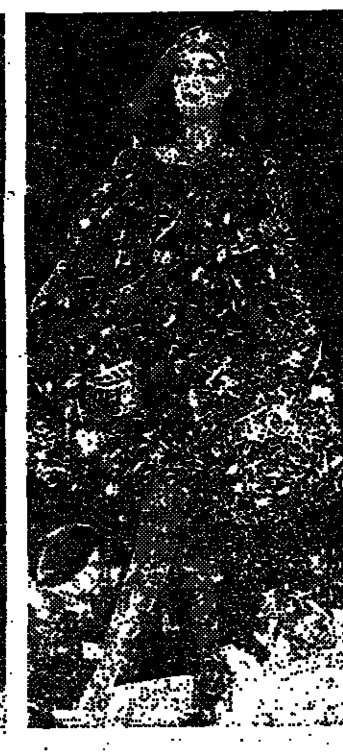
The simple sporty shapes, neatly detailed and well-made, *are a feature of all the* more commercial shows. Jean Charles de Castelbajac may have handpainted motifs from the Caves of Lascaux on to linen made winged-back Icarus suits and drowned his audience by pouring his new perfume down the fire sprinklers, but he also makes splendid sports wear, especially his sharp cut coulottes, his brillantly coloured swim suits and his parkas. The crown prince of the plastic mac still produces rainwear to lighten the darkest cloud (including silver space age linings to rainjackets).

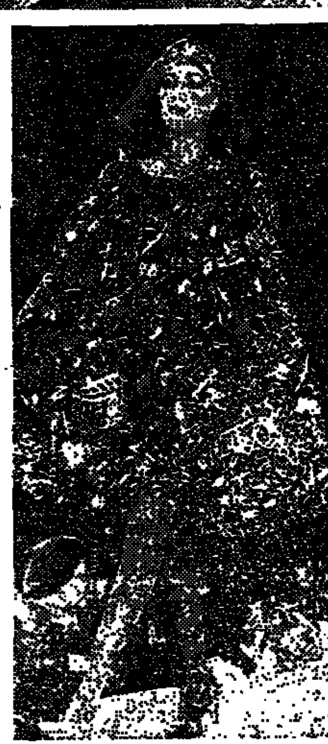
No one could ever accuse Thierry Mugler of being commercial. *His* extraordinary collection veered between Al Jolson's Hollywood bellboy baggy trouser suits and Judy Garland's *Wizard of Oz* dresses in acid chiffons. His inspiration seems to be the black singer Grace Jones. She might like to wear some of his milder garments, such as the black latticed carnival dresses with multi-coloured petticoats.

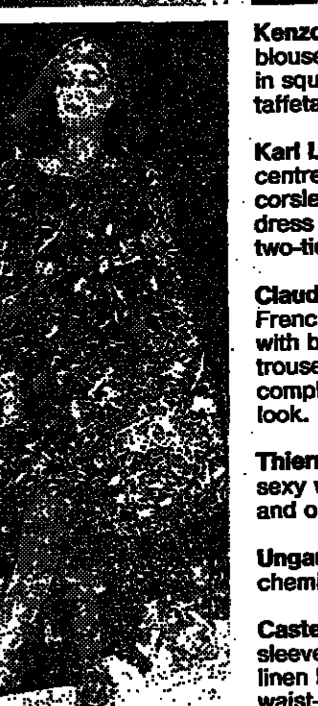
The centrepiece of Mugler's show was a group of soft-porn chambermaids in white frilly aprons, lime green organza bloomers, and a great deal of bare bosom. I prefer to think that he was making some subtle socialist point about *the exploitation of the lower* orders. Rather than making monkeys of us all.

Sonia Rykiel moulds her clothes to the body. Her plain black sweaters, softened this season with a half gilet at the front, made the sexiest show in Paris, especially when the models came out wearing cashmere *with black lace*. Apart from flashes of rose pink or sunflower yellow, Sonia Rykiel's pallet is sombre — black, camel and cream — although she produced some stunning suits in Prince of Wales and dogtooth check. Rykiel's clothes are wearable but witty, with wicked black lace inserts or bold slogan belts breaking up the classic line.











Kenzo: above left, Romantic blouse and short tiered skirt in square dance checked taffeta.

Karl Lagerfeld: above centre, for Chloe: the corslet belt on a fluid silk dress with wide sleeves and two-tier scissored hemline.

Claude Montana: above, French Revolution jacket with big sleeves and striped trousers. The tricorn hat completes the theatrical look.

Thierry Mugler: far left, The sexy waitress look in net and organza.

Ungaro: left, The very short chemise dress in bold print.

Castelbajac: right, Cape-sleeved jacket and loose linen breeches worn with a waist-cinching belt with double pouch.

London round up

There is now a London designer look, quite distinct from French or Italian style.

It is based on a long full skirt, falling well below the knee and made in crisp cotton, occasionally linen, or silk. With the skirt, goes a waisted jacket with big *sleeves and a nipped-in waist*, giving the silhouette a gentle Edwardian feel. The other strong London designer story for next spring is the grandad shirt, used both for overblouses to the big skirt or a dress shape on its own or worn with shorts as holiday wear — as in Benny Ong's clean-cut collection. Striped shirting fabric is the leading pattern of the new season, with shirting fabric is the leading pattern of the new season, with broken stripes and spots as an alternative.

JEAN MUIR's cut is delicate and intricate. The simplest swinging coat in grey *flannel or* baby *blue suede is* cut with a dozen godets in the skirt — a marvel of tailoring that was also shown as a *bravura* blast of scarlet, red and black suede.

Jean Muir's silhouette is still neat, but is now much less severe, both because of the new Edwardian shape and *by the addition of controlled* frills. Her colours were either pale and delicious — aquamarine, (especially in moiré silk), peach and powder blue — or a strong combination of scarlet on cobalt blue, which made an impressive squiggle print.



Jean Muir:
The Edwardian silhouette.



Caroline Charles:
The big shirt and skirt

NIGEL PRESTON of Maxfield Parrish had some superb *ideas in suede and leather*, especially pin-striped suede and big skirts in the softest chamois, but the collection needed editing and coordinating (and an iron).

CAROLINE CHARLES, emboldened by her success in dressing the Princes of Wales, gave her first extravaganza show. She makes clothes in the prettiest and most flattering of colours: sky blue, tobacco, cappucino and the whole spectrum of the spice rack from terracotta to tan.

Caroline Charles also used the two important London shapes — the Edwardian jacket and the big shirt — especially effective in herringbone patterned silk, or when stripes were used diagonally for blouse and skirt basque, vertically for jacket and skirt.

The holiday clothes had the exotic feel that comes from palm tree prints and all-concealing headdresses (a mistake). The evening clothes were back on *home territory* and ravishing; both the high-waisted Regency dresses in sugar-spun lace, and the graceful ball gowns in paisley-printed taffeta.

JANICE WAINWRIGHT has the imagination to work with new shapes and fabrics as well as sticking to her more familiar silky jersey dresses. New were her curvy linen jackets with a rounded bust line, a defined waist and a peplum at the hips. New, too, were the bright summer colours (the hottest *in* London) like poster paint red, yellow or green, dramatic in spots on a white background. Janice Wainwright devotees will prefer her appliquéd crepes or her silky jersey dresses, now decorated with faggoting for a lacey effect.

***JASPER CONRAN** was not* as good as he ought to have been considering his incisive cut and elegant conception. Bold deckchair stripes, cheery scarlet and white and sailor collars on drop-waist dresses gave the right kind of sailor look (Deauville not Dover). With little girl dresses in slub *silk you can get away with* doubtful finish and the apparent lack of an iron. Sharp, wide-cut shorts suits and the shortest skirts in town look fresh and right. The puff ball evening taffetas came in the colours of the teddy bear (white, baby blue and lemon yellow) that Jasper Conran has taken as his emblem.

MURRAY ARBEID'S candy floss tulle ball gowns were entrancing. He should give cutting classes for all those London designers whose ball gowns cannot keep bosom and bodice together.

BRUCE OLDFIELD needs no instruction because his evening dresses are well moulded to the body and, at their best, (like a green Regency striped dress with winged shoulders flowing from a bare back) sensational.

ROLAND KLEIN's collection was fresh, cleverly thought out and perfectly put together. Taking as his theme a horsey tan, used with white and black, we were shown imaginative combinations: Prince of Wales checked linen jackets with white cotton and tan leather, the same leather scissored into Robin Hood tunics, with a Maid Marion skirt or with broderie anglaise culottes.

The key to Roland Klein's silhouette is the waist, cinched into a wide tan belt, decorated with dangling horse brasses. It takes a French-born designer to make the acme accessory of the cream tearoom into the height of fashion chic. Those British women whose tastes (and waists) recoil from horse brass belts could choose instead Roland Klein's silk separates, especially his soft shirts and elegant pleated culottes.



Roland Klein's bug skirt with wide studded tan leather belt.

Why radio can still hold its own

by Monica Sims

Controller, Radio 4

When I returned to radio after many years *in television* I had to make several mental adjustments: to remember to refer to the audience as "listeners" instead of "viewers", to count them in hundreds of thousands instead of millions and to try to identify those listeners who choose to listen to Radio 4 in preference to the offerings of Radios 1, 2 and 3, BBC local radio, independent local radio, Radios Scotland, Wales and Ulster.

My desire to identify the audience was intensified by discussions in a recent working party set up to consider the future of BBC radio, where I found a misleading assumption that Radio 4's listeners were mostly elderly, middle-class and living in the Home Counties. The suggestion that these listeners were fast dying out, combined with reception difficulties after the wavelength changes, made me wonder whether I had moved back to radio only in time to watch over a *wake for* what had once been the rock of the old Home Service.

Over the past two years I have come to discover more about the listeners, or, rather, the viewer-listeners. In Britain, few people are exclusively viewers or listeners only; most people nowadays listen to radio between 7 am and 5 pm and in the evening watch television. Peak listening time for all radio is early morning and, on some services, there are smaller peaks at lunch-time, drive-home time and late evening. Between the peaks Radio 4's audience consists of people who are not at work or out shopping; they *are at home or, sometimes, in* their cars, and usually they are alone.

Popular music networks can be used as a background during working hours or as an accompaniment to family life, but a mainly speech channel does not lend itself to background listening. One factor Radio 4 listeners have in common is the ability to concentrate on the spoken word. In a less visually orientated age, when conversation and story-telling were experiences shared by people of all ages and social backgrounds, the capacity to listen with attention was taken for granted.

Throughout the twentieth century we have become more dependent on all kinds of visual aids. Children now grow up with television as their primary source of information, apart from the immediate family. Can serious speech radio survive in the face of the increasing choices provided by television and the radio services which some describe as "pop and prattle"?

My growing knowledge of the Radio 4 audience suggests that a mixed output of thought-provoking programmes on a national network is especially needed at a time of more choice and *fragmentation of radio and* television. Just as shops opening in the market square compete strongly for the available customers, so will the new local radio stations, the fourth television channel, satellite, cable and video systems compete. But the shop that continues to sell hand-crafted goods or high quality food still satisfies customers of all ages who prefer them to mass-produced imitations.

Despite growing competition for listeners 13½ million people — 27 per cent of the population — tune to Radio 4 in the course of a month. Some may listen for only a few *minutes to a news* bulletin, others for a whole morning or afternoon. Even the young, usually tuned to rock and pop music, form a high proportion of the audiences for light entertainment shows such as *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. Week Ending, Injury Time* and some drama, notably *The Lord of the Rings*.

It is clear from the amount, variety and quality of the correspondence and telephone calls provoked by Radio 4 programmes that listening by oneself can be a rewarding experience. Listeners' letters show that those whose thoughts and feelings can respond to the *spoken* word sometimes achieve an understanding of ideas or an encounter with another human being which remains in the mind when more spectacular treatments on television are forgotten.

Some of the most appreciated programmes on Radio 4 cover the same areas as television, including natural history, religion, arts features, science documentaries and current affairs discussions.

Does the televising of *Gardeners' World* mean that *Gardeners' Question Time* on *Radio 4 is no longer needed?* Does television's *Question Time* pre-empt *Any Questions?*

The pictures add a dimension but the speed and economy of radio and its ability to generate and concentrate on ideas, without distracting visual paraphernalia, *can provide an intensity* of experience which, because it demands more imagination from the listener, is different from the more passive act of viewing.

Apart from record requests and fan mail to disc jockeys, *45 per cent of unsolicited* correspondence to BBC radio refers to radio 4. Some letters contain accusations of bias in news reports or current affairs sequences, often from listeners from opposite political extremes about the same item, illustrating how a listener's own views and experience *colour the individual reaction.* Others make expert comment or corrections and personal conservations which are often featured in regular programmes like Wildlife or Checkpoint.

Radio 4's only request programme, *Poetry Please*, indicates a wide range of literary tastes and *Gardeners' Question Time* can provoke as many as 5,000 letters in a week when controversial topics such as weedkillers are discussed. Both *Any Questions?* and *Gardeners' Question Time* receive so many invitations to visit listeners in their own towns that the programmes could be fully *booked around the country* for the next 50 years.

Some of the more indignant letters from listeners are about pronunciation, grammar and sometimes "bad" language in drama. Most reflect a belief that the BBC should set standards of "correct" usage and that Radio 4 *in* particuar should be a yardstick of quality. Writers who use colloquial expressions to reflect contemporary situations perceive such a reaction as the audience's unwillingness to listen to the portrayal of life as it really is and there is genuine disagreement between older and younger broadcasters about *what* is acceptable at certain times of the day.

"The pictures are better on radio" may be an old cliche but it figures particularly in letters from the half million people who like to hear a play every afternoon or a daily serial reading of a work of literature. I once gave a talk in Holloway prison and was overwhelmed with demands to recount the endings of Woman's Hour serials which the prisoners had missed on going inside.



Monica Sims: "listening can be rewarding"

We must continue to cherish a unique national radio *network* which attempts *to provide information* and entertainment through a variety of high quality speech programmes for people who choose to listen with attention. If a national culture exists in the United Kingdom, quality radio, alongside television and popular radio, is a part of that culture. Its fostering of talent in writers, speakers, journalists, producers, actors, musicians and comedians nurtures an essential reservoir for all radio and television and should set standards which raise our expectations of quality in all forms of broadcasting.

Bring the Mexico summit down to earth

by David Henderson

Rich and poor countries alike would benefit from the general adoption . . . of more liberal trade policies. The chief single obstacle to progress is in the realm of ideas

Most of the hopes expressed for the summit meeting at Cancun in Mexico have centred on two related objectives. First, the meeting is seen as a way to "revitalize the North-South dialogue". Second, it is hoped that in time, and largely through the dialogue, an extensive programme of international economic reforms will be undertaken.

The main purpose of reform is to deal with today's two principal economic problems — poverty in the developing countries of the *South, and inflation, with slow* growth, in the industrial countries of the North (ie, the West). Concerted action by these two groups of countries is seen as the key to prosperity, stability and peace, and the dialogue as the means by which the key is to be fashioned and put to use.

In my view such *hopes* are unrealistic, mainly because both diagnosis and general prescription are wrong. The economic fortunes of individual countries are *not* chiefly decided by the workings of the "international system" — would that the British could plead such an alibi! Neither "stagflation" nor poverty can be satisfactorily explained in these terms; nor can the wide variations in the economic performance of different countries, South or West.

Because so much depends on what goes on *within* a country, it is too optimistic to suppose that the economic prospects of rich and poor nations could be transformed by intergovernmental agreements between the two groups — even supposing, which is far from being the case, that what these agreements should contain was obvious and uncontroversial.

The idea that such changes could be brought about through the North-South dialogue is also unconvincing. In its existing form, at any rate, the dialogue is not an effective mechanism. (Although its present title dates only from 1975, it has in fact been going on, with much the same agenda and procedures, for nearly 20 years. During that period little has been accomplished, *for reasons that still hold* good).

Further conferences and "global negotiations" will be as unproductive as in the past, unless a firmer basis of common perceptions and interests can be found. The Brandt Report claims to have established such a basis, but on this as on most other subjects I found the report an untrustworthy guide.

However, if optimism about international "solutions" can be taken too far, it is also possible to err on the side of scepticism. It is not good enough just to say that each country should put its own economic house in order.

In an interdependent world such as today's no country can decide its economic policies in isolation. There is a lot to be gained, as history clearly shows, by establishing and maintaining a framework or order within which national trade and payments policies and international transactions can be conducted. It is therefore reasonable *to ask if and* how the existing order can be improved.

I believe that changes *are* needed within the international arena, in both attitudes and policies — for the two go together — and on both sides of the North-South dialogue. Further, the dialogue itself should not be *written off* by the West *as a* waste of time. On the contrary, the attempt should be made to turn it into a useful instrument of change.

That will not *be* easy. It *will* require from both parties a willingness to re-examine present assumptions, and then to define and explore issues on which there can be genuine exchanges and negotiations — as distinct from ritual speechmaking and last-minute face-saving conference resolutions.

A good instance of the need for change, and for a different approach from both sides, is the issue of *trade*. Here there is a solid basis of mutual interest but one still insufficiently recognized as such. This interest lies in reducing barriers and restrictions — all round, not just in the West. Except in a few markets, of which petroleum is much the most important case, all countries stand to gain from this process.

The chief single obstacle to *progress is in the* realm of ideas. Those who determine policy in the West and the South have many differences, but most share a common conviction: they are ardent and uncritical mercantilists. Thus they think that while each country will gain if others adopt more liberal policies, its own restrictive and promotional *devices must work to its advantage*. The art of statesmanship is seen as that of exploiting such devices to the full.

In the case of Britain, these crude though popular notions appear to dominate the trade policies of a government which professes to believe in market modes. Official policy now favours subsidized export credits, direct government promotion of export deals, aid tying, direct controls over trade in energy products, and so-called "orderly marketing" agreements (as in the case of Japanese vehicles).

It also advocates the retention of a highly restrictive and discriminatory arrangement — the Multi-Fibre Agreement — which for sheer bureaucratic complexity might make the most hardened Soviet trade planner quail.

Nor are such tendencies peculiar to this country. Statesmen *and officials* in the West sometimes make condescending reference to the failure of developing countries to appreciate the blessings of the free market. Such *people might do well* to examine the mote in their own eye.

As to the developing countries, their whole strategy of trade negotiation needs to be looked at again. It makes little sense to continue demanding free and even preferential access from the West while refusing to deal on the basis of reciprocity.

In the present state of the world economy, even quite liberal-minded governments find it hard not to defend struggling firms and industries against foreign competition. If jobs lost were seen to be matched by jobs won through simultaneous concessions on both sides, the whole process of liberalizing North-South trade would stand a better chance.

Those developing countries now well established in world markets for manufactured goods, in particular, stand to make substantial gains. The notion that free trade benefits only the "strong", and that trade relations between rich and poor countries should be conducted on the basis of "affirmative action", is not only bad economics but tactically *ill-advised*.

It is not only in trade that a different approach would be helpful. Both parties to the North-South dialogue need to reconsider ideas and tactics. Western countries, especially the US and Britain, are in danger of falling into a negative and *unresponsive line of conduct in* their relations with the developing countries. This is presented as being hardheaded, but may well prove to be no more than *shortsighted*.

As to the developing countries, it is they that have determined the form and content of the dialogue. They might consider whether its sterility is not due in large part to their persistence with demands which are unrealistic, not only in the sense of being unacceptable as a basis for serious negotation, but also because some of their underlying premises are wrong.

But possibly the most damaging illusions on the international scene are those shared by both sides. In West and South alike, deeply held mercantilist and nationalist convictions are the main obstacle to an improved international economic order.

The author is Professor of Political Economy at University College, London.



Geoffrey Rippon: an enigmatic quality

Rippon: the man most unlikely to . . .

Among all the rumours circulating in Blackpool last week, perhaps the one that attracted most interest — not to say surprise — was the suggestion that Mr Geoffrey Rippon would challenge Mrs Thatcher next month for the party leadership.

At first sight it is hard to see the 57-year-old former Cabinet minister as a serious contender for the premiership. Since leaving office in 1974 he has concentrated more on Europe — he succeeded Sir Peter Kirk as leader of the Conservative delegation to the European Assembly — and then on his legal career — he is a very active head of a set of chambers specializing in local government, planning and international law — than on politics.

Although a gregarious and well-liked back-bencher, he has made no particular efforts to cultivate contacts among *the new intake of Conservative* MPs from the last election whose support would be crucial to any challenge to Mrs Thatcher. Among these younger "wets" Rippon is still something of an unknown quantity.

In fact, he has had a long record of both local and national *political office which* began as mayor of Surbiton and leader of the Conservative group on the London County Council in the 1950s. He *entered* Parliament in 1955 and became a Cabinet minister in Sir Alec Douglas Home's Government at the early age of 39. A strong supporter of Edward Heath, he was responsible for negotiating British membership of the Common Market in the early 1970s. He ended his ministerial career as Secretary of State for the Environment.

This early political rise and his recent work at the Bar belie a curiously widespread *reputation for laziness. In* fact, in his younger days, Geoffrey Rippon was regarded as a highly ambitious and determined politician.

Yet his most recent highly critical pronouncements about the Government have an air of detachment which hardly suggests a serious bid for the leadership. Colleagues were surprised, for example, at how ill-prepared was his speech at a fringe meeting in Blackpool last Thursday. As one of them put it yesterday, "It couldn't conceivably be said to be the speech of a potential prime minister".

The development of his political ideas has a similarly enigmatic quality. In his early days he was a member of the Monday Club and associated with the right on certain issues. He has never been a member of any of the well-known left-wing groups in the Conservative Party although he is in the One Nation group and has recently described himself as "a Conservative of the Macmillan school of thought."

There is no doubt of Mr Rippon's opposition to the *dominant drift of the Government's present policy*. Again and again he has made clear his belief that monetarism is not the way to control inflation. Yet it would be going too far to see these repeated utterances as so many markers put down for a future leadership bid.

The fact is that he is keeping his options open and waiting to see what happens in the coming weeks. He feels that he has now defined what the right policy should be and any decision about putting himself forward as a stalking horse against Mrs Thatcher will be taken on the basis of *what the Government actually* does and what sort of overtures are made to him by dissident Tory MPs.

There are, frankly, unlikely to be many such invitations. Most backbench "wets" feel that the only effective way to challenge Mrs Thatcher would be for a sitting Cabinet minister, preferably Mr Peter Walker, to resign and stand against her in the leadership election. They are noticeably less enthusiastic about a *challenge by someone like Mr Rippon who has been out of* office for so long and has never really made his peace with Mrs Thatcher.

One leading member of the so-called "Blue Chips" predicted yesterday that, if he stood in the leadership election, Mr Rippon would receive only half a dozen votes. *Sir* Ian Gilmour, he suggested, would be a more attractive candidate to the wets. There is as yet no indication that Sir Ian would be prepared to stand. Even if he were, there is still a *general* feeling among dissident Tories that it would be better to rely on the pressure of events, *including* defeat in Thursday's Croydon North West by-election, to change the Government's course.

Unlikely as it looks, however, it would be premature to write off the possibility of Mr Rippon's intervention in the leadership election altogether. Close colleagues say *that* his ambition and ability should never be under-rated and feel that events in Blackpool last week may have given him the *resolve to challenge* Mrs Thatcher.

Some are even pointing out that his position rather closely resembles that of Mrs Thatcher herself late in 1974. Several people were then putting her forward as a possible stalking horse to run against Edward Heath, not so much to oust him as to test the water and fire a warning shot against his bows. Very few of them thought she would ever actually win.

Ian Bradley

Shorter than Castle and more accurate than Crossman

The Rt Hon James Hacker, MP, Minister for Administrative Affairs, returns to British television screens tonight to retrace his steps through the minefields of Whitehall. Volume One of his memoirs is reviewed here by Lord Allen of Abbeydale, former Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office.



James Hacker, MP, Lord Allen of Abbeydale and Sir Humphrey Appleby

We must be grateful to the editors from Hacker College, Oxford, who have reduced to narrative form the diaries of the Rt Hon James Hacker MP (as he then was) which cover his first six months as Minister for Administrative Affairs.* We are, happily, promised further volumes as Hacker went on to avoid *success in even more important* posts.

We have had diaries from other Cabinet ministers, but none I think which have been *quite so illuminating about* the policy-formulating processes and relations between minister and civil servant. Hacker seems to have had no need of help from junior ministers. But this is not surprising when he had as Permanent Secretary the experienced Sir Humphrey Appleby; as his private secretary Bernard Woolley, who was at the start of a career which took him to the headship of the civil service and a GCB; and as his political adviser the pertinacious Frank Weasel — sorry, Weisel.

By the time the diary was prepared for publication the *editors had also had access to* Sir Humphrey's minutes, which had become available under the 30-year rule, and to the private diary which he had kept contrary to all the rules, and had been able to talk to Sir Bernard after his retirement. They have also been *diligent in finding the scripts* of some BBC interviews, and have tracked down a splendid cartoon by Jak.

Hacker was not, perhaps, *the ideal minister. But he was* an acute observer and a careful listener to those who knew more than he did, such as his chauffeur. His memory was excellent and he faithfully records the advice which he received from Sir Humphrey in such clear terms. Examples abound. One will suffice. When Sir Humphrey was pressed for a straight answer, he said that "as far as *we can see*, looking at it by and large, taking one thing with another in terms of the average of departments then in the last analysis it is probably true to say that at the end of the day, you would find, in general terms that, *not to put too fine a point on* it, there really was not very much in it one way or the other."

He went on to explain that if he were *not* pressed for a straight answer, he would play for time. Hacker noted too the civil servant's passion for accuracy. He himself referred to a document which was in its third draft as having been redrafted three times, and it had to be explained to him that it had been *re*-drafted only twice. (At this point I could perhaps comment that the editing is not impeccable; for example an explanatory note wrongly spells the name of Sir Antony Part.)

Hacker had a difficult job. He had a roving commission to *investigate waste and* inefficiency anywhere in Whitehall, when he had spent the previous seven years, naturally enough, shadowing *a totally* different department. It also took him time to realise that, in office, "open government" and "collective responsibility" do not have quite the same meanings as when in opposition.

All the same, his diary records some modest triumphs. He persuaded an old university chum who turned up as President of Buranda to omit from his speech at Holyrood, on a day when there were by-elections in three marginal Scottish constituencies, an impassioned plea to the Celtic peoples to rise against English oppression.

He saved his own department from extinction by a neat bit of footwork when he conveyed the message to *Number 10 that such a step* might be accompanied by publicity adverse to the Prime Minister's ambition to be awarded a valuable prize as a good European. He even outwitted Sir Humphrey over plans for a new National Data Base by going to his predecessor and discovering what advice Sir Humphrey had tendered to him. He records, incidentally, how much easier it is to be friends with members of the opposite party than with members of one's own party with whom one is in direct personal competition for office.

But although Hacker is entitled to some satisfaction over achievements like this, it must be conceded that on his own showing, he was a little too innocent for high office. When he first met Sir Humphrey, he found him charming and intelligent, a typical mandarin, and he thought that the civil servants were most cooperative and ready to jump to it when spoken to firmly. But then doubts began to creep in. He found himself rushing into decisions and interviews which resulted in disaster; he wondered if he was really being told all he should; and he began to reflect that over the months he was achieving precisely nothing.

He even grew tired of the witticisms with which his private secretary was apt to adorn any crisis. Small wonder then that, like others, he fell victim in the end to the delusion that the doctrine that civil servants are there to advise, and then to implement whatever policy the minister decides may not represent the *whole truth*.

Despite misunderstandings like this — perhaps because of them — it is a fascinating diary. I even wonder whether *it might not provide material* for a TV series. It certainly deserves to be widely read. It is shorter than Barbara Castle's diary, and costs rather less. And although it is rather more accurate than Dick Crossman's, it is distinctly funnier.

** Yes Minister, Volume I, Edited by Jonathan Lynn and Antony Jay (BBC, £2.50).*

A new editor's chair for Anne Smith?

A dark horse has emerged late in the running for the editor's chair at *The Listener*, shortly to be vacated by Anthony Howard. Sources at the BBC tell me that Dr Anne Smith, until recently editor of *The Literary Review*, has been added to the short-list of candidates, confounding expectations that BBC executives had sewn up the job for a tame internal applicant.

Dr Smith confirms that she is being interviewed in London next week but says that as an outsider she reckons she has no more than an outside chance. She is meanwhile finalizing details of finance and distribution for the launch of her own magazine, provisionally entitled *The Common Reader*.

"The name's a bit Cambridge", she admits in Edinburgh brogue, "but it grows on you."

The real Dmitri

The conductor Maxim Shostakovich, who tomorrow gives his first concert in London since leaving the Soviet Union in May, tells me he is beginning work on what will certainly be the definitive biography of his father Dmitri, the composer.

He intends it to be an intensely personal portrait, "absolutely different" from the memoirs attributed to his father that appeared in the West two years ago. That book (by the emigré writer Solomon Volkov) was not *by* Shostakovich, his son declares, but *about* him. His own work will be a first-hand account of how Shostakovich comported himself under Stalinist persecution in 1948 — "unfortunately I was not yet born when Stalin first denounced him in 1936".

Maxim is also negotiating a contract — offered to him by EMI while he was still in Moscow — to record a complete cycle of his father's orchestral works. The soloists in the concertos will be his own son, also Dmitri, and his friend and fellow exile, Mstislav Rostropovich.

Asked if his interpretation of his father's works had changed at all since he left Russia, he says: "From boyhood onwards my understanding of Shostakovich has been the same. It was lucky for me that the functionaries who control music in the USSR understand nothing at all about it — so they were unable to recognize the truth when I played it there."

Slogan slanging

I hear that Teddy Kennedy, who comes up for re-election to the Senate next year, has made a campaign decision which, on the face of it, looks astute. He has appointed as his publicity adviser Jacques Séguéla, the man who helped François Mitterrand to victory.

Séguéla may be just what Kennedy needs: a proven success in the art of converting a yesterday's man into the country's choice for the future. But his success will also depend — I cannot resist it — on American graffiti. Séguéla was recalling slogan pitfalls in Paris the other day. He had been keen on "Take the Mitterrand road": not likely, said party activists. It would be spray-gunned into "Take the Mitterrand impasse". But "La Force Tranquille", the slogan they eventually came up with, has been even easier to mutilate. In its new version the "o" in *force* has simply been changed to an "a".

THE TIMES DIARY



I ran into the world's greatest living Welshman, Wynford Vaughan Thomas, in the House of Commons yesterday at a party to launch Rome '44, *Raleigh Trevelyan's book about the Anzio landing and the battle for Rome. Everyone, from Field-Marshal Lord Harding to Lord De L'Isle and General H. A. Lascelles was very complimentary about Trevelyan's accuracy in the book: he had challenged their memories on several occasions, I was told, and had been proved right. Trevelyan was presented with a couple of medals from Dr Piero Marigliani, the Mayor of Anzio, who is anxious that his town be thought of as a modern tourist resort as well as part of Second World War history. The mayor found, to his delight, that Denis Healey's Italian was easily up to the occasion.*

Vaughan Thomas said he has just embarked on "a very cunning idea" - a televised history of Wales, from the year dot. "All Welsh history was made up, you know, in the eighteenth century. Yet you can't understand Britain without understanding Wales. The money for the Wars of the Roses, for instance, came from Wales — and from Northumberland, of course."

But the man with the most interesting story was also the shyest — Colonel Sam Derry. He was MI9's man in the Vatican during the war — posing as a Dublin priest with false Irish papers. His job, among many other things, was to assess the German reaction to the Anzio landings. How did he do it?

"Well, I got to know the daughter of the Irish ambassador to the Holy See; they were very friendly with the Bismarcks." Very priestly.

Plague and plaque

There's no holding these London Dungeon people. Not content with extending their club to include descendants of torturers as well as of the victims, as I reported last week, they now want to see some of London's grisly landmarks sporting special black plaques, so the capital can profit from the more horrific aspects of its past. They would be similar to the blue plaques commemorating the famous rather than the infamous.

Annabel Geddes, of the London Dungeon Exhibition and a director of the London Tourist Authority, has put the suggestion to the GLC leader, Ken Livingstone. She said: "The black plaques



would mark the sites of execution, torture, incarceration and examples of squalor such as plague pits and prisons like 'The Clink'.

"Tourism is really in the *doldrums and it seems ridiculous* to let this aspect of British history go unrecorded when it could help boost a business that is London's second largest money-earner."

Sites that Mrs Geddes believes would be worthy of such plaques include the Angel pub in Rotherhithe, from which Judge Jeffries watched executions, 186 Fleet Street, the site of Sweeney Todd's barber shop, Spaniards Road, Hampstead Heath, where Dick Turpin staged many hold-ups, and 39 Hilldrop Crescent, where *Dr Crippen once lived*. I wonder if any address qualifies for both *black and* blue plaques?

Criss-cross

Although he is now in his third party, having forsaken Labour to join the SDP, Humphry Berkeley, the former Conservative MP, does *not claim to hold the* record for changing political horses. He told me yesterday that he reckons the prize must go to Sir William (later Lord) Jowitt, who started out in 1922 as a Liberal MP, returned to the Commons in 1929 for Labour, went over to National Labour in 1931 and later returned to the Labour fold, ending up as Lord Chancellor in Attlee's government. Beat that if you can.

Status symbol

So much for the deterrent effect of prison. A solicitor's clerk, from one of the big criminal firms, visited a young client last week in Ashford remand centre to help the lad *with his defence*.

"Miss", the lad said, "all I want from you is an official letter, on headed notepaper like, saying I stole a Roller and drove it round *the smoke for two weeks*."

"But that's exactly what you're charged with", said the clerk. "What help would that be?"

"None of the other lads in here believe me, miss."

Light on Poldark

Author Winston Graham, who was given what he called "semi-canonization" when his Poldark books were turned into two successful television series, has rarely said what he thought of them. But an audience at St Michael Penkivel Church, near Truro, Cornwall, has just been given some insight into his reaction.

"In the first series, which represented *800 minutes* of viewing time, I recognized just nine lines of my own dialogue," he said. "After protests to the producers, the second series contained more of my own material and was more interesting. They even offered me a cameo role. A Scofield or a Guinness could not have done better. But when the episode came to be shown it was cut.

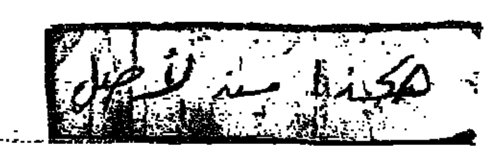
"They tried again, and offered me the role of a drowning miner, which I turned down. Then they gave me a role kissing the bride at a wedding. We had to do the scene so many times that after I had kissed her again and again I said to the girl, one of the prettiest actresses in the cast: 'I'm getting more out of this than the bridegroom', 'And more than he's likely to' came the reply."

Slimmer Eiffel

The Eiffel Tower is getting a £19 million facelift and slimdown in which she is expected to shed 1,000 tons. Engineers are repairing the ravages of time — even though she still sways by no more than 7.87 inches in the heaviest gale — and preparing the tower *for the twenty-first century*.

The loss of those 1,000 tons — one eleventh of the total — should prolong the tower's life considerably. Most will come off the first level, where the existing concrete platform is being replaced with thinner and lighter steel.

Peter Watson



THE TIMES
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A HARD WINTER

The tumbrils will roll into Downing Street today for the first attempt to cut back next year's public spending plans. There is nothing peculiar to Mrs Thatcher's government in the sense of anguish and division this arouses. Every Cabinet in the past 20 years has been faced with the same mid-term crisis and been riven by it. Harmony can reign only when Ministers abandon both departmental briefs and economic convictions (the two always run in harness). The exercise guarantees conflict and this year the Treasury is said to be asking for cuts of up to £5 billion — at a time when the economy is on its back and pretty well every Blackpool fringe meeting last week reverberated with the call for more — not less — public spending, to reverse unemployment.

The budget deficit is not all a reflection of loose living — though the Government's acceptance of a rate of public sector wage-rises nearly double that of the private sector has done much to make nonsense of its rhetoric about cutting back the public sector. Every government since 1945 has found it far more difficult to get to grips with the public sector than its promises in opposition allowed. And in this case the British Government — like its similarly-inclined equivalent of the US — has been caught by the vicious cycle of high unemployment, recession and high interest rates leading to greater than expected public spending on benefits and lower than expected income from taxes, leading to the need to cut more expenditure and increase unemployment. A million unemployed costs the Government £3.5 billion. Three million unemployed costs it over £10 billion.

But if the Government was slow in preventing real public spending from rising by its initial softness on public service employees it has this year instituted very real cuts in the level of services, as universities and local councils will readily testify. The nationalized industries are still using far more than predicted, but then it is difficult to see what can be done with BL or British Steel which is not already being done, short of closing them down at a far higher cost to the Exchequer in redundancy and unemployment benefit. There has been useful pruning of waste in the public sector and there are no doubt still areas where there is fat. But to reduce public spending plans for the coming year to within anywhere near the Government's medium-term target it will have to cut where it causes real pain — reducing short-term benefits for the unemployed and the needy, cutting back still further on education and grants, raising the costs of medical care. Or it will have to raise taxes, thus further depressing the economy in a way that is anathema to Sir Geoffrey Howe.

There is no way out of this dilemma while the Prime Minister and Chancellor pin so much on the global public sector borrowing requirement. This part of the totem pole should be officially pulled down. It is not even required by monetarist theory. Dr Milton Friedman has suggested time and again that the key role assigned to targets for the PSBR is unwise because the numbers, unadjusted for inflation, are highly misleading, there is no necessary relation between the size of the PSBR and monetary growth, and, fundamentally, the emphasis on the PSBR diverts attention from the really important aspect of government fiscal policy which is the fraction of the nation's *output that is diverted to uses* determined by government officials.

From another point of view Lord Croham, a former head of the Treasury, has testified that damage has been done to the real economy — is still being done — by the concentration on the absolute size of the PSBR rather than the way it is made up. It is capital-investment and infrastructure that gets cut every time and current expenditure and transfers that go through. This, as Lord Croham dryly remarks, would be appropriate if there were signs that we were overinvesting in our economy. He is surely right to say that investment, in private and public sector, should be determined by considerations of the expected net return "and not by the high theology of what does and what does not come within the PSBR". Such is the theology, there is even an unwillingness to allow schemes for new capital investment in the public sector to be financed by public subscription. As the Chairman of the Stock Exchange remarked last week, the mystique of Treasury accounting which confuses capital and revenue takes a lot of understanding. The parrot cry that public investment crowds out private is thoroughly unconvincing at a time of recession.

As important as this approach to the capital sector is toughness — real toughness — on current expenditure. The Government must keep public sector wages down. It would be grossly unfair to ask workers in the private sector or those receiving lower rises than inflation in state benefits to take a cut in real income if public sector wages are allowed to rise in the way they have been in the first years of the Government's life. There is a case, as we have argued, for a norm 4 per cent less than that proposed, though we do not underestimate the difficulties. But the Government has seemed somewhat nervous about applying its 4 per cent ceiling to the critical area of the nationalised industries. It should not be. If it means to succeed in its strategy for conquering inflation, and, more importantly now, containing unemployment wages must now be its first priority and that includes the wages of the miners and water workers as well as civil servants. If that means a hard winter, so be it.

GREECE MIGHT STILL BE FREE

Greece is now about to have the first socialist government in its history, pledged to carry out an extensive programme of social reforms. Its allies and partners in the western world will be watching anxiously to see whether the new government also intends to carry out the radical revision of its foreign policy which Pasok has often advocated. At its most extreme, this would involve withdrawal from both Nato and the European Community, and the adoption of a policy of nonalignment. It now seems most unlikely that Mr Papandreou's Government will go as far as that. But it will want to make its mark in relations with both organizations, so that at best there will now have to be a process of mutual adjustment and, at worst, more tension.

"Change" was the main slogan of Pasok in the campaign. New Democracy, the moderate conservative party founded by Mr Karamanlis in 1974, has been in power since the collapse of the colonels' regime and has many achievements to its credit. It restored democracy in Greece and reestablished Greece's relations with the western world: it negotiated Greek entry into the EEC and its return to the military structures of Nato. It redirected the energies of the armed forces so that they became a more efficient fighting force and less political.

But it suffered from the wear and tear of office, so that by the end the government seemed barely in control of events. The bureaucracy remained sluggish, while the Greek economy, which at one time had had one of the fastest growth rates in Europe, was caught in the general recession. So Mr Papandreou, like M Mitterrand in France, appeared to be the answer, particularly when he moderated the more doctrinaire parts of Pasok's policies.

Much now depends, therefore on whether Mr Papandreou maintains the more moderate line on foreign policy that he took during the run-up to the election, and the private undertakings which he is reported to have given. He himself has drawn a parallel between himself and M Mitterrand, and that is significant, because Pasok's flirtation with non-alignment is quite different from the western orientation of M Mitterrand's policies. There seems little doubt that fellow socialists like M Mitterrand and Herr Schmidt will encourage Mr Papandreou in the belief that socialism does not necessarily mean neutralism.

There is also the argument of Greek national interest. For any Greek leader, the question of relations with Turkey must bulk very large; and Mr Papandreou has been outspoken in his criticism of Mr Rallis's New Democracy government for, as he described it, giving way to Turkey. One of his first appointments is to meet President Kyprianou of Cyprus this week, presumably to discuss relations with Turkey. But if Greece pulls out of Nato's military structure, as Mr Papandreou has threatened to do, it leaves the field open to Turkey by giving Ankara a bigger place in Nato planning; and there would be a similar effect if the American bases in Greece, which have been there since the 1950s, were closed. In his recent statements, Mr Papandreou appears to have appreciated this point, but he still has to reveal what his policy in office will be.

One indication that Greek policies may not change too radically is the continuing presence of President Karamanlis, the architect of Greek democracy and the main proponent of a western orientation. As President, he does not in normal circumstances have a direct say in government policies. But he has certain prerogatives, like the power to call a referendum, and he has great prestige in Greece. Fortunately he appears to have established good relations with Mr Papandreou, but if he thought that government policies were going wildly awry he could be expected to make his feelings known.

GOOD POLICY: BAD MANNERS

The Government's failure to send a high level representative to the funeral of General Dayan may not be a diplomatic gaffe of the first order, but it *is symptomatic of lack of* sensitivity in British dealings with Israel. While honouring an Israeli national hero in an appropriate way would not have improved at a stroke the present rather poor state of Anglo-Israeli relations, it might have been a small step in the right direction. France and Germany both sent Ministers. So did the United States, which was also represented by the former Secretary of State, Mr Vance. The best that Britain could manage was the consul general in Tel Aviv, since the Ambassador was unavailable, and sending a minister from London presented insuperable "practical difficulties".

These are feeble excuses. The Israelis are already convinced that British foreign policy is, at worst, hostile to Israel and, at best, indifferent to Israeli interests. In fact this is not the case. More often than not it is the Israelis who have either failed to understand British and European policy, or have set out to *undermine it without* considering its merits. The European initiative on the Middle East is an attempt to take the peace process farther by involving the Palestine Liberation Organisation, while *ensuring that Israel's* national security is guaranteed. The Israelis have ignored the second half of this formula, and under Mr Begin have made progress on the Palestinian question difficult by pursuing *an expansionist pol*icy on the West Bank. But equally, the Europeans — with Lord Carrington in the van — have not taken adequate account of Israeli anxieties, which have their roots in the long history of violence between Palestinian Arab and Jew. The fact that the PLO has not yet moderated its hostility towards Israel does not mean that it will never do so, and *the Europeans are right* to persist. Lord Carrington will be pressing for the PLO to recognize Israel conditionally when he visits Saudi Arabia shortly. But he has at the same time to try to persuade the Israelis that such attempts are worth while.

This is more than anything a matter of tone, and of style. Matters have not been helped by the accident of history which has put the former leader of the Irgun in charge of Israel's affairs. Memories of the Mandate period are still bitter on both sides. Yet Mr Begin's attitude is balanced by *warmer* feelings toward Britain, an ambivalence shared to a greater or less extent by many Israelis. Britain too has mixed feelings about the conduct of the Jewish State for whose existence it is largely *responsible. It is the positive* aspect of this relationship that must be accentuated if Britain's — and Europe's — attempt to bridge Arab and Israeli views is to bear fruit.

On the Israeli side, this means examining the merits of the European initiative, rather than dismissing it out of hand. On the British side, it means showing sympathy for the *Israeli point of view*, and using small but significant occasions like the Dayan funeral to create an improved atmosphere. General Dayan, after all, lost an eye and acquired his famous black patch while fighting as a young man for the British against the Vichy French in Lebanon during the Second World War. All the more dismal, then, that we could not even find a junior minister to honour his passing.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BL's pay offer to workforce

From the General Secretary of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff

Sir, The Government claims to support free collective bargaining. The threat by British Leyland management to close down, with the loss of 500,000 jobs in BL and its associated suppliers if the workforce refuse the 3.8 per cent offer, is the price the country pays for Mrs Thatcher's undeclared incomes policy, in which no holds are barred.

There can be no doubt that the BL offer is made for this purpose. The offer by the company of an improved incentive scheme with a bonus payment ceiling increased by £7.50 a week shows that the company will generate much more cash than the 3.8 per cent increase indicates. The facts indicate that BL's situation is not so bleak as the management suggests. From January, 1981, after the transfer of Rover to Cowley, with other cutbacks in overheads, and with the successful launch of the Metro and Acclaim, the future of BL and its efficiency will be much improved.

Increases in efficiency depend primarily on investment and good management. White-collar staff at BL have given substantial increases in efficiency without so far having the benefit of any incentive scheme. To weight the possibility of increases two to one in favour of incentive payments, as the company is trying to do, as compared with increases in basic salary, is a deliberate choice by management to support Government policy rather than a proper assessment of the relative role of each in a just system of reward.

Those workers in factories which have had the least investment are rewarded with the lowest earnings; this discrimination is reinforced by the offer.

There are good reasons to believe that the parties can reach a viable and fair agreement if the company can get the Government off its back. BL already pays below the national average and is securing above-average increases in productivity. Yet it has been tied for a third year to a low basic increase to satisfy totally extraneous political consideration.

This is deplorable! For BL to be sacrificed on that altar and *500,000 more to be made* unemployed would be a disaster, not only for them, but for any hope of industrial regeneration and for the future of the Government.

Yours faithfully,
ROY GRANTHAM,
General Secretary,
Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff,
22 Worple Road, SW19.
October 19.

Short lets for students

From the President of the National Union of Students

Sir, Shorthold tenancies were introduced last year by the Government in a desperate attempt to halt the decline of the private rented housing sector. Shortholds were intended to be of special assistance to students, young and single people, groups with major housing difficulties.

In fact, shortholds have flopped badly. Only 1,500 have been introduced; the private sector has continued to shrink. The Government's response is to weaken further shorthold tenants' rights. Such tenants already have minimal security of tenure. Now the Housing Minister has told the Conservative Party Conference that he intends to remove the compulsory requirement to register a fair rent before the start of the shorthold letting.

In recent weeks, the shortage of suitable housing for students has been obvious. The new proposal will not ease this problem; in fact, it will make it worse. Students will now have to face landlords who will offer them one year shortholds at high rents. If students then consider having fair rents set, they will be told that their tenancies will not be extended. Students, desperate for housing, will thus be forced to accept and pay very high rents. The Government's proposal will consequently hurt a very vulnerable group. We hope the Minister will think again when he returns from Blackpool.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID AARONOVITCH,
National Union of Students,
3 Endsleigh Street, WC1.
October 14.

The nuclear balance

From Mr Frederick Bonnart

Sir, Mrs Caroline Gourlay (letter, *October 8) is quite right in* saying that the Warsaw Pact was set up after Nato as their treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, a poor copy of the North Atlantic Treaty, was signed in May, 1955. What she omits to state is that it merely formalized the existing situation of the Soviet domination of eastern Europe which dated from 1945. It was to defend western Europe against the persistent and systematic Soviet territorial expansion which culminated in the *Berlin blockade of 1948 that* Nato arose.

She also attempts to justify the introduction of SS-20 missiles by the Soviet Union by comparing them to the American Pershing 1A, which she designates as "medium range". In fact the range of the Pershing 1A battlefield support weapon is 160-740 km and from West Germany where they are deployed they cannot therefore reach Soviet territory, whereas the SS-20 with a range of over 4,500 km can reach Gibraltar and the British Isles from their bases in the western USSR.

Yours faithfully,
FREDERICK BONNART, Editor,
Nato's Fifteen Nations,
International Press Centre,
Boulevard Charlemagne 1,
1040 Brussels.

Anti-inflation strategy and its ironies

From Mr G. A. D. Emerson

Sir, In his criticisms of Mr Heath Mr Paul Ashton (letter, October 12) repeats the monetarists' dogma that "high interest rates are an essential part of a successful strategy to reduce inflation".

Britain may have possessed the first important economy to embrace monetarist policies, but several lesser countries have had longer experience of such policies and more time to digest some of the lessons.

From 1977 to this year Argentina, during the time that I had the privilege of being your correspondent there, adopted policies of high interest rates and a highly valued currency to combat inflation.

It was found that the astronomic interest payable on loans and debited to borrowers' accounts increased the money supply as surely as any government printing press and that this phenomenon could only be disguised by so narrowing the definition of money supply as to make it irrelevant. In monetarist terms high interest rates fuelled inflation; they did not restrict it.

Because productive private enterprise (mainly industry and farming) could not pay these interest rates out of profits its activity declined: on the other hand there was an increase in non-productive financial operations and in state enterprise, since the nationalised corporations could either increase their cash limits indefinitely or use their monopolistic positions to pass any financial costs on to their customers.

Thus a right-wing government professing love for free enterprise was by its financial policies increasing the participation of the *state in the economy.*

The greater sophistication of the British economy plus a timely civil servants' strike have helped to act as a smokescreen so that these effects of high interest rates are not obvious to all. But let there be no doubt as to the nature *of these effects:* it should be the supporters of Mr Benn, not those of Mrs Thatcher, extolling the virtues of such rates.

Yours faithfully,
TONY EMERSON,
Culverthorpe Hall,
Grantham,
Lincolnshire.
October 13.

From Mr J. A. Miller

Sir, The ferocity of the current debate on the economy masks an underlying tacit consensus which *needs to be made more explicit if* our leaders are to get us out of this mess. This consensus amounts to a conviction that real incomes have to fall in order to promote employment and hence economic recovery.

The Tories, or some of them, *propose to achieve this by* the bludgeon of recession: the socialists by a deal with the unions and the SDP by putting fiscal frighteners on employers. The argument is thus about tactics not objectives. But if, indeed, the consensus among our masters is accepted by the majority of the electorate, the tactical dispute should become far less acute, particularly since the measures proposed are not mutually exclusive and it is certainly arguable that none of them can succeed on its own for any length of time.

The sooner that it is recognized that the attack on real incomes is common ground for *all* the major parties the sooner recovery can take place. You, Sir, with your confrères in the press and the broadcasting companies are in the *best position to promote such* a recognition by shifting the focus of comment away from the doctrinal polemics of the economists and politicians to the sad but inevitable necessity for sacrifice.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. MILLER,
28 St Ann's Terrace, NW8.
October 12.

From Mr Roger Fox

Sir, Professor Hague argues (October 13) that Mrs Thatcher's economic policy should be shifted to emphasise "genuine supply-side economics" with a more flexible economy, looser labour markets, and a more relevant education system.

Unfortunately for *Times* readers, however, Professor Hague omits that a central area for supply siders is the importance of cutting taxes *even when the Government budget is in deficit.* Offsetting income tax cuts with indirect tax increases, as in 1979, is insufficient. Tax reductions are essential not only to improve incentives but also, in the United Kingdom case, to increase domestic output and investment, reduce unemployment and, following increased economic activity, actually raise total Government revenues.

It is in this area of policy where the present Government has so singularly failed, and this failure to cut taxes has reduced the monetary policy to one of pure deflation with little prospect of recovery.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER FOX,
Senior Lecturer,
Thames Polytechnic,
Wellington Street, SE18.
October 14.

From Mr M. D. Golding

Sir, It is evident that the recession has increased the PSBR (public sector borrowing requirement) by decreasing the Government's income from taxation while increasing expenditure through unemployment benefit. A controlled expansion of the economy would therefore be largely self-financing and not likely to add greatly to inflation.

It was Mrs Thatcher's Conservative Party which, before the election in 1979, said it would pay for reduced taxes by expanding the economy. Why then do her supporters balk at the suggestion *that the economy can be given* some stimulus without adding to net expenditure? This surely is simply the other side of the coin.

Yours faithfully,
M. GOLDING,
18 Shephall Lane,
Stevenage,
Hertfordshire.
October 16.

Nuclear-free Balkans

From Mr N. I. Papaloizou

Sir, I refer to Mario Modiano's article, "Papandreou seeks atom-free Balkans", in *The Times* yesterday, October 12.

Mr Modiano explains that Mr Papandreou's Pasok would, if elected to govern Greece, work towards a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans within a period of six months after taking office. In addition, a Pasok government would ask for the prompt removal by Nato of all nuclear weapons stored in Greece.

He then separates the two commitments by stating that it is unclear if the latter would be a unilateral act by the new government or conditional on the former, ie that the other Balkan states would accept the regional plan. It is emphasised that this is an obscure area of policy and one which Mr Papandreou is reluctant to clarify.

I am pleased to tell your readers that proposals for a Balkan nuclear-free zone are not anything new by, or the exclusive property of, Mr Papandreou, and I for one would read (happily) a lot more into the time scale, six months, which he announced for the creation of this zone. The fact *is that proposals* for a Balkan nuclear-free zone have been submitted by Romania in 1957, 1968 and 1972 and more importantly by Bulgaria and the Soviet Union jointly in August, 1981. Romania very keenly endorsed and supported the 1981 proposals.

So Mr Papandreou, in echoing these proposals — I repeat they are not his — is not only enhancing the prospects of a Balkan nuclear-free zone, but he is also hinting very strongly that regional discussions and consultations have already taken place.

The conclusion is that if Pasok is elected we shall very probably see the kind of cooperation/coordination in the Balkans that we have seen in the Nordic countries with a view of creating nuclear-free zones in those regions.

Yours sincerely,
N. I. PAPALOIZOU,
1 Byron Court,
1 Byron Road,
North Wembley, Middlesex.
October 13.

Sentencing policy

From Dr Stephen Shaw

Sir, Your report today (October 15) of the comments by Judge Pickles to the Inner Manchester branch of the Magistrates' Association illustrates the difficulties *facing the Home Secretary* in meeting the crisis in our prisons. Yet the Judge's comments appear very muddled indeed. It is very strange to read that the Home Secretary is accused of acting unconstitutionally in proposing legislation on sentencing. After all, the power of magistrates to imprison is already constrained by law and maximum penalties for offences are laid down in statute.

The independence of the judiciary is not threatened by these restrictions. The duty of the *judiciary is to impose sentences* within the limits set by Parliament. It is the duty of Parliament to decide what these limits should be. Moreover, when exhortation by the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chancellor and the Home Secretary has singularly failed to prevent the imposition of both unnecessary and unnecessarily long prison sentences then legislation, as the All-Party Penal Affairs Committee recently noted, is inevitable.

It is quite true that the Home Office could do more to invest in non-custodial penalties. But the judiciary do not and should not have the power to impose prison *sentences without regard to wider* public policy. In suggesting that they should have this right, it is Judge Pickles who is attempting to act unconstitutionally.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN SHAW, Director,
Prison Reform Trust,
Nuffield Lodge,
Regent's Park, NW1.

Bail in practice

From Mr Keith Kimnell

Sir, Under the heading, "Miscarriages of bail" (*The Times*, October 15), you mention that the Bail Act 1976 lays down three exceptions to the general presumption in favour of bail and I *think it should be pointed out that* the three exceptions you mention are not exhaustive.

Furthermore it is also stated in the editorial that no objection is made by the police to the grant of bail because very often they do not know enough about the accused at the time of remand, and one of the exceptions omitted from the editorial is particularly relevant and provides that "The *defendant need* not be granted bail where the court is satisfied that it has not been practicable to obtain sufficient information for the purpose of taking the decisions required by this part of this schedule for want of time since the institution of the proceedings against him".

Yours faithfully,
KEITH KIMNELL,
Clerk to the Justices,
PO Box No 8,
The Magistrates' Court,
London Road,
Dorking, Surrey.

Conifer protection for British oaks

From the Director of the Royal Forestry Society

Sir, Richard North's "environment briefing" entitled "Who will plant the oaks of the future?" that you published on October 14 does less than justice to foresters' efforts, state and private, over the last sixty years, to put right in some small degree the devastation of our natural woodlands that had *gone on for four thousand years.* He draws a "black and white" distinction between broadleafed trees which are acceptable and conifers which are not. This oversimplification was brought home to me most forcibly whilst reading the article on the evening of a day spent in the woodlands of the National Trust.

The Trust, like many other woodland owners, including the Forestry Commission on suitable land, are growing the oaks and beeches that Richard North wants but they have often been established within a protective matrix of conifers. These faster-growing and more hardy trees are needed for the first thirty years or so but too often only the conifers are noticed. Never was there a better example of "failing to see the trees for the wood".

A few hours before writing this letter I was standing in the finest 50-year-old beech wood I have seen in Britain in thirty years of professional forestry and was being told by the National Trust forester how it had been established in a 50 per cent mixture with conifers. Although there are none in that wood now, we should be grateful for the valuable "nursing" conifers and acknowledge their financial contribution to the expensive business of growing trees over the period when the longer-lived hardwoods contribute nothing to the bank balance. And what is wrong with putting money in the bank anyway? Without financial incentives we would have few new woodlands.

Elsewhere we saw younger oak still masked to the inexperienced eye by their protective conifers but as a result of that the oaks were already tall and straight as good timber trees must be in their early years. In time these trees, and many others like them that have been planted since the last *war, will provide for both the* material and spiritual needs that Richard North points to. But we are barely one quarter of an oak generation from the woodland devastation that occurred as recently as the second world war and a longer perspective than *Richard North's is needed to see* the slow but sure rehabiltation of Britain's woodlands. This in the main will not be a reversion to the long-important but now outmoded coppice systems, but fine timber trees — the good quality conifers as well as oaks and *beeches — that we can grow* better in Britain than in the rest of Europe or Scandinavia and which will provide aesthetic and financial rewards hand in hand. What other industry can do this? Britain's small but important forestry industry is well suited to *do so for future generations.*

Yours faithfully,
E. H. M. HARRIS,
The Royal Forestry Society of England, Wales and Northern Ireland,
102 High Street,
Tring, Hertfordshire.
October15.

Open churches

From Mr David Cotton

Sir, A propos inability to find *church keys and times of church* services, I had great difficulty last year when spending the weekend at a large hotel in Luton in physically finding an Anglican church to go to, let alone the times of its services. I ascertained the telephone number of several other churches, *but why could not* the Church of England appear in the Yellow Pages of a telephone directory?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID COTTON,
10 Westlands Way,
Oxted, Surrey.
October 13.

Unemployment cycle

From Mr A. G. Thompson

Sir, It was interesting to hear Mr *Norman Tebbit indulging in* a little nostalgia at the Conservative Party conference (report, October 16). He informed us that in the 1930s his father, who found himself unemployed, had "got on his bike and looked for work".

This statement induced *memories of my own. Father,* a builder's labourer, did exactly the same; sometimes lucky, sometimes not: and I well remember on one occasion seeing him in the dole queue — a very unpleasant experience.

Hoping for better things, I qualified as an accountant, and never had a single day's unemployment. But this occupation has left me with a strange fascination for statistics.

So I reckon that if 1,500,000 of our three million unemployed took out their bikes and cycled from Land's End to John o' Groats in search of work, two abreast, nose to tail, the first couple would reach the House of Commons just as the last couple was leaving. I have not overlooked *the remaining half of the three* million; how could I? They would be seen on the other side of the road returning home.

Perhaps somebody should tell the Secretary of State for Employment that the reason we have three million unemployed is not that they have lost their cycling skills but that there is a shortage of three million jobs.

Yours sincerely,
ALBERT G. THOMPSON,
129 Wakefield Road,
Garforth,
Leeds.
October 16



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 19: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this afternoon opened The Princess Anne Hospital, Southampton.

Her Royal Highness was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Hampshire (The Earl of Malmesbury), unveiled a commemorative plaque and toured the Hospital.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips later visited the Department of Psychiatry at the Royal *South Hants Hospital*, Southampton.

Her Royal Highness, attended by Mrs Andrew Fielden, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Cullen of Ashbourne (Lord in Waiting) called upon Princess Chichibu of Japan at Claridges *this morning* and welcomed Her Imperial Highness on behalf of Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 19: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester attended a Gala Performance this evening by Shochiku Kabuki at Sadler's Wells Theatre and was later present at a reception.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester, President, National Association of Boys' Clubs, this morning launched Club Week 1981, at Guildhall, London. His Royal Highness was later entertained to Luncheon by the Master of the Saddlers' Company (Mr Robert Laurie) at Saddlers' Hall, Gutter Lane. Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will attend the Anglo-Turkish Society dinner and dance at the Savoy Hotel on November 3.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will attend the Royal British Legion Festival of Remembrance at the Albert Hall, London, on November 7.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as patron of the Association for All Speech-Impaired *Children*, will attend the opening of an art exhibition at Seven Dials Gallery, Covent Garden, London, on November 9.

A memorial service for General Sir Rob Macgregor Macdonald Lockhart will be held at St Luke's, Sydney Street, Chelsea, on Thursday, October 29, at 3.30 pm.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr E. H. Garnier and Miss A. C. Mellows
The engagement is announced between Edward Henry, youngest son of Colonel and the Hon Mrs W. d'A. Garnier, of Thompson, Thetford, Norfolk, and Anna Caroline, *eldest daughter* of the late Mr James Mellows and of Mrs Mellows, of Somerby, Leicestershire.

Mr J. D. Payne and Dr L. M. Grier
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mrs H. Payne and the late Mr P. J. Payne, and Lynda, daughter of Mr A. M. and the *Hon Mrs Grier, of* Abbots Morton, Worcestershire.

Mr P. J. Bushnell and Miss C. V. Drew-Edwards
The engagement is announced between Patrick, youngest son of the late Dr G. H. S. Bushnell and Mrs P. L. E. Bushnell, of Cambridge, and Claire, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Drew-Edwards, of Oadby, Leicester.

Mr D. B. Carpenter and Miss K. B. Walsh
The engagement is announced between David Bernard, eldest son of Mr and Mrs P. Carpenter, of Hills Road, Cambridge, and Katharine, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs P. F. Walsh, of Melton Lodge, Malvern.

Mr J. F. Chesshyre and Miss M. R. Worth
The engagement is announced between John Francis, youngest son of Colonel and Mrs H. L. Chesshyre, of Don Jon House, Canterbury, and Mary Rebecca, eldest daughter of the late Major J. F. J. Worth and of Mrs S. M. Worth, of The Mount, Salisbury.

Mr P. J. Luff and Miss J. D. Jenks
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of the late Mr Thomas Luff and of Mrs T. Luff, of Windsor, and Julia, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs P. D. Jenks, of Brockenhurst.

Mr A. J. L. Lawson and Miss L. A. Warburton-Lee
The engagement is announced between Alastair Julian Lawson, younger son of Mr and Mrs K. A. Lawson, of Cape Town, South Africa, and Louisa Ann, elder daughter of Mr P. J. Warburton-Lee, of Broad Oak, Whitchurch, Shropshire, and the late Mrs Caroline Warburton-Lee.

Mr R. Messenger and Miss J. M. Gibbs
The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place in Australia between Robert, youngest son of the late Mr W. N. Messenger and Mrs Messenger, of Greymouth, New Zealand, and Joanna, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. T. Gibbs, of Creaton Lodge, Northampton.

Mr T. H. Squires and Miss S. P. Bird
The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of Mr Frank Squires, of Eaton Terrace, London, and the late Mrs Squires, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. A. Bird, of Turville Heath, Henley-on-Thames.

Mr E. J. Torrens-Spence and Miss F. M. J. Darling
The engagement is announced between Edward John, second son of Captain F. M. A. Torrens-Spence, DSO, DFC, AFC, RN, and Mrs Torrens-Spence, of The Mill House, Laurelvale, co Armagh, and Fiona Moira Jean, daughter *of* Mr G. R. A. Darling, RD, QC, and Mrs Darling, of Crevenagh House, Omagh, co Tyrone.

Mr M. J. P. Warner and Miss J. J. Inman
The engagement is announced between Michael John Pelham Warner, of Winchester, Hampshire, and Jennifer Jane Inman, of Oxted, Surrey.

Marriage

Mr R. Arnell and Mrs D. Paul
The marriage took place yesterday of Mr Richard Arnell and Mrs Audrey Paul, widow of Mr Douglas Paul.

Middle Temple awards

The Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple have awarded the following entrance exhibitions, entrance bursaries and pupillage prizes:

BLACKSTONE ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS
MAJOR: Miss A Dev, St Mary's GS *for Girls and Birmingham University*; Miss M E Percival, St Albans Girls' GS and LSE; Miss H Rogers, Wolverhampton Girls' HS and LSE.
MINOR: S G Campbell, King Edward VI's S, Birmingham and Liverpool University; S T Monty, Alleyn's S and Manchester University; M A Stephens, Haileybury and Keele University.
ENTRANCE BURSARIES
Miss T M Cronin, Stamford HS and Bristol University; P A W Russell, Taunton S and Durham University; P K Smith, Altrincham GS for Boys and Liverpool University; R D Venn, Mid-Cornwall C of Furth Ed and LSE; S T O Walker, Lincoln Christ's Hospital and Nottingham University.
LLOYD JACOB MEMORIAL ENTRANCE EXHIBITION
A T Clarke, Magdalen Coll S, Oxford, Stowe, and Corpus Christi, Cambridge.
PUPILLAGE PRIZES
ROBERT GARRAWAY RICE: Miss C S Evans, N London Collegiate S, F Holland S, Sussex University and Polytechnic of Cent London; N Flewitt, St Edward's C, Liverpool, and Liverpool University.
WINSTON CHURCHILL: T R Jefferies, Reading S and Durham University; J R Jones, Shevington HS, Upholland GS and Liverpool University; M G Kurrein, Langley GS and Polytechnic of the Southbank; I A Mill, Epsom C and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; M A A Nolan, Ampleforth, St Benet's Hall, Oxford, and City University, London; M B Shulman, Carmel C and N London Polytechnic; Miss J A Smart, Dame Allen's Girls' S, Newcastle upon Tyne, and King's College London.
J B MONTAGU: Miss S M Jones, Loreto College, Manchester, and Q Mary C, London; Miss F R Neale, K Edward VI HS for Girls and King's College London.

Service dinner

HMS Excellent
The anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar was celebrated at a dinner held in HMS Excellent, Whale Island, Portsmouth, last night. Commander J Harvey-Samuel, RN, presided. Admiral Sir Raymond Lygo, chairman and chief executive, British Aerospace, Dynamics Group, was the principal guest and speaker.

Dyers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Dyers' Company for the ensuing year: Group Captain C. Wynn Parry, Prime Warden; Mr E. R. Avory, Renter Warden.

Narrow boat naming

Princess Caroline of Monaco is to name a narrow boat moored on the River Trent near Nottinghamshire County Council headquarters today. It will be for waterway holidays for handicapped people.

Birthdays today

Sir Leigh Ashton, 84; Sir Edwin Bolland, 59; Mr Ray Buckton, 59; Mr Alfredo Campoli, 75; the Right Rev Dr H. J. Carpenter, 80; Mr Frederic Dannay, 76; Mr Sylvester Mittee, 25; Dame Anna Neagle, 77; Lord Justice Ormrod, 70; Professor S. B. Saul, 57; Sir Alexander Stirling, 55; Sir Ian Trethowan, 59; Mr Timothy West, 47.

Latest wills

£500 left for annual children's party

Mrs Mary May Tinsley, of Wellington, Somerset, left estate valued at £137,063 net. She left £500 to provide the children of Weston-under-Penyard, near Ross-on-Wye, with an annual Christmas party.

Margaret Sannyer Maude-Roxby, of Chelsea, left £701,505 net. Among charitable bequests she left £10,000 to the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals.

Major Alexander Douglas Murray, of Westminster, left £1,032,284 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Barlow, Mr Joseph George, of Caerwys, Clwyd £394,978
Batchelor, Mrs Winifred Florence, Barnt Green, Hereford and Worcester £316,167
Dennistoun, Mrs Evelyn Mary, of Longham, Norfolk .. £238,680
Euerby, Miss Gladys Elsie, of Chorlton cum Hardy, Manchester £224,912
Goodwin, Miss Annie Agnes Theodora, of Weston super Mare £274,129
Gratton, Mr John Noel, of Wollerton, near Market Drayton £272,700
Millward, Miss Annie, of Denbigh £210,185
Pollitt, Mr John Ashton, of Royston Hertfordshire .. £298,743

Dyslexia Institute

Mr Melvyn Bragg will open ORCSHUN, a book auction to be held in aid of the Dyslexia Institute, at Stationers' Hall on October 29.

Last lap for Sir Ian

When BBC security is a £50 licence fee

By Kenneth Gosling



Two years ago the BBC was waiting to hear from the Home Secretary what its licence fee was going to be. It got £34; and it said afterwards that it needed £41.

This time there has been a sustained campaign for a full £50 colour television licence to last for three years and it is certain nothing would give Sir Ian Trethowan more satisfaction than if that were to be announced next month.

He is about to start his fifth and final year as director-general; he is 59 today and retirement, BBC style, is at 60. So we talked in his third floor office in Broadcasting House about the problems the last four years have brought and the rather better years he believes lie ahead.

There are two secretaries in an outer office but a portable typewriter of the kind he used to carry as a political journalist is on a corner of his large desk. On it he is typing a tribute for a Sunday paper to an old colleague, Bob McKenzie, who died last week. Old habits die hard . . . the challenge of a blank piece of paper waiting for some words, the right words, is hard for any journalist to resist.

It is that background that some observers believe has helped him to resist many of the pressures a DG faces. One of the fiercest challenges to the BBC's independence, he thinks, was that it should have service management boards with Home Office appointees on them.

"They would have brought people, outside people, directly appointed by the Government, a further level down into the very heart of the BBC; and I made no secret at the time that I thought it a very dangerous step."

The arguments about the BBC charter, of which that was a part, were his most important preoccupation.

"I am pleased that from the end of July we have a new charter which gives the BBC continued constitutional existence for 15 years, enshrines the safeguards contained in the old charter and gives further and wider flexibility to take advantage of the new opportunities."

Those include the BBC's participation in subscription television schemes here and in the United States. But he adds: "We must be careful that the commercial opportunities are not allowed to drive the BBC. At best they will provide only a small reinforcement of our income.

"I am all in favour of developing ways of earning money from our programmes, but we are financed by the licence fee to make programmes for the British public and that is our function. Let us be clear about that.

"The overriding consideration is that the BBC is secure for another 15 years as an independent public service broadcasting body. For a decade we have lived with uncertainty, twice having our charter extended for short periods over the time Annan was investigating broadcasting. The charter is the most important thing that has happened since the war."

The discussion over the charter and the agreement was both encouraging and constructive, he says, with a considerable degree of understanding on all sides about the BBC's difficulties.

He hopes that the understanding on all sides over the charter will extend to the licence fee, because the BBC could easily slip back into the red unless the full £50 is granted.

Had it been given £41 last time, some of the economies now being made would have been avoided; there would be fewer repeats, fewer American programmes, more afternoon programmes scheduled.

"We are not doing what we would like to do—and we are getting close, to say the least, to the point where it is beginning to show on the screen. We are skimping, not just on drama and light entertainment but in areas of journalism. Equipment is not being replaced as it should.

"When you make cuts it is easy to cut on capital and you are then eating the seed corn. The biggest *increase in our spending next year* will be on capital equipment. We are behind on electronic news gathering, behind on restoring our radio studios."

He is especially sad that local radio is suffering, with no new stations opened this year, while the independents are pushing well ahead.

But there has been the odd plus: not very visible, but useful, like simplifying the running of the BBC, making things more flexible to enable the different bodies involved to fit more easily together.

The point that fails to get across to people, he insists, is that the BBC is publicly financed *but it is only half of an industry*; the other half is firmly in the private sector. Pay and conditions have got to match because the BBC has to compete.

"If British broadcasting is to stay healthy—and for all its faults it is a considerable national achievement, recognized as such throughout the world—the two systems have got to be in the same league." So it comes down to money, to getting the right fee, getting it for three years and then making the most careful calculations to take account of inflation.

He will have been retired a month when Channel Four comes on the air and he will be sorry to leave. The technological developments to come will require a younger man's energies.

Luncheons

HM Government
The Lord Privy Seal was host yesterday at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens given in honour of Signor Virginio Rognoni, Minister of the Interior of Italy.

Mrs G Miskin
The High Sheriff of Surrey and Mrs George Miskin gave a luncheon yesterday to mark the opening of the crown courts at Kingston upon Thames. The guests included the Lord Lieutenant of Surrey and judges of the South-East Circuit and their *ladies*.

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker gave a dinner at Speaker's House yesterday in honour of the United Methodist Heritage Fellowship. The guests were:
Dr David Owen, MP, and Mrs Owen, Sir Alan Beith, MP, Mr Patrick Cormack, MP, and Mrs Cormack, Bishop and Mrs James Armstrong, Bishop and Mrs Finis Crutchfield, Miss Evelyn Erb, Dr David Flude, the Rev Dr Ronald and Mrs Gibbins, the Rev Dr Kenneth and Mrs Greet, Bishop and Mrs Leroy Hodapp, Mr Robert Lear, Bishop Marjorie Matthews, Mrs Donald Moyer, Mr and Mrs Merle O'Brown, Mr Ronald Patterson, Mr and Mrs Michael Taylor, Mr and Mrs Morris Waller, the Rev Dr Frank and Mrs Wanek and Miss Pauline Webb.

HM Government
A dinner was given last night at 1 Carlton Gardens on the occasion of the visit by the United States House of Representatives Armed Services Committee and their ladies, led by Congressman Samuel Stratton. The Minister of State for Defence (Procurement) and Viscountess Trenchard presided.

Royal College of Physicians
The Harveian Oration was given yesterday by Dr J. F. Stokes. Afterwards the president, Sir Douglas Black, and the fellows of the Royal College of Physicians gave a dinner. The guests included:
The Bishop of London, Baroness Robson of Kiddington, Mr Norman Fowler, MP, Dr G. F. Vaughan, MP, Dame Betty Paterson, Dame Anne Bryans, Sir John Habakkuk, Sir Andrew Huxley, Sir Anthony Lewis, Sir Harry Moore, Sir Kenneth Stowe, Sir Leonard Wolfson, Sir Robert Wright, Mr Hugh Rossi, MP.

Launderers' Company
The Launderers' Company held a livery dinner last night at Butchers' Hall. Mr E. Stanley Hale, Master, presided, assisted by Mr R. L. Seaman, Mr S. Laurie-Walker and Mr W. J. Marle, Wardens. The speakers were the Master, Sir Kenneth Cork, Canon Richard Tydeman and Mr D. R. Browne.

Sublime Society of Beef Steaks
The Sublime Society of Beef Steaks entertained members of the Bullingdon and Annandale Clubs at dinner at the Beefsteak Club last night to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the birth of the Rev Charles Churchill, a former member of the society. Mr John Yeowell, president of the society, was in the chair.

Chatham Dining Club
The Chatham Dining Club met at St Ermin's Hotel yesterday. The principal guest was Sir Henry Plumb and Mr C. Chetwode was in the chair.

East European Trade Council
Lord Shackleton, Chairman of the East European Trade Council, presided at a dinner given by the council at the Savoy Hotel last night in honour of Dr R. Karski, Polish Minister of Foreign Trade, on the occasion of the tenth meeting of the United Kingdom/Polish joint commission. The *Polish Ambassador, Lord Trefgarne* and Mr J. F. H. Roper, MP, were among the guests.

Painter Stainers' Company
The Painter Stainers' Company held their annual service at St James's, Garlickhithe, yesterday before common hall, when Lieutenant-Colonel L. E. W. Stokes Roberts was elected Master, Mr K. D. Rubens Upper Warden, and Mr E. A. Osorio Renter Warden. The Master, accompanied by his Wardens, presided at the Feast of St Luke held later at Painters' Hall. The other speakers were Mr K. D. Rubens, Mr B. J. Brennan and Alderman W. Allan Davis. The Greek Ambassador was among the guests.



A royal visitor for a baby in an incubator as Princess Anne yesterday toured the new maternity and gynaecology hospital at Southampton named after her.

People stay apart from art

By Martin Huckerby
Theatre Reporter

The Labour-controlled Greater London Council, which is embarking on a policy of taking arts to the community, has been warned by the Greater *London* Arts Association that its plan could prove very difficult to carry out.

In the association's annual report for 1980-81 Mr David Pratley, who has just retired as director, said that in the past 15 years the association had sought to bring the arts to the community. At the risk of appearing defeatist, he pointed out that there was a gulf between intent and effect.

He said that the association's "outreach activities", taking, for instance, theatre companies out of their buildings and into the community, had not altered substantially the composition of even fringe theatre audiences.

The schemes to bring groups to central London arts activities at reduced ticket and travel prices had tended to mean that those already able to pay full prices were just receiving extra subsidy.

He also argued that no amount of community arts work could make up for the continuing failures of arts education in most schools.

Mr Pratley, who is now regional director of the Arts Council, said in the report that of all the initiatives aimed at increasing accessibility of the arts, two seemed to be long lasting and practical.

One was the phenomenal growth in facilities for the arts in London; in the past five years almost fifty centres for the arts had opened or begun advanced planning on site.

The other was the encouragement for artists "to practise their art outside of the promotional structures of large-scale companies and art houses, to adopt roles midway between the creative or performing artists and the teachers".

Such work, encouraging participation through workshops and artist-in-residence schemes, "holds out real hopes for a broadening of involvement with the arts", he believed.

Mr Pratley also pointed to the relative decline of arts provision in outer London, and suggested that the GLC should take account of that when planning new initiatives.

Key miniature portrait sold to V and A for £8,200

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The Victoria and Albert Museum yesterday secured a tiny masterpiece of seventeenth-century portraiture. It paid £8,200 (estimate £5,000 to £8,000) at Sotheby's for a miniature portrait of Robert Kerr, fourth earl and first marquess of Lothian, by Peter Cross.

It is signed and dated 1667 and shows the earl's sensitive features framed in a fine wig of curls. He wears armour over a gold-figured tunic with a white lace cravat.

In addition to its outstanding painterly quality, the miniature is a key document for the scholarly detective work now in train over the authorship of seventeenth-century miniatures. It abolishes the fiction that a miniature painter called Lawrence Cross ever existed, according to Mr John Murdoch, of the Victoria and Albert Museum; the long, looping cross stroke to the P of Peter's signature explains why an L has often been read into his signature.

Equally, Mr Murdoch looks forward to the reattribution of a group of miniatures hitherto rather dubiously considered late works by Samuel Cooper, the great seventeenth-century court miniaturist, to his successor, Peter Cross. They have never fitted stylistically with the work of Cooper and they will find a more satisfactory home as the work of Peter Cross.

The painting of the earl was one of a group of miniatures bought by an investor at Sotheby's sale of the Greta S. Heckett collection in July, 1977. Taking the 10 per cent premium paid in 1977 into account, together with the commission deducted from yesterday's hammer prices, the record tends to disprove the theory that to buy "the best" is always a good investment. The Cross was up from £5,000 to £8,200 (hammer price).

A Hilliard studio "James I" was bought in at £4,500, having cost £5,200 in 1977; an Isaac Oliver "Nobleman" was up from £4,800 to £7,500, a John Hoskins portrait of "Lady Anne Fanshawe" was bought in at £6,500, against £8,000, in 1977, a Thomas Flatman "Sir Geoffrey Palmer" went up from £4,000 to £5,800, a John Smart "Charlotte Anne Friell" from £5,800 to £6,000, a Richard Cosway "Anne, Countess of Mountnorris" from £7,200 to £8,400 and a John Smart of "Hafiz Muhammad Munavvar Khan of Arcot" was unchanged in price at £7,000.

The miniature sale totalled £149,585, with 10 per cent unsold.

Sotheby's sale of atlases, maps and printed books had little difficulty with buyers; only 2 per cent was unsold out of the £146,486 total.

Quaritch paid £36,000 (estimate £35,000 to £45,000) for Blaeu's *Atlas Major* published in Amsterdam in the 1660s. Speed's *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine*, published by G. Humble in 1627, was sold for £11,000 (estimate £6,500 to £8,500) to Nicholson, a Chester dealer, and Ortelius's *Theatre de l'Univers*, published by Plantin of Antwerp in 1587, went for £8,300 (estimate £8,000 to £10,000) to Marshall.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev A J Balmforth, Archdeacon *of Bristol* and *Honorary* Canon of Bristol Cathedral, diocese of Bristol, to be also Bishop of Bristol's Examining Chaplain, same diocese.

The Rev W B Beer, Vicar of Pattishall with Cold Higham, diocese of Peterborough, to be Vicar of the new benefice of St Benedict, Northampton, same diocese.

The Rev B B Bell, of 32 South Street, Hatherleigh, permission to officiate in the diocese of Exeter.

The Rev K Broadhurst, Rector of St James, Clitheroe, diocese of Blackburn, to be Vicar of St Andrews, Leyland, *same diocese*.

The Rev A W Brookshank, Priest in Charge of Greystoke, Matterdale, Mungrisedale and Watermillock, diocese of Carlisle, to be Rector of the Greystoke, Matterdale, Mungrisedale Team Ministry, and of Watermillock, same diocese.

The Rev R Burn, Priest in Charge of Dorrington, Leebotwood with Longnor, Stapleton and Smethcott with Woolstaston, diocese *of* Hereford, to be Rector of the Melbury Team Ministry, diocese of Salisbury.

The Rev M Burns, curate of Broseley, diocese of Hereford, to be curate of Pin Green, Stevenage, diocese of St Albans.

The Rev J Caldicott, Parish Priest of St Philips, Sydenham, diocese of Southwark, to be also Priest in Charge of All Saints, Sydenham, same diocese.

Canon G G Carnell, Rector of Boughton and Diocesan Director of Ordinands and Post-Ordination Training, diocese of Peterborough, to be also Chaplain to HM The Queen.

The Rev P L Chambers, Vicar of St Michael and All Angels, Bedminster, diocese of Bristol, to be also Rural Dean of Bedminster, same diocese.

The Rev A G Clarkson, Vicar of Glastonbury, St John the Baptist with Godney, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be also Priest in Charge of Meare, same diocese.

The Rev J R Davies, Director of Theological and Religious Studies, University of Southampton, diocese of Winchester, to be also Canon Theologian of Winchester Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev A W J Delve, Rector of Thurlestone, diocese *of Exeter*, to be also Priest in Charge of South Milton, *same diocese*.

The Rev J W Goddard, Vicar of The Ascension, Middlesbrough, diocese of York, to be Vicar of All Saints, Middlesbrough, same diocese.

The Rev B W Habberton, 11 Third Avenue, Teignmouth, permission to officiate in the diocese of Exeter.

The Rev S J Hill, Rector of Gressenhall, diocese of Norwich, to be Priest in Charge of Chawleigh with Cheldon, diocese of Exeter.

The Rev A Heaton, Vicar of Alfreton, diocese of Derby, to be also Rural Dean of Alfreton, same diocese.

The Rev D E R Isitt, Canon Residentiary and *Director of Ordination* Training, diocese of Bristol, to be also Bishop of Bristol's Examining Chaplain, same diocese.

The Rev M E Kidd, Rector of St George, Hanworth, diocese of London, to be Rector of St Mary, Chartham, diocese of Canterbury.

The Rev W Massey, Vicar of Alveley, diocese of Hereford, to be Priest in Charge of Quatt, same diocese.

The Rev N T L McKittrick, Vicar of St Benedicts, Glastonbury, diocese of Bath & Wells, to be Vicar of St Paul's, Weston-Super-Mare, *same diocese*.

Preb M McNicol, retired, to be Prebendary Emeritus in the diocese of Lichfield.

The Rev D T Merry, Team Vicar of Bridgnorth, diocese of Hereford, to be Priest in Charge of Quatford, same diocese.

The Rev N Minshull, Rector of Brierley Hill, diocese of Lichfield, to be Rector of the Worthen Group of Parishes, comprising Worthen, Hope with Shelve and Middleton-in-Chirbury, diocese of Hereford.

The Rev C J Morgan-Jones, Parish Priest of Swalecliffe, diocese of Canterbury, to be Vicar of St Mary Addington, same diocese.

The Rev D E Nineham, Public Preacher, Professor of Theology and Head of Theology Dept, University of Bristol, and Honorary Canon, diocese of Bristol, to be also Bishop of Bristol's Examining Chaplain, same diocese.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, October 18, 1956

Calder Hall opened

From Our Special Correspondent, Calder Hall, Cumberland, Oct 17

It is all too easy to record that today the Queen, by an almost effortless action, sent "atomic electricity" coursing through the network of power lines that sprawl over the countryside and into the factories and homes of Britain. Indeed, simplicity was the keynote of this afternoon's ceremony, when Her Majesty formally opened the world's first large-scale power station here at Calder Hall. But the full significance of the operation, which spells the beginning of the industrial atomic era, must be left to the historian to describe, for the event needs time to place in its truer perspective. Some 10,000 kilowatts of electricity was fed into the national grid. So far only one reactor is running at Calder Hall; construction of the second half of the station will be completed in 1958 when nearly 150,000 kilowatts will be produced.

Moreover. . .Miles Kington

Dear Sir,
I could not help noticing in the otherwise excellent first instalment of *Borgialand Revisited* that the Swiss men-at-arms wore crossed edelweiss embroidered on their tunics. This of course is totally inaccurate historically, as any schoolboy will tell you. Crossed edelweiss was not worn until 1507 and then only by officers above the rank of janitor. May I say that the programme brought back memories of many happy hours serving in the Swiss Home Guard during the war years?
Yours etc,
Otto Threlfall.

Dear Sir,
Although I enjoyed the first instalment of *Borgialand Revisited*, I found that the repeated use of the expression "spiffing!" grated on me. This is simply not a term that a sixteenth-century Italian would have used. The first authenticated use of the term occurs in Arbuthnot's four-volume work in 1737 on climatology: "The rain did come absolutely spiffing down", and even there the word is probably corrupt. The scriptwriter was probably confusing the word with the Italian adjective "spiffante", which simply means frothy, referring to hot drinks.

May I say that the programme brought back *memories of my* years in Italy, when I had the good fortune to be short-listed as the next Pope? Unfortunately, I failed the medical.
Yours etc,
Luigi Candid.

Dear Sir,
I happened to watch the first instalment of *Borgialand Revisited* and was intrigued to note a character called Rodolfo Sforzini, who was pushed out of a window before he had a chance to say a word. I wonder if this would be the same Rodolfo "Basher" Sforzini with whom I served in the Swiss Catering Corps in the Vatican in the 1950s? He served the best *cappuccino* I have ever tasted. Unfortunately I was cashiered in 1957 for putting rum in the papal hot chocolate, and we have not kept in touch since.
Yours etc,
Bernard Griffiths.

Dear Sir,
I could not help noticing in *Borgialand Revisited* that Jeremy Jeremy takes a short ride on a red No 34 bus from Ealing to Mayfair. *This of course is totally inaccurate*, as in 1493 there was no such thing as a red 34. The so-called "Sketch of a red 34" by Leonardo da Vinci has been proved beyond all doubt to be a troop-carrier for the Swiss Guards.

May I say that the programme brought back many happy memories, though as my wife might read this letter I would rather not say of what.
Yours etc,
Reginald Purbland.

Dear Sir,
Although I enjoyed reading the above letters, may I point out that the practice of signing letters in this newspaper "yours etc" was dropped in 1934, and that therefore they must all be regarded as unauthentic.
Yours faithfully,
Lord Illegible.

OBITUARY

MR CHARLES BATEY

Former Printer to the University of Oxford

Mr Charles Edward Batey, OBE, who was Printer to the University of Oxford from 1946 to 1958, died on October 16. He was 88.

Batey who was born on February 2, 1893, was proud of his training as an apprentice in Leith, near Edinburgh, and was the son of one of the *first linotype operators in the* country. He served in the RAMC in the First World War. In 1920 he moved south to Hazell, Watson & Viney, of Aylesbury, and in 1922 on to the University Tutorial Press, Cambridge, where he was Works Manager. John Johnson, the Oxford Printer, invited him to move across to Oxford in 1928. Batey became Assistant Printer to the University of Oxford in 1929 and succeeded Johnson in 1946.

Although a machine minder by trade, Batey's influence at Oxford was mainly on the composing room at Walton Street. He developed, with the Monotype Corporation, the first competent machine setting of mathematics; and was co-author, with T. W. Chaundy and P. R. Barrett, of the standard book, *The Printing of Mathematics* (1954).

Batey was much concerned with the war work carried out at the Press and subsequently dealt well with postwar developments when skilled labour was very scarce. He pioneered the establishment of Works Councils and was chairman of the Joint Industrial Council of Printing and Allied Trades in 1948-49.

His admirable, terse writing *was shown in papers* read to the British Association and to the Double Crown Club. Both were later printed.

He will always be remembered for his work for education within the industry. His contribution to the City & Guilds Institute was marked by its Insignia Award in 1965, and he was a founder member of the Institute of Printing which made him an Hon Fellow in 1961. He was the first chairman of the Apprenticeship Authority in 1946-48 and founded conferences for young printers.

In the City of Oxford he was a magistrate; he founded the Oxford Management Club and was president of the local Master Printers. He was appointed OBE in 1943 and received the degree of MA from the university in 1946.

He is survived by his widow, née Ethel May Reed whom he married in 1922. They had one daughter.

PROFESSOR R. D. RUSSELL

R.Y.G. writes:

Professor Dick Russell, who died on October 16, was one of the earliest in this country to see a full time career in industrial design, and set an inspiring example to many who came later to work in that field. He first came to prominence when designing during the 1930s the full range of radio cabinets which Frank Murphy and later Ted Power commissioned from Gordon Russell Limited; and in so doing he showed, in parallel with Wells Coates working for E. K. Cole, that a new piece of technological equipment could be an ornament to its domestic setting without playing charades in fancy dress.

Encouraged by his brother Gordon who had established the furniture manufactory at Broadway in Worcestershire, Dick prepared himself for his career by taking the course in architecture at the Architectural Association school where he met his future wife Marian Pepler; and though he remained true to his original intention the architectural element in his training broadened his scope and brought to the practice such outstandingly successful commissions as the building as well as the display named The Lion and The Unicorn in the South Bank exhibition of 1951, and the re-modelling of the sequence of Greek Sculpture galleries in the British Museum in the late 1960s.

Though not himself a craftsman, his association with his brother's workshops developed in him a deep understanding of furniture construction in wood and a great love of that material. After acting for many years as its chief designer he became Director of Design to the Broadway firm, but his influence was to receive a wider opportunity in the professorship in the School of Furniture Design at the Royal College of Art created in 1948 by Robin Darwin's re-organisation of the omnibus Design Department there into a number of separate schools serving individual industries. Many of his students have since followed him into the first rank of designers in that field, as have a number more who learned, or refined, their trade while assisting him in his private practice.

In working in collaboration with Dick Russell on design of any complexity ideas were exchanged as much by telepathy as by speech and drawing — a rare and precious experience — so alert was his sympathy and so compelling the stream of his imagination.

He was appointed Royal Designer for Industry in 1944.

PROFESSOR TADEUSZ KOTARBINSKI

Professor Tadeusz Kotarbiński, the Polish philosopher and educator, died in Warsaw on October 3 at the age of 95.

Born in Warsaw on March 31, 1886, son of a director of a school of painting, he grew up in an atmosphere of longing for Poland's independence and of constant protest against Russification and Germanization. He studied philosophy at the Polish University of Lwów (1907-12) under Professor Kazimierz Twardowski, a prominent representative of positivism.

A holder of the chair of philosophy and logic at the restored University of Warsaw (1919-61), Kotarbiński also served as rector of the newly-founded University fo Łódź (1945-49). He was elected first president of the Polish Academy of Sciences (1957-62) when that institution was moved from Cracow to Warsaw.

In his teaching and writings Kotarbiński avoided any direct critique of religion but he fought against irrationalism. His first articles appeared in the Polish periodical *Racjonalista*, and he was an eager reader of the English *Freethinker*. His wife, Janina, also a professor at the University of Warsaw, was so close to him intellectually that his book *Elements of the Theory of Knowledge* (1929, in Polish) was their joint work. Kotarbiński is one of the founders and the propounder of praxiology which he described as a general methodology of an integrative character.

During the German occupation of Poland (1939-44), when all secondary schools and universities were closed, he secretly continued to teach; after 1945 he never compromised with the official obscurantism. He wrote about 300 scholarly works of which 78 were translated into foreign languages. Two of his books were translated into English: *Praxiology, an Introduction to the Science of Efficient Action* (1965) and *Gnosiology, the Scientific Approach to the Theory of Knowledge* (1966).

He was made doctor *honoris causa* of seven European universities, including those of Oxford, Brussels and Florence.

MR ROY HINTON

Mr Roy Hinton, Chief Publisher of *The Times*, died in the early hours of October 17, after a long and difficult illness. He was 54 and since late in 1971 he had lived near Dorking with his wife, Brenda.

William Roy Hinton — for some undiscovered reason he was known to everybody as Ron — was a big man in every sense, with a passion for fishing and a respectable knowledge of wine. He also loved to travel.

He joined *The Times* in 1950 as a packer, having served an earlier apprenticeship as a Printer's Warehouseman. He won his spurs in a number of junior management positions and in 1976 became Chief Publisher of *The Times* and the supplements. In the best of Fleet Street traditions he had a selfless dedication to his job and an unreserved loyalty for the paper he *respected so much. He had* greater pleasure than almost anyone when *The Times* was republished in 1978, following its long suspension, although he was always certain that the paper would not be lost forever. No-one worked harder to ensure its future.

He was admired by all — colleagues and workforce alike.

MAJOR SIR GERARD FULLER

Major Sir Gerard Fuller, Bt, late Life Guards, died on October 16 at the age of 75.

The son of Sir John Fuller, first baronet, sometime MP for the Westbury division of Wiltshire and a former Governor of Victoria, he was born on July 8, 1906, and educated at Uppingham. He was commissioned into the Life Guards in 1927 and saw service in the Second World War being mentioned in despatches. He was a Justice of the Peace for Wiltshire, a former member of the county council. He was elected an alderman in 1961. For two periods he was Joint Master of the Avon Vale Foxhounds.

He was three times married and is succeeded by the elder of the two sons of his first marriage, John William Fleetwood Fuller.

Lady Guest, widow of Colonel Sir Ernest Lucas Guest, KBE, CVO, CMG, who held numerous ministerial posts in Southern Rhodesia, died in Salisbury, Zimbabwe, on September 14, aged 95. Born Edith May Jones, she was married in 1911. Her husband died in 1972.

The Hon Mrs Douglas, widow of the Hon William Sholto Douglas, died on October 10 at the age of 92. She was Georgiana Frances (Georgy) eldest daughter of the third Baron Raglan, and she was married in 1914. Her husband died in 1932.

Television

Defectors' defects

The introductory music to **Panorama** is so portentous that when what follows is *hollow it reverberates*. That was how last night when Tom Mangold, whose urgent voice and diligent mien have accompanied us on more worthwhile journeys, tackled the KGB's activities in the west on BBC 1.

Now it's too much to expect, détente having been arrested, that the KGB are going to come out in the open, that we might have its head doing a live broadcast from The Centre and saying something like "Never mind Le Carre, Deighton and all that lot, this is my life." In the absence of such frankness, a reporter has to dig around the edges, talk to defectors and former personnel of the CIA (our chaps tend to stay taciturn in retirement.

The trouble with such testimony is that, espionage being the no-good business that it has to be by nature, we can never know whether we are, as they say now, being disinformed ourselves. This was a very sketchy programme. We hopped from Oslo, to Vienna, to America, and heard from several gentlemen who had repented their former ways and were prepared to talk about them. It didn't add up to much.

At the beginning Dr Vladimir Sakharov, ex-Soviet diplomat and KGB agent, rather set the tone when he told us that agents no longer wore baggy trousers. Well I'd guessed that. We'd spot them, wouldn't we? I've thought for some years that Aquascutum and Austin Reed probably have a lot of credit accounts to thank Moscow for.

It wasn't a revelation either to find out that some of these *agents hang on to some of the* money they're supposed to hand over and also live it up on expenses. Sin is international, as the devil would gratefully confirm.

So far as brothels and blackmail is concerned, *well* that really is old stuff. One ex-KGB man brought in an almost family touch when he told us that when he was being trained at that famous spy school, he had been exhorted to beware of women and *booze. Many a father* must have nodded at that.

On BBC2, Horizon were in a disenchanting mood, too. "The Grid" set out, somewhat technically for me (they tend to think we're all BScs), what a dangerous farce Grand Prix racing is, with the British suspecting that those devilish continentals fix the rules to suit themselves, and how the whole business is one of evading these rules by ingenious technical devices.

It appears that the cars which qualify for that all-important position on the grid are completely different from the cars which actually take up the position. All very reprehensible especially if you take it as a sport, which I *don't*.

Dennis Hackett

Galleries

Was Gilman the pick of Camden Town?

Harold Gilman, 1876-1919

City Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent

Bernard Meninsky, 1891-1950

Blond Fine Art

Pre-Raphaelites and Academics

Christopher Wood Gallery

Ghisha Koenig/Sam Rabin

Wylma Wayne Fine Art

Camden Town Group" is one of those curious terms in the history of art which seem to proffer more enlightenment than in fact they can deliver. Not that the impression it creates is altogether inaccurate. If we assume from it that the artists concerned quite probably had an interest in drab urban landscapes from vaguely that part of northern London, and perhaps scenes from the everyday life and leisure of its working-class inhabitants, then we should not be so far wrong.

It was not entirely coincidental that they mostly shared a Ninetyish fascination with the music hall and the deliciously low, and that the most famous of all music halls, the Old Bedford *so* beloved of Sickert, was right in the middle of Camden Town. Nor that a famous murder of a prostitute, which inspired several Sickert paintings and drawings, was known as the Camden Town *Murder. Or that several of the* group lived at various times in the 1900s in or near Camden Town.

But the suggestion of the name is undoubtedly one of drabness and a certain earnest kind of social realism, while *the group could be held guilty* of neither: as the *Post-Impressionism* show at the Royal Academy usefully reminded us, they were among the most telling of our Post-Impressionists, with all that implies of brilliant colour and painterly, essentially non-literary painting. Also, if a label of the kind covers a multitude of sins, it may also *effectively* disguise a multitude of individual virtues. Though it is sensible that the Camden Town painters should be chronicled at least once all together, as a movement (the job has been done definitively in Wendy Baron's enjoyably exhaustive and splendidly illustrated book *The Camden Town Group)*, the principal members are as diverse as they are alike, and nearly all gain from separation and individual examination.

Hence the particular interest and value of the Arts Council's touring exhibition devoted to *Harold Gilman, 1876-1919*, which is at the new City Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent, until November 14 (then in York, Birmingham and finally London early next year). There has always been a suspicion that Gilman might, once separated from his fellows Gore, Genner, Bevan and Drummond, turn out to be the strongest and most individual of them all. Now at last we have a decent chance to test this notion, and though to be *really sure* we shall need shows of equivalent scope devoted to each of the rest, it must be said at least that on the present evidence it seems quite likely to be true. We have always tended to read the Camden Town Group as *admirable* minor artists clustered in the shadow of a major figure, Sickert. Now it looks as though Gilman at least can claim to be a major painter in his own right.

It is certainly amazing how he comes out of this concentrated, isolated scrutiny. Though his working life was short, he develops very far from his solid, traditional beginnings, and with splendid independence. There are, it is true, a few "typical Camden Town" paintings — an atmospheric view of *The Café Royal* from 1912 and a tellingly contrasted picture of a working-class *Eating House* from 1913-14; a brightly coloured and rather geometrical image of *Leeds Market* from 1915 which might *easily* be a Bevan. But mostly we see him out on his own, making his own way in a fashion which calls to mind much more the work of contemporary Continental painters.

There are, for *example*, some dazzlingly coloured evidences of a trip to Scandinavia in 1912 — all unfamiliar; two to the best, *A Swedish Village* and *The Verandah, Sweden*, borrowed back from Canada, and a third, *The Reapers, Sweden*, from South *Africa* at which make one wonder if he possibly knew Munch's work. And the really wonderful series of pictures painted at his Maple Street lodgings in 1916-17 (this is where Mrs Mounter of the famous portrait in the Tate *was landlady)*, have much in their intimist spirit, their infinitely subtle harmonies of *pink* and blue, their evident delight in the repeated patterns of what could quite easily been, on the spot, a maddeningly fussy wallpaper, which irresistibly recalls Vuillard.

And yet they are not really like. His best work looks immediately like that of a *major painter because it is not* readily mistakable for that of anyone else. It is very difficult to think who else in England, for instance, would have produced a portrait as superbly confident in its fluid handling of paint, its bold splashes of First Russian Ballet Period colour, as the *Mrs Robert Bevan* around 1913, or indeed at any other time: it makes the bravura of contemporary Augustus Johns look hollow. And there are other singular traits which can be remarked in painting after painting, variously displayed: his passion for and mastery of red, for instance, which shows most *astonishingly* in the unfinished *An Eating House* (1913-14), where the whole composition is laid down in red line first of all; or the odd iconographical detail that most of the women he ever painted were posed with the head "that awkward, awkward way inclined", suggesting at once submission and abstraction. It must also be said that the drawings, with, latterly, their curious construction of dots and fine lines, are finer than any colourist's have the right to be. Altogether, the show is a revelation.

Back in London, another show which is revelatory has arrived at Blond Fine Art in *Sackville Street: the retrospective* devoted to Bernard Meninsky. I wrote about it at length on its opening at the Museum of Modern Art, Oxford, but since then some paintings have been subtracted and some added, and *the emphasis of the whole is* more clearly on those later Miltonic pastorals in which, during the 1940s, the painter found his most distinctive voice. The combination of Romantic *angst* and Classical repose (not for nothing was one of Meninsky's favourite painters Masaccio) has a hauntingly unsettling effect, and the colours just glow from the walls. The show is on *until November* 7, and should not be missed.

Looking even farther back, Christopher Wood has unearthed some very remarkable **Pre-Raphaelites** and Academics for his autumn show in Motcomb Street (till November 6). There is charm just clear of the kitschy in pieces like Philip Richard Morris's *The Bridesmaid* (chubby Victorian child in a bridal veil) and others on the "academic" side, but for those desirous of sterner stuff the pre-Raphaelite contingent offer such rare delights as a long-lost John Brett, *The Hedger*, one of Frederick Sandys's little-known oil paintings, *Queen Eleanor*, and, best of all, an amazing tiny Burne-Jones in his late symbolic manner, *Sunset and Corn*, which seems poised equidistant between Blake and Van Gogh. This last has just been snapped up by the Tate — and quite right too.

Finally, two happily unfashionable artists, most unlike, who are showing side by side at Wylma Wayne, 10 Old Bond Street, until October 30. Ghisha Koenig does monumental bronzes small: that is to say, her subjects are usually man at work in factories and light industry, the kind of thing which one would expect to be hymning the dignity of labour on an heroic scale, but instead these lively and intricate compositions are kept down to intimately human terms and realized as dimensional pictures suitable for quite a small interior wall, or to take up no more of a tabletop than a lamp might. The effect is arrestingly odd, and surprisingly attractive. Sam Rabin is a painter who was a boxer of Olympic standard in the early 1930s, and has specialized in boxing scenes. But his works are not just "sporting pictures": atmosphere reigns supreme, the details of the ring are implied rather than stated, and he has one of the most refined senses of colour and subtle, almost Japanese ways with pictorial composition of anyone now painting in this country. Paintings in the present show like *Out* and *Boxing Match* make a comparison with Lautrec seem not at all far-fetched, nor is Rabin at all outfaced by such distinguished company.

John Russell Taylor



The Artist's Mother Writing in Bed, by Harold Gilman, probably painted in 1917.

Rock

The Clash

Lyceum

Apart from producing the best and most varied triple album in rock, *Sandinista;* apart from developing a distinct and romantic production style which has *already* brought out the brilliant album, atrociously under-valued and under-played by Britain's disc jockeys, *Ellen Foley's Spirit of St. Louis;* apart from establishing and holding a beach-head for England's new wave in New York City, and being one of only two surviving original groups from 1976, The Clash clearly feel they have debts to their original public.

For their return to London *the have chosen to give a* series of concerts in the Lyceum on the Strand where dancing is part of the house style and where they are still in touch with the crowd. Not that their new show would disappear in a larger hall for *they have come back with one* of the most visually extravagant acts in rock. Pulsing lights range across the stage and occasionally flood the Lyceum, slide collages of news events, newspaper pages and people illustrate their *songs and an action-painter* called Futura scrambles across the screen with spray paints as if decorating a New York subway train.

Under such a barrage of visual imagery most bands would either pale or else pound on repitiously. Without augmenting their basic sound of two guitars, base and drums, except electronically and vocally, The Clash overpower the visuals and range for more than two hours over an extraordinarily varied dance repertoire. From pogo to reggae and to disco rap, the music is unrelentingly charged by the drums of Topper Headon and the base of Paul Simonon. The equality of amplification coupled with constantly driving rhythms buries some of the new lyrics, but in fact the vocal strengths of the band have increased since they last appeared in England.

Political commitment is the through-line of all their major *music, or perhaps it is best* described as social concern, for they offer commentaries rather than prescriptions. What is obvious, even as they force the words into different dance rhythms, is that they are now one of the most *musically and artistically* sophisticated bands in rock. While they look much as they did when they left England, they have grown significantly.

Ned Chaillet

Dance

Dance Umbrella

The Place, Riverside

It was a busy weekend for conscientious dance watchers. Three choreogtaphers from Europe made their London debuts under the Dance Umbrella, and a new local company too. That is in addition to a Covent Garden matinee where Fiona Chadwick, in the title part of *Isadora*, showed a freedom of movement that was more persuasive than her predecessors in the ersatz solos, and a moving passion at the childrens' death, although she was less able to cope in the ballet's more trivial sequences.

Nobody could call Eva Lundqvist's approach trivial in her choreography for her group, Wind Whiches, from Stockholm. There was a deadly earnest about it, as the dancers rotated with swinging arms and drifted slowly from one part of the stage to another.

After 62 minutes of watching the same few steps given without a break, but without any sense of purposeful repetition, *all rather aimless*, and with no accompaniment but heavy breathing and footfalls, it was disconcerting to learn that we had seen what were billed on the programme as two separate works, *Moon Dance* and *When the Tide Turns*.

That was at The Place. There was much more rewarding fare at Riverside Studios, where two French dancers gave a programme that was original, gripping, and thrillingly performed. Dominique Petit, in his solo, *Variations*, to piano music by Webern, used a mixture of strong ballet and modern technique with superb control and subtle timing.

Caroline Marcadé's solo, *These Arms of Mine*, began with her running in desperate little steps to Otis Redding's song, then to reggae music filled in the portrait of the woman in that plight. An eclectic range of movement, from limbo dancing to sinking on the floor, was moulded unselfconsciously and successfully into a unity.

Marcadé was the choreographer of their main offering, *Pierre Robert*, but gave Petit the larger share of the action, starting with a solo of almost 20 minutes, again revealing a character near despair but surprisingly resilient.

Theatricality for its own sake seems to be the motivation of Dance Theatre London, also at Riverside, *judging from the two-thirds* of their programme I saw. Stewart Arnold's and Gary Hurst's choreography mixed highkicks and rifles, pirouettes, pulchritude and moralizing, with lots of energy but little rhyme or reason.

John Percival

Concerts

LSO/Abbado

Festival Hall/Radio 3

We may call them the bread-and-butter classics, but they do not have to sound so humdrum. On Sunday, when Alfred Brendel, the London Symphony Orchestra and Claudio Abbado began a series of concerts featuring all Beethoven's piano concertos, the results were far from the common run.

The first concerto (as we call it, though actually it was the third composed by Beethoven) has a military gait to its opening movement, popular in Europe at that time. Abbado and Brendel agreed that rhythms should be taut and muscular, absolutely precise, and Abbado took it rather fast. Beyond that, they both, Brendel visibly working *hand-in-glove* with the LSO, found sonorities and points of musical diction, nuance and balance that sounded completely fresh, as if nobody before had heard the music in that light. Yet all was perfectly in the style of Beet*hoven's youth*, and *au pièd de la lettre*.

Brendel, in the first movement, played the third of Beethoven's own cadenzas for it, the longest, and made a grand event of it: usually in performance it seems too big *for the movement's boots, but* not here; so vividly had the themes been presented and developed that it was clearly desirable to hear Beethoven's further thoughts about them. The slow movement was remarkable for the marvellously poetic duet between piano and clarinet (Jack Brymer, glorious), the rondo for sparkling verve, especially in the A minor episode *alla turca*.

When Beethoven introduced his fouth piano concerto, he is reported to have played it impetuously and at great speed. Not so Brendal: from first to last he was intent on the calm lyric poetry in the music, able to extend on the one hand to flights of extraordinary fancy, in the third subject of the first movement, for example, different at each appearance, on the other to purposeful drama, as in the lesser known of Beethovens two cadenzas, momentously *expounded by Brendel. Again* the orchestral accompaniment was treated as something much more important and symphonic, a worthy companion for such a solo piano part.

Between them came Beethoven's second symphony, another purposeful reading, handsomely conceived and executed, mercifully less momemtous in effect, for enjoyment rather than astonishment.

William Mann

Segovia

Festival Hall

It is late in the day for any new discoveries in the artistry of Andres Segovia, although those in a full attendance who may have heard him in person for the first time on Sunday afternoon should count themselves fortunate. At the age of 87 he can still spellbind an audience into concentrating their attention on his guitar playing, although in so large a hall it cannot be entirely the intimate, immediate experience such music should afford.

The grandfather figure to the 34 contestants in the Segovia International Guitar competition held at Leeds Castle in Kent a week or so previously, and since last June newly ennobled as the Marquis of Salobrena (taking his title from the town in Granada, where he grew up), Segovia cherishes the guitar's traditional virtues. In an age which has seen and heard them debased beyond belief, he has shown that style and *technique need never be* compromised to those who seek its true fascination.

In the course of this programme he explored beyond the guitar's original repertory to demonstrate that, for instance, the keyboard sonatas of Domenico Scarlatti may have an equivalent yet different character in terms of the guitar.

Its range and variety of timbre were displayed with consummate skill in a theme and variations by *Fernando* Sor, as in a more recent counterpart, two *Mediterranean Impressions* by Oscar Espla, with intriguing shifts of focus.

The two impressions belong to *that large and varied* assortment of original music for the guitar either written for Segovia in the first instance of which his enduring influence in this branch of music has directly brought about.

Noel Goodwin

Annie Fischer

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Nothing in Annie Fischer's piano recital on Sunday afternoon was more imaginative in conception, or beguiling in sonority, than Schubert's second set of Impromptus D935, chosen to end her *programme*.

It takes very special artistry to bring up music so familiar like a new discovery. But this she did, at times with almost improvisational spontaneity and fancy, miraculously deepening romantic undercurrents with a gossamer lightness of touch. Even unusually flexible rhythm in the extended first piece in F minor served far to poetic an end to be questioned. And rarely can the caprice of No. 4 have emerged with more mercurial, dancing grace.

She began with Beethoven's E major sonata, Op.109, betraying the disadvantage of retaining a young and vulnerable heart in a few fluffs and moments of unclear articulation (notably in the second movement) obviously due to nervousness. These she offset with a warmth and strength of conviction triumphantly upholding St Paul's evaluation of letter and spirit. The fervour she drew from the finale without undue soulfulness remains her own special secret. As for its two spirited contrapuntal variations, they showed her fingers at their sturdiest.

Her centre-piece was Schumann's C major Phantasie, *Op.17*, long one of her favourites, whose ---bulently passionate first movement she played no less ardently and urgently than when recording the work a decade or two ago; now and again she even showed too much Hungarian temperament in sharpness of tempo change. Though episodic texture could sometimes have been lighter, the main theme of the central march was always resplendent, and her assault on the dare-devil coda bold if not flawless.

Joan Chissell

London debuts

A Bach cello suite arranged by John Duarte and a suite by Duarte himself were included in the first half of Deborah Mariotti's guitar recital. In the Bach, dynamic gradations followed the rise and fall of tension within each dance movement in a way that might, on paper, sound unacceptably romantic; however, the execution was so restrained that the result was always musical. Duarte's *English Suite* is beautifully written for the guitar and this performance delighted in the felicitous use of the instrument.

At times in Boris Mersson's Sonata, Op 36, I could have wished for more demonstrative gestures, more exhibitionistic even, especially at the conclusion of the Gigue. Miss Mariotti's style is calm, poised and communicative, rather than granduiloquent; as she pursues her career she may find that she needs to harness more extrovert qualities, without I hope sacrificing anything of the charm of her own manner.

A slight stiffness at the beginning of Hummel's Flute Sonata in D major, Op 50, soon relaxed into a lyrical reading of the work in Bruno Meier's recital with Roger Brügger. Even more impressive was an elegantly phrased Sonata in E minor, "Undine", Op 167, by Carl Reineck; the fervour and sound technical base of Mr Brügger's piano playing contributed in no small measure to a lively performance. Three short movements for *solo flute* by Peter Mieg entitled *Les Plaisirs de Rued* called for a variety of effects from Mr Meier, from sustained phrases to precipitous passage-work. Mr Brugger also has a sort solo: Honegger's *Sept Pièces Breves*; his account of these elliptical, enigmatic pieces, also exploring contrasting moods, had the concentration necessary for their effect. Prokofiev's Sonata, Op 94, ended somewhat cautiously.

Barry Millington

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts firmer

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 12. Dealings End, Oct 23. § Contango Day, Oct 26. Settlement Day, Nov 2

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) October 19	Market rates (close) October 19	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8330-8460	$1.8405-8415	0.08c prem-0.02c disc	0.05-0.15c disc
Montreal	$2.2040-2200	$2.2120-2130	0.50-0.60c disc	1.50-1.70c disc
Amsterdam	4.53-57fl	4.53½-54½fl	1¾-¾c prem	3¾-3¼c prem
Brussels	68.60-69.30f	68.75-85f	17-27c disc	60-75c disc
Copenhagen	13.19-28k	13.19½-20½k	120-205ore prem	385-520ore prem
Dublin	1.1560-1675p	1.1605-25p	31-41p disc	85-105p disc
Frankfurt	4.10-14m	4.10¾-11¾m	2-1½pf prem	5½-4½pf prem
Lisbon	118.00-119.25e	118.25-75e	85-390c disc	135-660c disc
Madrid	175.25-176.75p	175.95-176.15p	5-30c disc	35-90c disc
Milan	2180-96lr	2188-90lr	7½-10½lr disc	30-34lr disc
Oslo	10.87-97k	10.88-89k	345-235ore prem	695-590ore prem
Paris	10.28½-37½f	10.30½-30½f	1½-2½c disc	6-7½c disc
Stockholm	10.14-20k	10.17½-18½k	305-235ore prem	925-855ore prem
Tokyo	423-30y	427½-28½y	3.70-3.40y prem	9.25-8.90y prem
Vienna	28.72-97sch	28.75-80sch	12-9gro prem	23-15gro prem
Zurich	3.42-47f	3.42½-43½f	1⅝-1⅛c prem	4½-3½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.6 at 88.6.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 15½ Low 14

Week Fixed: 15⅞-15¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	15⅞	2 months	15¾
3 months	15½	3 months	15⅜

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	15⅞-15⅞	3 months	16⅛
3 months	15⅞-15¾	4 months	16
4 months	15⅞-15¾	6 months	15⅞
6 months	15-14⅞		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16½-16¼	7 months	16-15¾
2 months	16½-16¼	8 months	16-15¾
3 months	16½-16¼	9 months	16⅛-16⅛
4 months	16⅜-16⅛	10 months	16⅛-16⅛
5 months	16¼-16	11 months	16⅛-16⅛
6 months	16-15¾	12 months	16⅛-15½

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	16⅛-16	6 months	16⅛-16
3 months	16⅜-16⅛	12 months	15⅞-15⅞

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	15⅞-15⅞	3 months	15¾
7 days	16-15⅞	6 months	15⅞
1 month	15¾	1 year	15⅞

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 15¾-15½ Close 15½

1 week	15⅞-15¾	6 months	16¼-16⅛
1 month	16⅛-16	9 months	16⅛-16
3 months	16¼-16⅛	12 months	16-15¾

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 16⅛ 6 months 16⅛

Finance House Base Rate 14½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6015-1.6165
Bahrein	0.6920-0.6950
Finland	8.0635-8.1225
Greece	102.75-104.75
Hongkong	11.03-11.07
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.5180-0.5210
Malaysia	4.1905-4.2205
Mexico	45.95-47.45
New Zealand	2.22-2.24
Saudi Arabia	6.2775-6.3075
Singapore	3.8240-3.8540
South Africa	1.7510-1.7660

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5880-1.5910
† Canada	1.2020-1.2022
Netherlands	2.4620-2.4650
Belgium	37.38-37.41
Denmark	7.1700-7.1800
West Germany	2.2315-2.2330
Portugal	64.20-64.50
Spain	95.60-95.70
Italy	1188.50-1189.50
Norway	5.9050-5.9150
France	5.5940-5.5960
Sweden	5.5260-5.5350
Japan	232.15-232.35
Austria	15.65-15.68
Switzerland	1.8620-1.8640

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8319-0.8320.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 15-16; seven days, 15¼-15¾; one month, 15¾-15⅞; three months, 16⅜-16⅛; six months, 16⅜-16⅛.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $440.75 (an ounce); pm, $436.70 close, $436.00.
Krugerrand (per coin): $448-451 (£243-244.50).
Sovereigns (new): $107-100 (£58-59).

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	178	Assam Frontier	213	+13	14.3	6.7	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	425	+2	7.1	1.7	..
378	230	McLeod Russel	332	+2	11.8	3.6	..
333	255	Moran	288	..	7.1t	2.5	..
158	93	Surmah Valley	93	• ..	1.4	1.5	..
253	132¾	Warren Plant	238	h ..	14.3	6.1	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	33	..	9.1	27.6	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29	..	500	17.2	..
28	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£28	..	150	5.4	10.5
353	150	Imp Cont Gas	161	−2	11.4	7.1	10.2
135	93	Milford Docks	122	−2	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	145	..	10.0	6.9	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£28½	..	500	17.5	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Aerospace Engineering 25p Ord (158)	135
Chloride Group 7½% Cum Pf (£1)	87
East of Scotland Onshore 25p Ord (64)	55
Exchequer 15% 1997 (£96½!)	£24¼
F and C Enterprise Trust 10p Ord	8½
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (52)	43
Hamilton Oil 10p Ord (140)	104
Hanson Trust 9½% Cav Ln 2001 (£100)	£103¼-4
Jeavons Engineering 25p Ord (62)	45
Memec 10p Ord (140)	185

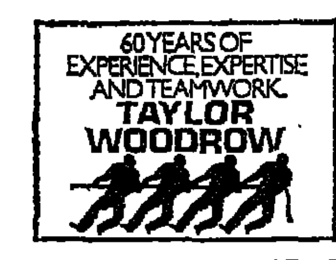
RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (375 partly paid)	Dec 16	120+2
Foseco Minsep 25p Ord (182t)	Nov 27	1½ prem-½

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £80 paid b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

Mr Lawson's North Sea sell-off, page 21

Business News

THE TIMES Tuesday October 20 1981



Upturn in High St sales 'unlikely'

By David Blake
Economics Editor

Trade in the High Street slackened slightly in September, continuing the gradual downward trend which started in the spring. The index for retail sales published by the Department of Trade fell ½ per cent in September to stand at 110½, after adjusting for inflation and seasonal factors.

An upturn in retail sales is now unlikely before the second half of 1982, warned Mr Bob Lloyd-Jones, Director General of the Retail Consortium. "We have had the manufacturing recession but now the consumer recession is setting in." He added that the squeeze on dispensable income was the key factor.

However, despite the slow slide through the middle of the year, the volume of retail sales in the three months up to the end of September was higher than at any time in 1980, though it did drop one per cent below the figure reached in the first quarter of the year.

The figures showing a drop in retail sales, at first sight, seem inconsistent with other official statistics, suggesting that the economy touched bottom at some point during the summer.

Both sales figures and production figures, however, have been heavily influenced by attempts by retailers and manufacturers to run down their stocks over the past 18 months.

Retailers have cut prices dramatically to keep demand up, which means that total retail sales have held up remarkably well during the worst recession since the war.

The real living standards of those in work were boosted by big pay rises in 1979 and are only now beginning to be squeezed seriously by inflation outstripping pay increases.

Some of the pressure to reduce stocks eased during the summer, which may have led to less price-cutting and fewer sales in the shops. At the same time, manufacturers started to rely less on running down stocks to meet orders.

Over the next year falling real earnings and high interest rates are expected to put a double squeeze on the retail sector.

On the retail trade job front, Mr Lloyd-Jones also warned that with retail sales running in value terms at 3 per cent below the Retail Price Index rise, the retail sector's position as a key employer and source of investment was at risk through lack of profitability. (Derek Harris writes).

Opec close to accord on higher prices

By Edward Townsend

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) is close to an agreement to reunify oil prices around a higher base price of $34 (£17.80) per barrel.

In meetings between oil ministers of the countries involved, all but the North African producers seem to have acceded to Saudi Arabia's suggestion for bringing the present spectrum of prices closer together.

Speaking after a meeting with his opposite number from Dubai, Dr Subroto, Indonesia's oil minister, who is also this year's Opec president, said that there was now a "good chance" that enough agreement would be reached to hold an extraordinary meeting to decide the issue well before the Opec regular December meeting. Oil experts in London are predicting that October 29 in Geneva is a strong possibility.

If oil prices are unified around a Saudi Arabian price of $34—an increase of $2—it is likely that United Kingdom petrol prices could rise again, possibly by 1p per gallon.

The effect on British Government revenues would be substantial, as the government earlier this year reduced prices to tie them with Saudi levels. As $2 increase could bring the revenue an extra £4-500m in a full year.

Oil ministers from Algeria, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela will be attending the North-South political summit at Cancun in Mexico on Thursday and Friday and a decision on an extraordinary Opec meeting will not be made until then.

Saudi Arabia admits to having engineered the current world oil glut, with Opec daily output as much as 3 million barrels above demand, and will agree to an emergency session only if there is unanimous agreement within the cartel.

It wants price reunification as the first step towards a long-term stabilization of oil prices and has previously indicated that it is willing to reduce its own output and lessen the surplus as part of the deal.

Venezuela, which led the resistance to a $34 marker price at the last emergency meeting in Geneva in August, appears to have altered its view. Now, according to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly yesterday, the chief obstacle to price unification is the question of differential charges for other qualities. Libya and Algeria are said to want $4 a barrel more than the base price while buyers claim that $2-$2.50 would be more appropriate.

PIW says that even Iran may agree to a $34 reference price, and because of its foreign exchange problems and declining exports (down to about 500,000 barrels a day) may retreat from its previous refusal to accept anything below $36 a barrel.

The possibility of Opec agreement on price unity has again boosted spot market oil prices. Arab Light Crude has risen 25 cents in the last week to as high as $32.60 a barrel.

Soviet Union increases gold sales to West

By Michael Prest, Commodities Correspondent

Soviet gold sales to the West appear to have gathered pace in recent months, according to market sources in London. It is possible that net Soviet bullion exports in 1981 will exceed last year's 90 tonnes.

But the same sources also report that, unless the increase is substantial in the second half of this year, Soviet sales are unlikely to be a big factor in the market. On present estimates they will be well below the record 410 tonnes sold in 1978, and probably less than 1979's 199 tonnes.

Estimates of likely Soviet sales this year range from 60 to 150 tonnes. Some sources are inclined towards the lower end of that range.

The main reason for scepticism about increased Soviet gold exports is based on the country's foreign exchange position not looking much weaker than it was in 1980. The balance of trade current account deficit has deteriorated from 406m roubles (£311m) in the first half of 1980 to R2,835m in the same period of 1981.

But Russia's net external foreign exchange assets at the end of last year were about $5,000m (£2,717m).

Against this, another poor harvest has sent Soviet buyers around the world in search of grain. Some market experts believe it would make sense for the Soviet Union to raise extra foreign exchange now while gold prices are reasonably stable at about $440 an ounce.

Employee consortium to take over Britain's biggest lorry fleet

£53.5m 'knock-down' price for NFC

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

The Government is to hand over the state-owned National Freight Company to an employee cooperative, at the knock-down price of £53.5m.

But the sale is dependent on the 25,000 staff finding at least £3m out of their own pockets by the new year. It they fail, the deal will fall through.

The remaining £50m, plus working capital of up to £30m, will be provided by a consortium led by Barclays Merchant Bank, together with Barclays, County, Lloyds, National Westminster, and Williams and Glyn's banks.

A Barclays spokesman said yesterday that under one of two possible schemes of financing the bank loans would be "totally unsecured" and this was a measure of the banks' confidence in the venture.

They were, however, going ahead on a strictly commercial rather than a sentimental basis; they had taken a hard look at prospects of profitability and would not have been happy to proceed unless they were confident of sufficient profit to secure their resources.

Mr Peter Thompson, 53-year-old chief executive of the NFC and chief architect of the scheme, described it as a "tremendous success"

Operating Britain's biggest lorry fleet with about 7 per cent of the market, the NFC was expected to realize about £70m when the Government put it on the privatization list last year, but the value has fallen because of the continuing recession in road haulage.

More than 500 staff meetings had been held since the idea was put up in June, Mr Thompson said, and as a result the ten top managers were expected to contribute an average of £25,000 each, which some would have to borrow. The next 100 senior managers were expected to put up £6,000 to £8,000 each, and about 2,000 middle managers £1,500 to £1,600 each.

He himself would be putting up £40,000 which he said, he would not be doing without confidence that the company would meet its commitments and head for growth.

A £2m fund has been arranged by the consortium, from which staff will be able to borrow up to £200 interest free for a year to buy shares. More was available

"Now it is all up to us", he said. "While I do not underestimate the task of raising at least £3m, the response we have already had gives me confidence that managers, staff, and pensioners will jump at this unique opportunity to buy their own company and share in the wealth they are helping to create. Indeed we have good reason to believe we will raise considerably more."

The group includes the Pickfords removal firm, nationalized by Labour immediately after the war; British Road Services haulage fleets; National Carriers, which hires out lorries to companies such as Marks and Spencer; and other subsidiaries in warehousing, travel and waste disposal.

The group made an operating profit of £20m and an overall profit of £2m in 1979, and an operating profit of £10m and overall loss of £7¼m in the first nine months of last year, when the financial structure changed. Mr Thompson said it was currently making a profit.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Albert Booth, shadow transport secretary, said: "This sale represents a miserably inadequate financial return to the public for the loss of a well-managed and well-equipped key transport asset. Only £6.5m will be paid to the Treasury for a company with trading profits of £12m in 1979 and £10m in 1980, and in which there has been over £32m invested last year.

Three of the group's four trade unions supported the deal. The fourth, the Transport and General Workers' Union, opposed it because of its stand against privitization, but has not instructed their members not to take part.

In a parliamentary statement, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said: "With this sale, a major road haulage company is transferred in good running order to the private sector where it belongs. The managers and employees acquire a business which they are confident they can run successfully and competitively, entirely free from government control and no longer dependent in any way on public finance."

Insurance proposals hit EEC opposition

From Peter Norman
Luxembourg, Oct 19

Plans to introduce a genuine common market in large non-life insurance business in the European Community ran into difficulties from EEC finance ministers meeting here today.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that virtually no progress was achieved.

"It is a considerable disappointment that 19 years since the Community decided to press for a common market in services and six years since the draft directive on non-life insurance was drawn up, it has not been possibe to make progress towards a common market in a small sector of insurance."

Proposals which would let Britain's insurance industry into this market in other member states without being subject to their control ran into tough opposition.

Britain, which currently holds the presidency of the EEC, wants to push towards a free market in insurance. But without a compromise, the proposed directive on non-life services would probably run into the sand when Belgium takes over the presidency at the beginning of 1982.

Sir Geoffrey said Britain would not accept a token directive.

But the EEC Commission—which is an enthusiastic supporter of greater freedom—and the London insurance industry fear that Britain may be willing to dilute its approach in the interests of a political success to crown the present presidency. If efforts to obtain a non-life directive should break down in the next two months, the freedom of services issue could come before the European Court.

The directive has been subject to intense debate since the beginning of the year and the Government has made it one of the key issues to be solved in its presidency. Compromises have been made already that suggest mass risks will be exempted from a liberalizing directive. But big differences remain.

Sir Geoffrey today invited a working group to consider how far insurance cover for big industrial and commercial concerns could be subjected to less bureaucratic procedures than mass risks such as car and house insurance.

Another key issue was whether supervisory authorities should be given prior or subsequent notification of the terms of an insurance contract. Germany, which has strict control over its insurers, has been pressing for prior notification. Britain believes this would cut European insurers out of big industrial and commercial business.

Sir Geoffrey also invited his fellow ministers to determine which, if any, major risks should be exempted from the proposed liberal approach to large-scale business.

M & S shows £17.1m profits rise

By Our Financial Staff

Marks and Spencer, the leading High Street store group, yesterday reported a £17.1m increase in pre-tax profits for the first half of its financial year ended in September, giving a total of £86m. At the same time Mothercare, the maternity and children's clothing group, announced a £1.5m fall in pre-tax profits

In the United Kingdom the M & S stores saw sales of £550m against £503m on the clothing side, while turnover in foods climbed to £340m against £285m, an increase of 19.1 per cent.

Total sales of the group, including exports and those of its European and Canadian operations, came to £963m, a rise of 13.9 per cent on the first half of the 1980-81 financial year.

The group is increasing its half-yearly dividend from 1.5p net a share to 1.75p. In the stock market the shares of M & S closed at 107p, down 3p.

Despite the fall in the share price, M & S profits were better than City analysts had been expecting. They compared with first half figures last year which were unduly depressed and represented the first decline in M & S profits.

The company's Canadian operations showed a reduced loss of £600,000 against a loss of £900,000 in the first half of the previous financial year. In Europe, profits for the six months were £1.1m against £300,000.

City analysts yesterday suggested the group could make around £200m pre-tax profits for the full year compared with £181m in 1980-81.

The fall in the profits of Mothercare to £6.6m from £8.1m was worse than analysts had been expecting. The main reason was the deterioration in trading conditions in the United States where losses worsened from £348,000 to £1.1m.

Eighteen months ago Mothercare embarked on an ambitious expansion programme in the United States. In the six months to September 23, Mothercare stores were opened and five Mother-To-Be shops were closed as planned. The group will have about 200 units operating by the end of the current financial year.

Total turnover of existing stores in the United States rose by 44 per cent to £9.9m, but the sales of those shops already operating for the full six months were static. The result was that the group was hit by rising costs and high interest charges.

The company has been forced to change its policy and plans to inject about $15m (£8.1m) into the American operations to place them on a more secure footing.

In the United Kingdom, the company's sales were virtually static at £65.7m. Turnover for the European operations fell 19 per cent to £8.1m. Trading profits fell 20 per cent to £6.4m. There was a surplus on the disposal of properties of £211,000.

Stores were opened in the United Kingdom at Crawley, Cumbernauld, Dumfries, Rugby and Southport. The total number of stores at the end of the half-year was 417 against 580 in September, 1980.

The group declared an unchanged interim dividend of 1.62p net a share.

Financial Editor, page 21



Photograph by Robin Laurance

Lord Sieff, chairman of Marks and Spencer.

Malaysia bids for tin holding

By Michael Prest

Malaysia took another step towards dominating its tin industry yesterday when Parmodalan Nasional Berhahd, the Malaysian national equity corporation, bid 450p a share for the 20.5 per cent minority holding in Amalgamated Metal Corporation.

The bid tops by 150p a share last Wednesday's offer for the minority from Preussag, the German metal company which owns the other 79.5 per cent of AMC. The new offer values AMC at £35m and has been described by AMCs four independent directors as a "fair and reasonable offer". Mr Tony Sylvester, one of the directors, said that they would be writing to shareholders soon.

AMC owns just over half of the giant tin smelter in Penang which is one of Malaysia's biggest export earners. Last year Malaysia and Singapore contributed 77 per cent of AMCs £8m trading profits, and most of the region's earnings came from the smelter.

The AMC price rose 146p to 554p, well above the 303p at which the shares stood before Preussag's offer last week. The bank's brokers were L. Messel, and Morgan Grenfell are advising the minority.

Malaysia has recently merged the Malaysia Mining Corporation and Malayan Tin Dredging to form the world's biggest tin mining company. AMC has 4 per cent of the merged group,

The 6.85 per cent increase in the tin price agreed on Saturday at the International Tin Council meeting also owed much to Malaysian pressure. The buffer stock intervention range is now M$29.15 to M$37.89 a kilogramme.

Lovable calls in receivers

By Margareta Pagano

Lovable, the privately owned women's underwear manufacturers, yesterday called in receivers after a decision by its bank to withdraw financial backing.

Mr Christopher Morris, one of the joint receivers appointed from Touche Ross, the accountancy firm, said that Barclays was unable to support the company further. The extent of Lovable's losses and its outstanding borrowings have not been disclosed but the company is believed to have been running into financial trouble for a number of years.

The jobs of 530 staff are at risk. About 430 are employed by Lovable, and Pagan, its manufacturing arm, at a factory in Cumbernauld, near Glasgow and 100 at the headquarters, Romford, Essex. At present the group, which sells under the Lovable trade mark, will continue trading as normal.

Interest has already been shown by prospective buyers both in the United Kingdom and from abroad, and the receivers hope to have some ideas for the group's future by early next week.

Lovable-Pagan jointly owned by Lovable of Atlanta, Georgia, which holds 50 per cent and Mr Alex Pelican the founder, and his wife, who each hold 25 per cent.

☐ Meanwhile, the fate of 1,500 jobs at Blackwood Morton of Kilmarnock, the Ayrshire carpet maker which called in receivers last week, is still unclear.

Stock Markets

FT Index 464 3 up 0.9
FT Gilts 61.32 up 0.20
FT all share index 281.75 down 0.37
Bargains 14,617

Sterling

$1.8410 up 70 points
Index 88.0 up 0.6
New York: $1.8305

Dollar

Index 108.2 down 0.2
DM 2.2322 down 58 pts

Gold

$436.00 up $1.00
New York: $436.20

Money

3 mth sterling 16¼-16z
3-mth Euro $ 16⅛-16⅛
3 mth sterling 16¼-16⅛

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Amal Metal	146p to 554p
Anglia TV "A"	4p to 84p
Assam Front Tea	13p to 213p
Can O'seas Pack	15p to 200p
GEC	5p to 679p
Glaxo	16p to 390p
LWT Hldgs "A"	6p to 106p
Ldn & Prov Shop	7p to 385p
Rosehaugh	15p to 260p
Saatchi	5p to 295p
Scottish TV "A"	4p to 78p
Utd Scientific	5p to 438p

Falls

Aurora Hldgs	2p to 14p
British Syphon	3p to 25p
Broken Hill	30p to 620p
CRA	6p to 193p
Charter Cons	8p to 213p
Cons Gold Fields	9p to 486p
Harrison Cros	12p to 775p
Hill & Smith	5p to 42p
Office & Elec	10p to 280p
RTZ	12p to 462p
Standard Tel	10p to 379p
Unitech	6p to 195p

Mortgage bargains

E H Bradley Estates, a Swindon-based building company, is offering a 9¾ per cent mortgage rate to new home buyers, fixed for 18 months.

The offer applies to houses reserved by January 31, although the period may be extended. Contracts must be exchanged within six weeks of reservation.

A spokesman said: "The increase in mortgage interest rates has virtually killed the new house market stone dead. We have to do something to restore buyers' confidence".

ICL confirms Mitel deal

ICL has confirmed that it has signed an agreement with the Canadian-based company Mitel to market its Private Automatic Branch Exchange (PABX) of up to 10,000 lines, which will be made at the new Mitel factory in Newport, Gwent.

ICL has named Mr Robin Biggam as its new finance director

TODAY

Provisional figures on unemployment and unfilled vacancies; trade figures for September; new construction orders for August.

The International Business Show opens at the National Exhibition Centre, near Birmingham.

Herr Karl-Otto Poehl, president of the Deutsche Bundesbank, speaks at the Conference Board luncheon, Hilton Hotel, London.

Companies reporting their results include Ductile Steels and Peachey Property.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Training for the bar

A British Institute of Innkeeping has been formed to improve standards of public house management, establish minimum standards of training and experience, and a code of professional conduct.

Backing the institute are the Brewers' Society, the National Association of Licensed House Managers, the National Union of Licensed Victuallers and the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board.

☐ The price of a pint is going up by about 4p in 850 East Anglian pubs. The Norwich brewery is putting 2p on wholesale prices, and most publicans are expected to add another 2p to cover rising costs.

A HAVEN FOR SCIENTISTS

A research park which could attract scientists from all over the world is being planned by Surrey University.

Nothing would be manufactured on the 69-acre campus site at Guildford. The park is intended for pure research—a haven for scientists.

The plan is to lease out areas of land to scientific institutes and companies. A university spokesman said: "There would be a clear advantage in being located alongside a university

Mule trains

Thos. W. Ward (Railway Engineers) of Sheffield will supply £1m of railway track, switches and crossings for a central loading system at Shell's Haven Refinery in Stanford-le-Hope, Essex. Trains will be controlled by a computerized "mule" handling system.

☐ Seven industrialists from the Frankfurt area of West Germany are touring factories in Northern Ireland to study investment possibilities. The province has eight German companies ith a total investment of £40m, providing jobs for about 1,000 workers.

Rediffusion wins Siberia order

The Soviet Ministry of Gas has placed an order worth £7.8m with Rediffusion Computers for the supply of terminals and computer systems for use in the planned Siberian gas pipeline.

Forty-six Rediffusion computers and hundreds of terminals will be supplied for generating maintenance reports on the pipeline.

☐ John Laing Construction has won a £800,000 contract to build foundations and underground services for the office block at the Esso cracker plant at Mossmorran, near Cowdenbeath, Fife. Esso Chemicals say the contract will employ 80 people at its peak

Guarantee for Egyptian loan

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £20m loan which Midland Bank has made available to Misr Investment Company of Egypt. The loan will help finance a £33m contract awarded to Cementation International by Misr. The contract is for the construction of a 27-storey block in Cairo to accommodate the headquarters of Bank Misr. Also being guaranteed by the ECGD is a £5m credit line under which British companies will be able to receive cash payment for export contracts with Cuba,

Insurance chief quits

Mr Timothy Royle, group managing director of Hogg Robinson, one of the leading insurance brokers, yesterday left the group where he had worked for 30 years.

Mr John Potts, the financial director, said Mr Royle, aged 50, had left on mutually agreed terms. "It was not a matter of questions over policy but one of style . . . differences over how management was approached and tackled".

He added that it was a reasonable assumption that Mr Royle would receive a handshake commensurate with his long service. Mr Morris Abbott, the chairman, is now responsible for group management.

Car imports

The Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders will meet in London on November 25 and 26 to resume talks on Japanese penetration of the British market. Both sides will continue working towards a marketing policy which avoids provoking official restraints.

☐ Unemployment in Belgium has climbed to a record 408,052, or 9.8 per cent of the work force.

Women only -by order

Bristol Polytechnic has received permission to run women-only mangement training courses. Without the designation order signed yesterday by Mr Michael Alison, Minister of State for Employment, the polytechnic would have been in breach of the Sex Discrimination Act.

The courses, starting on Thursday, are designed to help women already in employment to enter work at managerial level, or to achieve promotion to higher levels of management, and will cover areas such as decision-making, communications skills and increasing confidence.

Move to resolve shipyard dispute

British Shipbuilders and union leaders are to hold fresh talks next Monday in an effort to resolve the three-week-old dispute over the future of the Robb Caledon shipyard in Dundee.

Talks were adjourned at the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service last night for another week. The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions has lifted national industrial sanctions but the yard has remained occupied by its 140-strong workforce since it was officially closed a month ago.

UNKINDEST CUT

Workers who are calling for a 15 per cent pay rise have been offered a cut of 5 per cent by their employers, the Nottingham-based Hosiery and Knitwear Federation.

IN BRIEF

Borrowing may pass Bonn target

West German federal borrowing will probably exceed the Government's target of a net 26,500m marks for 1982, Herr Hans Matthöfer, the Finance Minister, said in a radio interview. However, he opposed further cuts in federal spending to cover gaps in the budget caused by declining revenues.

West Germany's central bank money stock, the key indicator of money supply growth used by the Bundesbank in formulating monetary and credit policy, increased strongly by 700m marks in September and grew at a projected annual rate of 4.3 per cent from the fourth quarter of 1980.

The annual rate was in the lower half of the 4 per cent to 7 per cent corridor set by the Bundesbank." In August, money supply had dropped slightly.

Mercedes expansion

☐ UCDD, manufacturers and distributors of Mercedes-Benz vehicles in South Africa, announced an expansion programme amounting to 197m rand (£112m) over the next five years. It includes doubling car production capacity at the East London plant.

US motor losses

☐ Losses in the third quarter of this year by the three leading United States motor companies came to around $600m (£328m) against $1,600m a year earlier, industry sources said. General Motors lost between $200m and $300m, Ford about $300m and Chrysler between $100m and $200m.

Korean reserves up

☐ South Korea's foreign exchange holdings stood at $5,733m (£3,100m) at the end of September, up slightly from August but down $880m from a year ago largely because of the increased burden of interest on foreign loans.

$90m ship order

☐ The Hyundai of South Korea has received a $90m (£48m) contract to build two container vessels for a Dutch shipping concern.

Brazil trade hopes

☐ Brazil could have a trade surplus of $3,000m (£1,650) in 1982, compared with an expected $3,000m surplus in 1981, Senhor Ernane Galveas, the Finance Minister, told reporters.

Subsidy call to reduce unemployment

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Benefits should be given to employers rather than the unemployed to finance shorter working hours and cut unemployment, a leading management body says today.

Mr David Belk, the Institute of Personnel Management's vice-president for organization and manpower planning, says: "Every tenth worker is unemployed at a cost to the country of £9,000m each year, we could spend this money much better.

"Each new job saves the country about £2,950 a year. We should be spending most of this saving on subsidies to employers for additional jobs and payments to encourage work-sharing."

Mr Bell's comments are contained in the institute's response to the Manpower Review 1981 produced by the Manpower Services Commission, which provides a comprehensive picture of the state of the labour market.

The institute suggests a payment of £2,000 a year to employers for each new job created and it calls on the MSC to evaluate the effect of this saving on subsidies to work-sharing methods so that incentives can be set for firms to adopt them.

Mr Bell says we have a work-sharing system now. It is called unemployment. Nine people have jobs and one is paid for doing nothing. This system cannot be changed for something better because it is Government-financed.

"The better methods, shorter working week, shorter working year, shorter working life, are wholly or mainly employer financed. For them to be adopted we must give the dole to employers.

"How much better than having to give it to the unemployed," says Mr Bell, who is personnel planning manager of United Dominions Trust.

The institute says it supports the Youth Opportunities Programme but adds that it should be developed into a vocational preparation scheme for young people within an overall strategy to reduce unemployment. It warns that disenchantment with the YOP is likely to increase as more youngsters are unable to get jobs when they complete the training.

The number of people of working age will increase by 750,000 in the next five years and the implications require further study, the institute says.

A study of the effect of productivity changes both on demand for manpower and on Britain's competitive position is also called for. The institute says that low wages and productivity have combined, until recently, to make unit costs competitive.

But this may have changed because pay, although still low, has increased and combined with low productivity. So competitiveness appears to have been lost.

£23m aid could create 2,000 jobs

By Baron Phillips

Small companies in Britain were given much-needed encouragement yesterday when nearly £23m was made available to help industrial development in hard-pressed areas. More than 2,000 jobs are expected to be created.

Under the first scheme low interest loan facilities worth £15m are being made available for small businesses in depressed coal and steel areas in England and Wales through European Coal and Steel Community agreements signed in London yesterday.

The loans have been granted by Barclay's Bank and the Welsh Development Agency to help companies to expand and take on redundant steel and coal workers. Barclay's is underwriting £10m and the development agency is providing £5m.

Under the second scheme, the Scottish Development Agency is making £8m available to regenerate the inner city area of Blackness in Dundee.

The loan facilities for the coal and steel overseas are the first to be arranged between the coal and steel community agreements and a United Kingdom clearing bank and are backed by government exchange risk cover. Loans to create jobs of between £5,000 and £50,000 will be made at interest rates of 10.7 per cent, fixed for eight years.

To qualify for loans, businesses must show that the funds will create employment for redundant coal or steel workers. A loan of as much as £20,000 would have to provide at least two jobs and each additional £10,000 would have to make one further job.

The money will be available to projects within a designated travelling area within one of the Government's "assisted areas" in England and Wales, and it is hoped that 1,500 jobs will be created.

One of the signatories of the agreement, Mr Ivor Richard, a member of the European Commission said: "These types of community loans have an exemplary role to play in simultaneously stimulating small business activity and job creation. This role is particularly vital in today's climate of desperate unemployment."

Photograph by John Manning

Mr Ivor Richard (left), Mr Roy Vine, senior general manager of Barclays (centre) and Mr John MacGregor, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Department of Industry yesterday after signing the agreement to help depressed coal and steel areas.

Exports hit by lack of languages

From a Correspondent

Britain's export drive could be improved if company executives had a better understanding of foreign languages, according to a University group.

Now the group want to see a new language course introduced in schools with the emphasis on speaking languages and understanding them in everyday written form.

Professor Ian Lockerbie, of Stirling University, said in Edinburgh yesterday that trade suffered because industrialists lacked foreign language skills. He said fewer pupils were continuing their foreign language studies after 'O' level. The languages most required, he added, were not the exotic ones, but French, German and Spanish.

Professor Lockerbie has been chairing a study group project under the title: Education for an Industrial Society.

He said what was needed was a totally different syllabus designed for those wanting a practical command of foreign languages. He feels that if such a course is introduced the benefits would not take that long to appear.

CEI in no hurry to hand over key powers

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

No early steps will be taken by the Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI) to pass over key powers under its Royal Charter to the new British Engineering Council.

This was made clear in a statement yesterday after a meeting of the CEI governing board called to discuss the organization's future.

The new engineering council, expected to start work by the end of this year, is intended in due course to take over registration of professional engineers, a function at present carried out by the CEI's Engineers' Registration Board (ERB). There is also provision in the new council's charter for it to be responsible for the conferring of the Chartered Engineer (C Eng) title. The CEI has sole power to confer the C Eng title at present.

The CEI said yesterday it would be prepared, when the time was appropriate, to seek agreement from its membership to transfer to the new council of the ERB as a functioning organization and of the power to confer C Eng.

But the CEI had an obligation to make sure that the interests of its members would be protected under the new council, yesterday's statement emphasised.

Strike threat to Lucas Aerospace

From Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Hard-won contracts to supply fuel systems for next generation European and United States aircraft are threatened by a strike at two Lucas Aerospace plants in the Birmingham area.

Fifteen hundred workers at the Shaftmoor Lane and Moor Green plants of the engine management division walked out five days ago when the company threatened to dismiss 80 workers who were demanding extra pay for accepting new technology.

A mass meeting has been called for this afternoon and is expected to have before it a shop stewards' recommendation to continue the stoppage.

Mr Brian Salisbury, senior shop steward, said yesterday: "We are not opposed to new technology. We work in an industry which is at the very forefront of new technology. But we want our members to benefit from it as well as the company."

At the heart of the trouble is the proposed use of Visual Display Units (VDU's) by mainly clerical and warehouse staff. Discussions between management and unions have dragged on for more than six months and according to the company concluded with agreement in principle to accept the VDU's. As time drew near for their actual introduction, the question of extra payment was raised.

Lucas was uncompromising in its reply. As there was no extra work involved and no job losses, there was no justification for more pay and none would be forthcoming.

Last night, a Lucas spokesman said: "The engine management division is a high technology company operating in a very competitive sector of the aerospace industry. We need high technology systems to stay competitive. Our rivals have been using them for some time. If we are going to be penalized by extra wages every time we try to improve our competitiveness we are on a hiding to nothing.

"Any worker who feels that he is being called upon to do more work could ask for his job to go before the job evaluation board for reassessment. But that will not be possible until he is actually at work."

Repeated attempts to spread the strike to other Lucas aerospace plants employing 12,000 have been firmly rejected. These include two other plants in the immediate Birmingham area.

Despite shop stewards' attempts to bolster spirits last night, there were indications that the lack of support has split the strikers and could lead to a move to end the stoppage today.

Japan counters EEC charges

The Japanese mission to the European Community today answered charges of trade imbalance made by European employers in another example of continuing trade tensions.

Mr Kunihiko Saito, mission deputy chief countered the charges point by point, saying he feared the statement made by the European Community Employers Federation "would only be detrimental to the smooth development of economic relations between Japan and Europe".

The federation had said during the recent visit by a delegation of Japanese business leaders and government officials to Brussels that Japan had to make a greater effort to promote imports of European goods and European investment in Japan. The European employers also claimed Japan was maintaining non-tariff barriers.

Mr Saito said recent figures showed Japan was cutting down its exports to Europe in an effort to limit Europe's trade deficit. He also denied the Japanese market was not open, claiming that Japan had no tariff on cars and much fewer quantitative restrictions than the Common Market.

Despite these claims, Japan's surplus is expected to reach $15,000m (£7,900m) this year, up from $12,000m in 1980.

The average Japanese tariff was 3 per cent against 5 per cent in Europe and Japan maintained global import quotas on 27 products against 89 in Europe. He added Japan had slowed down its exports of cars and TV sets and was increasing efforts to import more from Europe.

Mr Saito denied rumours that Japan would withdraw from trilateral trade talks with the United States and the European Community, but added that he personally felt the Japanese will oppose a renewal of voluntary export restraint agreements it made this year with several European countries. (He cautioned that his statement was "only a personal view" of what the Japanese Government intends to do.)—Agencies.

Business Appointments

OFT names divisional director

Mr Lionel Lightman has been made director of the competition policy division of the Office of Fair Trading.

Mr D. B. Lees has joined the board of Guest Keen and Nettlefolds.

The Earl of Kimberley and Mr David Ross have joined the board of R. J. Levitt Pension Consultants.

Mr J. M. Whisker and Mr D. Cotterill have been made joint managing directors of Fenner International.

Mr Paul Lockyear is the new deputy managing director of Canada Permanent Trust Company (UK).

Mr R. J. Rimington has been made chairman of Hollis Bros & ESA and Mr D. H. Barnet, group managing director following Mr C. S. Mitchell's relinquishment of these positions and resignation as a director of the company and its subsidiaries. Mr C. S. Mitchell will be continuing to take an interest in the group's progress as a consultant.

Mr Tom Seabrook is to join Corah as director of marketing and sales. Mr Malcolm Lodge, alternate director responsible for the knitwear division, has become a director. Mr John Menzies, group executive responsible for the underwear and outerwear groups now to be amalgamated into the light sewing division, has been made a director and Mr Stuart Almond, group executive, is now director of personnel.

Mr Graham Pitt, a deputy secretary of The Building Societies Association, has been promoted to head of legal services.

Mr Joe Wilkinson becomes finance director of Alfred Herbert. He was formerly group financial director with Eurotherm International.

Mr K. W. Cotterill has been made a non-executive director of NEI International, the London based export marketing subsidiary of Northern Engineering Industries.

Mr Peter Woodward has gone on to the board of Intersun Leisure Group as financial director. He continues as company secretary.

Mr Donald Hanson, chairman and joint chief executive of Illingworth, Morris & Company, has been made a director of Bradford & Bingley Building Society. Mr Hanson is also chairman and managing director of Woolcombers (Holdings), a director of several textile companies, a member of the Wool Textile Economic Development Committee and on the board of management of the Wool Industries Research Association.

Mr Robin M. Andrews is to become chairman of Resource (Capital). He has resigned from Walwyn, Stodgell, Cochran Murray & Company.

Mr Michael Jensen has become an executive director and Mr Colin Dickens a divisional director of Willis Faber And Dumas.

Mr Steven Forsyth and Mr John Sharp are now directors of Shaw and Marvin.

Mr C. G. Ross becomes managing director of GEC Large Machines. He will resign as a director of Lake & Elliot on November 30.

Mr Peter Pitman is now deputy chairman of Pitman and Mr Mark Pitman and Mr Giles Pitman joint group managing directors. Mr Donald Davis has for personal reasons resigned as group managing director and as a director of the company.

Mr Nicolas Paravicini is now deputy chairman, Mr Hans Riempel managing director and Mr Neil Campbell a director of Sarasin International Securities.

Mr T. Davis has been made deputy managing director of Thomas Robinson & Son. Mr H. Clayton has retired as managing director. He will, however, continue as a director.

Mr Anthony T. Shadforth, chairman of Inco Europe will assume the additional duties of managing director from November 1. This follows the secondment of Dr Robin Nicholson as chief scientist to the Central Policy Review Staff in the Cabinet Office. Mr Shadforth will also continue as chairman of Inco Europe's two United Kingdom subsidiaries, Wiggin Alloys of Hereford and Daniel Doncaster & Sons of Sheffield.

Mr George Woodberry, executive director of Mint Security, has joined the board of Securicor International.

Mr John Jeffrey-Cook has become director of publications at Deloitte Haskins and Sells.

Mr D. Finnett and Mr A. D. Delderfield have joined the board of Wigham Poland Holdings.

Mr John Green-Armytage has been made a director of The Guthrie Corporation.

Miss Deborah Garrett and Mr Neil Mackay have joined the board of Christopher Tilly and Associates.

Mr J. L. Boyer and Mr H. G. Gorell Barnes have become directors of Anglo-American Securities.

Mr A. J. Hallett has been made export sales director (Middle East) of Armitage Shanks.

Mr Murray McLean has been made a director and elected chairman of Robert Moss. Mr N. J. Pearson has been made company secretary.

Mr J. Palmer is to be succeeded as chairman of J. H. Fenner and Co (Holdings) next year by Mr P. W. Barker. Mr Palmer remains on the board in a non-executive capacity. Additionally, the following join the board of J. H. Fenner and Co (Holdings): Mr T. P. Thornton in a non-executive capacity who was formerly deputy chairman of Hill Samuel and Co. Mr A. S. T. Clegg, managing director of the Fenner South African subsidiary, Mr P. J. N. Harvey, managing director of the Fenner Group subsidiary, James Dawson and Son; Mr S. Parker, sales director of the Fenner Power Transmission Division in the United Kingdom.

Mr George Warwicker has become managing director of Alpine Dreamline.

Mr Tom Bett and Mr Ian Stewart have joined the board of Hanson Industrial Services.

Mr Michael Turner will succeed Mr Peter Allsop as chief executive of Associated Book Publishers from January 1.

TV ratings

Jaws wins monster audience for ITV

The public ratings war between ITV and BBC ended in August when the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board (BARB) took over the work of the Joint Industry Committee for Television Advertising Research (JICTAR) and the BBC research department.

Since then, the only figures officially released publicly separate the three channels and give no basis for comparing them. The main reason for this is the BBC's reluctance to share the cost of a system it fears will show its programmes to be generally less popular than its rivals.

From today, The Times Business News will publish a weekly combined Top Twenty from BARB's copyright researches comparing ITV programmes with BBC's. It will be backed up by an analysis by Elkan Allan of the performance in viewing terms of the week's programmes.

Jaws claimed the biggest rating in British television on October 8 (Elkan Allan writes).

Jaws beat the BBC 1 opposition of Top of the Pops, Blankety Blank, The Day of the Triffids and Fanny by Gaslight with its monster rating of 23,770,000 people. The only time more people have watched a single channel was when a strike blacked out ITV completely.

The other surprise of the week was the fifth position achieved by The Paul Daniels Magic Show (Saturday) which even managed to pull its preceding programme, Juliet Bravo, into the first half of the table, despite opposition from Southern's Take a Letter Miss Jones, which itself just made the chart.

Two newcomers to the schedules, Bullseye (Monday), ATV's quiz-and-darts show, and LWT's Play Your Cards Right did well, although Angels and Rosie are weak opposition.

'ONEROUS' RATES ATTACKED

The secretary of the National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses has called the commercial rating system the most destructive tax ever imposed because it discriminated against any company needing comparatively large premises and imposed a relatively heavy burden on smaller companies.

Mr Brian Kelly said that commercial rates damaged profit and investment, fanned inflation and made exports dearer and imports more competitive.

Rates were a particularly onerous tax in times of recession because they were not related to profits or sales. New enterprise was also hampered.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment is due to publish a green paper on rates soon and Mr Kelly appealed for commercial and industrial rates to be included in any review.

China oil venture

☐ Work has begun on an oil refinery at Zhanjiang, Guangdong province, that marks the first foreign investment in the Chinese refining industry. It is a joint venture between Ampac Oil of Hongkong and the Guangdong Petrochemical Industrial Corporation.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	15½%
Barclays	15½%
BCCI	16 %
Consolidated Crdts	16 %
C. Hoare & Co	*15½%
Lloyds Bank	15½%
Midland Bank	15½%
Nat Westminster	15½%
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13¼%, up to £50,000 14% over £50,000 14¼%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
114	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	110	—	10.0	9.1	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	70	—	4.7	6.7	11.1	15.4
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3
200	92½	Bardon Hill	193	—	9.7	5.0	9.4	11.4
104	88	Deborah Services	97	—	5.5	5.7	4.8	9.1
126	88	Frank Horsell	115	—	6.4	5.6	10.4	25.0
110	39	Frederick Parker	60	—	1.7	2.8	26.1	—
110	50	George Blair	50	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	96	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4
143	59	Jackson Group	95	—	7.0	7.4	3.0	6.7
130	103	James Burrough	108	—	8.7	8.1	7.9	9.9
334	244	Robert Jenkins	285	—	31.3	11.0	4.0	10.1
59	50	Scruttons "A"	53	—	5.3	10.0	8.2	7.6
224	187	Torday Limited	suspended	—	15.1	—	—	—
23	8	Twinlock Ord	13	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	76	—	15.0	19.7	—	—
56	34	Unilock Holdings	34	—	3.0	8.8	6.1	10.3
103	81	Walter Alexander	84	—	6.4	7.6	5.5	9.8
263	181	W. S. Yeates	225	—	13.1	5.8	4.3	8.7

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Capitalizing the future

The government's announcement that it is to sell off a majority stake in BNOC and British Gas oil interests is motivated partly by ideology and partly by pressure to cut back the expected overshoot on the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR). But as one of the leading advocates of the untramelled free market in the Cabinet, Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary must know the timing of the asset sales is far from perfect. The total worth of BNOC as estimated by Wood McKenzie, brokers, between £1,600m and £2,400m. This implies that the Exchequer could benefit by say £1,200m from the sale of the production and exploration facilities, with a further £300m or so deriving from British Gas operations in the North Sea plus the Wytch Field.

Despite the prolonged bear market in oil shares and the continuing pressure on crude prices during the recession, the City still seems to be confident that the prospective sale of part of BNOC and British Gas production and exploration interests will be as well received as any parts of the Government's denationalization portfolio. Admittedly the oil game has changed radically in the last year and the Government will not be able to raise anywhere near as much as it could have done. But the sheer quality and breadth of both British Gas's and BNOC's po; amd gas assets should make the sale sometime next year an enticing proposition.

But had the BNOC sell-off been brought forward a year, values according to oil analysts, would have been some 25 per cent higher. As it is, a majority stake in BNOC is likely to be offered at a time when the present glut and weak prices will have stretched a further 12 months. So given the wild fluctuations in exchange rates and the prospect of further splits in the OPEC cartel, there is very little for investors to chew on in the way of hard facts at present.

Possible renationalization by a future Labour administration, especially of such a sensitive area as energy, will dampen some investors enthusiasm. But there is little doubt that the whole private sector of the North Sea will be strengthened by BNCO's new status, particularly after the way it has started to speak out against Government oil taxation policy.

● *The financial health of the corporate sector continued to improve in the second quarter of the year. The net borrowing requirement of the sector vanished to give way to a net repayment of £2,978m. Improving profits provided part of the explanation but by far the most important internal factor continued to be heavy destocking, the fall in stocks and work in progress being of roughly the same order as the first quarter at £1,389m. The overall position, however, is made to look rather rosier than was really the case thanks to a large external factor, namely the failure of civil servants to pull in tax. This may have benefited companies' positions by anywhere between £1,500m and £2,000m. Whether through the collection of back tax or a slowdown in destocking, companies are clearly set to be borrowing again from here on.*

Retailing

Contrasting results

Yesterday's retail sales figures provided little encouragement for the retailing sector, with the underlying trend, so far as it is possible to see, now on a downward trend. The figures came at the same time as very contrasting results from two of Britain's leading High street groups with those from Marks & Spencer better than anticipated and those from Mothercare a touch worse than feared.

For M & S the climb in half-year pretax profits looks impressive, moving up by £17.1m to £86m. But the comparison is with a 1980 figure that represented the first decline in profits at M & S. So, perhaps, M & S results should be set against the 1979 pretax profits of £77 rather than last year's £69m. That said, however, the latest set of figures encouraging. One of the principal reasons lies in a 13.9 per cent increase in total sales to £963.1m. Within that the bulk has come from the United Kingdom operations where clothing and other merchandise have risen by 9.4 per cent to £550m and foods by no less than 19.1 per cent to £340.5m.

The figure for the foods side is particularly remarkable given the recession and the decline in disposable incomes. M & S has obviously overcome the problems of a year or two ago and managed to hit the right blend of price and quality in the speciality market it aims at. The story is nearly the same in the clothing activities, but some of the increase in volume has been won through price reductions.

Overseas the picture is patchy with the losses on the Canadian operations being reduced by £300,000 to £600,000, but Europe increasing its contribution from £300,000 to £1.1m, thanks principally to Dublin and Brussels. For the current half year, which has not got off to a particularly good start, the question must remain whether the group will be able to maintain market shares in face sharp reductions in consumer income. Still, M & S should achieve pretax of profits of around £200m against £181m.

At Mothercare, pretax profits came out at £6.6m, a fall of £1.5m. The problem area contiunes to be the United States where an ambitious expansion plan is running into problems of greater severity than the management must originally have expected. For sales might be up 44 per cent but that was only thanks to the opening of new units, and in fact turnover in established stores was static. With cost continuing to rise, it is therefore hardly surprising the American opertions saw losses mount from £348,000 to £1.1m.

But Mothercare is not planning a repeat of the excercise in Japan where it pulled out after only six weeks. Instead it is injecting some $15m into the United States company from the home base, a change in policy, in an effort to put the operations on a sound capitalized basis.

In the United Kingdom margins are under pressure with sales virtually static at £65.7m anf trading profits down nearly by a £1m to £7.2m. Mothercare suffered here from some slow moving stock but staff savings have helped to offset that somewhat. M & S finished at 107p, down 3p, where the historic yield is 5.1 per cent. Those of Mothercare were also off on the day at 154p, which puts them on an historic yield of 3.6 per cent.

● *Periods of rising interest rates are rarely good news for the discount houses; and this summer, with all its false dawns on falling dollar interest rates, has probably provided as many potential bull traps for the unwary as we have seen for some time. As far as Gerrard & National's first half (the six months to October 5) is concerned, it has been a period when it has been possible to make a profit, but only a small one and way down on the comparable period of 1980. Although there were parts of the period when margins were extremely good, the inexorable rise of interest rates finally took its toll. Three month eligible bill rates, for instance rose 4¼ per cent over the period. The company is sticking to last year's policy and leaving the dividend unchanged at the interim stage, though the group will presumably be hoping to take advantage of an eventual fall in interest rates before the year end. In that context today's trade figures, and the market's reaction, may offer a clue as to whether United Kingdom rates can yet be taken as having peaked.*

Adrian Hamilton

Mr Lawson starts the big North Sea sell-off

The British National Oil Corporation's oil producing assets in the North Sea were constructed around the wreckage of a private company rescued by the state — Burmah Oil. Now they, or at least a majority share in them, are to be handed back to the private sector together with the oil assets of the British Gas Corporation, which British Gas fought so bitterly to prevent becoming part of BNOC's dowry.

It is a peculiar irony which is bound to add to the violence of the political reaction to the statement by Mr Nigel Lawson, the new Secretary of State for Energy, and intensify the rancour felt by the exploration teams so carefully built up in the Corporations.

For the Government's determination to sell off the state oil assets in the North Sea represents much more than the most dramatic move yet to raise funds for the public sector, although the market value of those assets amounts to well over £3,000m. It also suggests the most far-reaching change yet in the position of the state in the country's most valuable resource.

British Gas has been in North Sea exploration since the beginning, mostly as a partner with the American Standard Oil of Indiana group. It now holds a share in ive oil producing fields, or fields being made ready for production, as well as four main gas fields.

Although it undoubtedly owes some of its position to the preference which state corporations were given in licensing rounds under previous Labour governments, it feels proud of its own record of discovering the Wytch onshore oil field — which it has just been instructed to sell — as well as pioneering exploration in the Channel and in the Irish Sea.

Its argument through successive attempts either, under the last Labour Government, to transfer its oil interests to the fledgling state oil corporation, and, more recently, the present government's desire to sell them off in the first year of its administration, has been consistent and obdurate.

It has taken genuine risks in exploration. It needs to take part in exploration if it is to understand and have some control over the future supply of its natural gas. As long as this is so, then it cannot separate out whether it is exploring for gas or for oil, still less so today when some of the big new sources of its gas are likely to come from fields in which gas is associated with oil.

BNOC'S main oil interests

Field	Reserves (million barrels)	BNOC'S share (million barrels)
Beatrice	160	45
Brae	250	50
Dunlin	300	29
Hutton	250	50
Murchinson	300	100
Ninian	1,050	218
Statfjord (UK)	550	183
Thistle	450	85

British Gas Corporation's oil interests

Field	Reserves	British Gas share
Beryl	800	80
Fulmar	500	19
Hutton	250	26
NW Hutton	280	72
Montrose	90	28

Source: Wood, Mackenzie and Co.

Mr Nigel Lawson: tough political battle ahead.

BNOC's history has been more recent and more fraught. It was founded only five years ago on the transfer of producing interests from the National Coal Board (a main share in the Viking gas field with a share in discoveries at Dinlin, Hutton and Thistle) and, more fortuitously, from the oil interests of the American Signal group, which had been bought by Burmah and then passed on to the Government as part of the state rescue operation.

These producing assets gave it a ready cash flow (the Corporation had revenues of nearly £450m last year) in the early years coupled with the assets on which to borrow on the private markets. They have also given it a firm base on which it has built up one of the most sizable exploration interests off-shore Britain as the Labour Government demanded compulsory participation in any new licences awarded.

From the point of view of government funding, the combined oil interests of the two corporations are extremely attractive. If the new Energy Secretary is now pressing ahead with the sales where his predecessor, Mr David Howell, stepped back from it (in the early months of the Government there were intensive discussions with BP with a view to it taking BNOC's assets), it is largely because the Government's funding needs have proved so overwhelming.

The value of the two corporation's holdings, even excluding their more speculative exploration interests, is large — between £1,500m and £2,000m in the case of BNOC and over £1,000m in the case of BGC. Although a considerable slug for the market to swallow, it should not be impossible, especially if the Government is prepared to sell the assets directly to the oil companies.

As the recent take over of Conoco has shown, American oil companies, especially, have proved they can raise large sums for takeovers and many still have those credits ready to be revived. Then there are the oil companies of the oil deficient countries such as Germany and Japan which have so far proved relatively unsuccessful in their efforts to find oil of their own and, on past occasions, enthusiastic about taking a large share of the North Sea.

The difficulties will be the more practical ones of setting rules for the sales and overcoming some of the legal problems associated in the various partnerships. The Government is bound to come under heavy pressure not to allow the oil to be sold to foreign companies, yet to restrict the sale only to UK concerns will be difficult to police and will rouse an outcry from America as well as the EEC.

Nor will companies which were forced into partnership with BNOC take kindly to any sale which reflects on the preferential value given to state corporations in previous rounds.

The government's decision will be bitterly opposed by the Gas Corporation, which will see in it a direct effort to clip its wings and destroy its exploration and production elan.

It may be less opposed by the new management of BNOC, under ex-merchant banker Mr Philip Shelbourne, who has discreetly welcomed such a move as a means of freeing the corporation from its role as a tool of state policy and leaving it to pursue its development as a medium-sized oil company, not unlike many others in the North Sea.

Yet it is precisely this ill-defined role of BNOC, and BGC for that matter, as protectors of a state share and control of the North Sea, which is likely to dominate the debate over Mr Lawson's announcements.

The Government argues that its means of controlling North Sea oil flows remains as strong as ever through its continued hold of BNOC's trading operations. This system, under which BNOC has the right to buy 51 per cent of all oil production from the North Sea, is being kept separate in a trading company fully-owned by the state.

Effectively, it means that in times of crisis the Government can ensure that oil is sold into Britain, rather than abroad, and that it can regulate oil production rates if it so desires.

The critics will argue that this is not enough. A state oil company, it is suggested, is critical as a means of ensuring hat a proportion of profits is kept for the nation, to cast an eagle eye on the tax and production manoeuvres of the oil companies and to enable the state to undertake exploration and development which the oil companies, for reasons of self-interest, may not be willing to carry out.

When BNOC was founded five years ago, it was in the wake of a devastating report by the Parliamentary Accounts Committee pointing out how little of the benefits of the North Sea would come to Britain at that time.

It was against the background that no other country outside America and Australia had been willing to develop its oil resources solely in the hands of private companies.

Now the wheel has turned full circle, only this time it is not on the grounds of the need for greater private capital to develop resources — both BNOC and BGC have adequate cash flow for their present needs — but on the grounds of philosophy and public expenditure needs. It is a move that will arouse some of the bitterest and most fundamental political debates so far in the government's life.

Why Holland cannot balance its books

Robert Schuil

Amsterdam

The fact that Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands has asked two economists to find a way out of the country's present political crisis aptly illustrates the nature of problems involved.

The 15 able politicians - six Christian Democrats including Mr Andries van Agt, the Prime Minister, six Socialists and three Democrats - who form, what has become since last Friday, a caretaker Cabinet - had no apparent difficulty infinding a solution to the sensitive problem of how to tell Holland's Nato allies that the siting of nuclear missiles on Dutch soil was out of the question for the forseeable future.

But when they got to the nitty-gritty of balancing the books they found themselves, as numerous Dutch companies and households in these difficult times, in serious trouble.

In spite of more than three months arduous formation talks between the three coalition partners after the May 26 parliamentary elections, and a further five weeks of negotiations within the new Cabinet after it was sworn in on September 11, it proved impossssible to reconcile the need to cut public expenditure for 1982 by some 4,500m guilders (about £1,000m) with ambitious plan to combat unemployment

The latter is the favoured project of Mr Joop den Uyl, the leader of the Labour Party, who is vice-premier and a sort of super minister of social affairs with special responsibility for all matters pertaining to unemployment in the second Van Agt Cabinet which resigned last Friday.

Both Mr den Uyl and his party are committed to taking drastic action over the country's unemployed and he initially requested that some 4,000 guilders be allocated next year towards the creation of new jobs.

There is no disagreement within the Cabinet about the fact that soaring unemployment is the country's severest headache. Officially more than 400,000 people, or 9.6 per cent of the working population, are out of work. It will not be long before this official figure reaches the psychologically traumatic level of half a million. In fact the real level of unemployment in the Netherlands is already much higher; about a quarter of a million unemployed are not included in the jobless total because they are receiving disability benefits.

While the most recent Dutch disease, known as "Hollanditis", refers to the spread of unilateral nuclear disarmament, an earlier national disease was diagnosed by Mr James Callaghan, when still Prime Minister, who warned Britons against using North Sea oil riches in the same way as the Dutch had done with their natural gas resources.

Living standards in the Netherlands are exceptionally high. Hourly wages are, with the exception of Sweden, the highest in the world and the same applies to social benefits. Materially speaking, the unemployed, the sick and the disabled remain well off while all Dutch women over 60 and all men over 65 receive state pensions geared to the minimum wage levels irrespective of whatever other pensions they may receive.

Obviously the Dutch welfare state is an expensive burden for the decreasing number of people able to provide the goods and ser vices to carry.

An additional complication is that the working population as a whole is growing older. Unemployment has hit the young hardest. More than 200,000 unemployed are under the age of 25. As a result the pyramid on which the financing of the social security system is based is in danger of being turned upside down.

The Dutch disease referred to by Mr Callaghan concerns the fact that the gigantic revenue brought in by natural gas over the past 30 years was spent on the material well-being of the country and not invested in a fundamental restructuring of the economy.

With the exception of gas, Holland has no natural resources and until the last war was largely dependent on agriculture and trade. The country's natural gas reserves are expected to run out in about a decade so that Holland has about 10 years in which to create an economic basis which will allow it to survive without the gas revenues.

This need was the undercurrent in the conflict that brought down the Government last Friday. At issue was the Christian Democrat insistence that the books must balance, the Democrat '66 view that in the long term employment and the economy is best served by emphasizing industrial innovation and the Socialist approach of direct state intervention in the creation of jobs.

Mr Alfons van der Stee, the Christian Democrat finance minister, was adamant that the budgetary deficit should not be allowed to go beyond 6.5 per cent of the national income. At the same time it has been decreed that the already heavy tax burden should not be increased further.

Financial room for manoeuvre was reduced further by the sluggish effect of spending curbs introduced by the previous government and by the short-fall of state revenue from natural gas as a result of national energy thriftiness.

In the end the Cabinet managed to scrape together some 3,300m guilders for Mr den Uyl's employment programme — but only on paper. It was unclear, however, whether some two-thirds of that amount would ever be forthcoming as it was tied to deals that still have to be negotiated, such as a bigger tax on the oil companies' responsible for exploiting natural gas..

This lack of substance as well as the failure to compromise over a plan put forward by Mr Van Agt which would have meant even greater spending curbs on other government departments, was unacceptable to Mr den Uyl and the other Labour Cabinet members.

Professor Cees der Galan of Groningen University and his colleague, Victor Halberstadt of Leyden University are the two economists who have been asked by the Queen to find a way through the impasse.

Both are members of the Labour Party, but it has been noted that both are known to favour measures to improve profitability as the way to tackle the problem of unemployment. In this they appear to stand closer to the views at present held by the Christian Democrats and the Democrats '66 than to their own party, a position which should facilitate their task as bridge builders.

Business Diary: Romans in the gloaming

Rome

Quando sei a Roma, fa quello che i Romani fanno — When in Rome, do as Romans do, is a *saying of infinitely more* allure than See Naples and Die. But what exactly is it that in Rome you *do* do as Romans do?

At first I thought it was just the same as what you were doing wherever you came from, for in being warned about Rome's pickpockets, I was told: "Be as careful as you are at home."

This caution came from Tomaso Tomba, United Kingdom director of the Italian State Tourist Board, although Tomba's family, is from Bologna and he was born in Stockholm.

Inez Farina, who in Rome represents CTI the state tour operator, told me: "Leave your valuables in the hotel safe and don't take any money out with you unless you are going shopping — also your passport and, above all, your Alitalia ticket."

These precautions sounding more Roman by the moment, Miss Farina added, "Be careful of gypsies. There seem to be a large number of gypsies, especially in the centre of Rome.

"They're not really harmful, but they will probably try to come round you and steal some money from you."

I duly kept out of the gypsies' way — and they mine, for gypsies saw I none. My goods were safe, except from Alitalia or their agents who did in the zip on my bag and obliged me to go shopping for another.

A newcomer to Rome, I wondered I might blend in better with the Romans if on the way to the shops I could contrive to pinch a few bottoms, preferably non-Romany ones.

But that, according to Ann Austin — whose bottom, I hasten to add, I did not assay, is now considered a practice more of ancient than of modern Rome.

"A woman can move about on her own in Rome without that sort of trouble nowadays," said Mrs Austin, who runs Austin's Travel Agency in Birmingham and is president of the local Skal (travel executives') Club.

Mrs Austin, shall we say, might be the first to feel the pinch were this still a Roman "do" rather than a "don't". I ventured to observe as much, and she seemed to think this a most reasonable attitude.



Travel agent Ann Austin: pinching has bottomed out in Rome.



Christian Democrat Flaminio Piccoli: Bettino si, Enrico no.

Her suggestion for doing as Romans do was "Steer clear of the gypsy taxi drivers at the airport — they're not to be trusted, *either* with the fares or with women."

This I know to be a reasonable attitude, for even as we spoke, there tottered into the hotel a poor English lady — poorer at any rate than when she landed at Fiumicino airport — who had not taken a registered, yellow cab. Harmed only in the purse, she had been charged about £34 for the trip, over twice the rate.

Money again figured in the Roman "do" when called on Luigi Pieraccioni, general secretary of the Union of Italian Chambers of Commerce.

Pieraccioni is telling his members in Rome and elsewhere: "Peg the shop prices of 20 basic foods for the next two months — or else have them pegged for you, perhaps for much longer". His own resolve cost him the dinner of cuttlefish (not on the list of 20) I had hoped we would share at da Zorzetta, but he was called away to discuss these "frozen foods" at a meeting with the industry minister, Giovanni Marcora.

Flaminio Piccoli, secretary — kingmaker of the Christian Democrats, largest party in the ruling coalition, had a suggestion which could be rendered thus: "Kick Enrico Berlinguer and his Communists out of bed, and snuggle up with Bettino Craxi and his Socialists instead".

The formerly accommodating Communists, Piccoli told me, now sought in obedience to Moscow's foreign policy "to overcome the Christian Democrats, rather than to work alongside them". And after Afghanistan, he suggested who needs Communist friends?

But could Piccoli afford socialist friends? They were making the right noises about Europe, about NATO and about the economy. They were taking votes from the Christian Democrats. The Government was in crisis over the Corriere della Sere affair. Did this mean early elections, with Italy following Greece leftwards?

Piccoli said: "The Government, I believe and hope, will last throughout the winter, and if they get as far as next spring — having made some progress on the economic front — then nobody would have any interest in early elections."

Turning, or rather being steered towards our own, Social Democrats, Piccoli had a Roman "do" that would apply as much to Mrs Thatcher as to Michael Foot. Party splits were "always traumatic and negative", he said.

Mention of Christians, of course, brings me to the Vatican, where I learn the Pontiff is one of the heads of state subscribing for the launch and use of telecommunications satellites.

Pope John Paul, I am told, needs satellites for things like switching on from Rome the lights around the statue of Christ at Rio de Janeiro — not for watching whether his flock is going to church.

Go to church. Ah, that's it — the one thing Romans do that I do not do in London but could do in Rome as nowhere else.

I chose the thirteenth-century cathedral of Santa Maria in the hills above Rome at Anagni. Because the service had already started, they would not let me in.

Totally unfair Roman joke: two Italian men and a girl are washed up on a desert island: one Italian kills the other and lives happily after with the girl. Two German men are washed up on a desert island with a beautiful girl: one German kills the girl and both Germans live happily ever after. Finally, two men from Thomas Cook and Son are washed up on a desert island with a beautiful girl: the two men are still waiting for instructions from head office.

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Wall St gloom spoils confident start

After making a promising start to the second leg of the account, equities suffered another bout of nerves yesterday following the latest sell recommendation by Mr Joe Granville in New York.

Mr Granville, a renowned bear market expert, urged his clients to sell everything yet again as he predicted another sharp slide in world markets. As a result Wall St opened sharply lower and London, faced with the current economic and industrial problems, had little choice but to follow suit. The FT Index opened 0.8 up at 10 am before extending its gain to 3.7 at 1 pm, finally to close with a lead of only 0.9 at 464.3.

Although business was described as thin, dealers were surprised by the market's confident start in the face of the threatened strike at BL, the current level of interest rates, and today's trade figures, which are not expected to offer much comfort. But supported by a steadier pound, jobbers reported some cheap buyers who forced a few bears to close their positions.

Glaxo was a major feature rebounding 16p to 390p after 396p following weekend comment on the prospects for its latest drug, Zantac.

But stores failed to gain any benefit from the half-year figures from Marks & Spencer and Mothercare which proved back in line with expectations. Marks & Spencer eased 3p to 107p soon after the figures, while Mothercare shed 2p to 154p.

Gilts displayed a steadier trend after last week's shake-out, helped by a certain amount of bear closing in thin conditions. In longs, the new tap Exchequer 15 per cent closed unchanged at £24¼, while the rest of the sector recovered from earlier falls of £¾ to close with falls of £1/16 to £¼. At the shorter end, further consideration of the yields of 16.6 per cent produced rises of up to £¼.

Leading industrials lacked any convincing trend and displayed a mixed picture at the close. ICI failed to gleen any benefit from the latest circular from brokers Sheppards & Chase, and many dealers said that this showed a lack of confidence among many investors. Small rises were seen in Beecham, 2p to 190p, BOC International, 3p to 135p, and Bowater, 4p to 206p, while Tube Investments continued to recover from recent market rumours and rose 4p to 98p. Meanwhile, Hawker Siddeley held steady at 262p ahead of tomorrow's figures.

The big feature of the day was Amalgamated Metal, currently the target of a minority bid from Preussag, which leapt 146p to 554p following a dawn raid on the company by Permodalan Nasional, which later made a formal bid of 550p a share. Appleyard skipped 1p to 65p after news that Suter Electrical had picked up a further 396,000 shares taking its stake to just under 20 per cent. Talk of a bid by Rowntree Mackintosh, unchanged at 152p, clearly had little effect on Huntley & Palmer, which closed 1p lower at 69p after an early flurry.

Elsewhere, speculative action prompted rises of 3p in Grindlays at 206p, and a similar amount in Tozer Kemsley at 73p, while favourable comment was good for 6p on LWT "A" at 106p, 4p on Scottish TV "A" on 78p and Anglia TV "A" on 84p.

A 10 per cent increase in profits was enough to lift Bryant Holdings 3p to 68p. But disappointing trading clipped 3p from BPM Holdings at 93p, while Wellco lost ½p to 16½p and Gerrard & National 5p to 263p. Francis Industries, reporting tomorrow, rose 2p to 76p.

Stores drew little benefit from the figures from Mothercare and Marks & Spencer with Great Universal Stores 'A' losing 8p to 365p while British Home Stores, reporting tomorrow, held firm at 110p.

Oils held on to earlier gains after news that Opec had almost reached agreement on a pricing arrangement for crude oil. However, prices closed below their best. Among the majors, BP and Shell put on 2p apiece at 286p and 336p respectively.

Equity turnover on October 16 was £75.012m (9,285 bargains). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: Glaxo, Racal, Assam Frontier, GEC, Hanson Trust, Marks & Spencer BP, Thorn EMI, P & O, British Land, Cons Gold Fields and Plessey.

Traded options: Total contracts amounted to 1,447, of which 446 were puts. Marks & Spencer attracted 373 calls after the figures. BP attracted 118 puts.

Traditional options: Dealing for new dates saw calls in FNFC on 4p, Town & City on 2½p and Hawker Siddeley on 23p, while doubles were made in Grand Met on 20p and Cons Gold Field on 65p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Bestwood (I)	0.34(0.41)	0.15(0.04)	6.67(1.03)	—(—)	—	—(—)
A & C Black (I)	1.34(1.28)	0.06(0.006)	5.6(0.6)	0.5(0.5)	23/10	—(—)
BPM Holdings (F)	77.9(67.8)	2.6(5.7)	58.7(113.2)	4.19(3.81)	5/12	5.77(5.25)
A. F. Bulgin (I)	2.43(2.94)	0.18(0.6)	0.3(1.18)	0.58(0.58)	30/11	—(—)
Lowland Inv (F)	—(—)	0.69(0.63)	4.66(4.39)	2.6(—)	21/12	4.3(3.7)
Marks & Spencer (I)	963.1(845.5)	86.0(68.9)	3.46(2.89)	1.75(1.5)	15/1	—(3.8)
Mothercare (I)	83.7(83.6)	6.6(8.1)	4.48(6.23)	1.62(1.62)	4/1	—(5.0)
New Throgmorton (I)	—(—)	0.65(0.58)	1.14(1.02)	1.0(1.0)	15/1	—(1.0)
Prestwich Parker (F)	—(—)	0.47*(0.04)	—(—)	Nil(—)	—	Nil(0.5)
Rock Darham (I)	0.56(1.05)	0.2*(0.17)	2.12(2.47)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Scots Nthn Inv (I)	—(—)	1.59(1.41)	1.91(1.78)	1.2(1.2)	5/11	—(—)
Wellco Holdings (F)	11.54(12.0)	0.004(0.6)	0.86(3.39)	0.6(0.6)	—	1.0(1.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax as pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * Loss.

Suter lifts stake in Appleyard to 19.9pc

Suter Electrical, which announced a near-15 per cent stake in car distributor the Appleyard Group of Companies on Friday, has topped up its holding to 19.88 per cent.

The group, headed by former BL executive Mr David Abell, is understood to have bought the near-5 per cent holding on Friday. He now controls 1.59m shares which have been picked up from willing sellers over the last fortnight. However, remaining shareholders are now thought to be with firm holders of the stock.

Shares of the loss-making Appleyard Group, which distributes both BL and Ford cars, added a penny last night to 67p. At this level they are 2p off the peak for the year, and value Appleyard at £5m.

Cons Gold Fields

Newmont Mining Corporation has applied for a temporary restraining order that, if signed, would have barred Amcon and Gold Fields from acquiring additional Newmont shares pending a hearing on a motion for a preliminary injunction barring such purchases. United States District Judge William C. Conner did not sign the proposed temporary restraining order but suggested that counsel for the parties endeavour to work out a compromise, pending a hearing on a preliminary injunction motion, that would limit purchases of Newmont shares to a level to be agreed upon, and prevent Gold Fields from seeking representation on Newmont's board of directors or interfering with the management of Newmont.

Low and Bonar

As part of a further expansion of its United Kingdom travel activities, Low and Bonar has paid £595,000 for nine travel agencies, based in London and Lancashire. In one deal the group has acquired for £275,000 a 75 per cent interest in Ayscough Travel of London. At the same time group subsidiary Nairn Travel gains seven outlets in Lancashire through the purchase of New City Travel Centre. Nairn will pay up to £320,000, subject to certain sale and purchase conditions.

Hiltons Footwear

Directors of Hiltons Footwear met last night to consider the formal offer document from Ward White, whose £8.99m bid for the shoe retailing group has already been dismissed as inadequate by the Hiltons board. Ward White now owns 17 per cent of Hiltons, built up through the stockmarket, after buying more last week.

The shares closed unchanged at 146p yesterday, 1p above the cash offer.

Bestwood ahead

On turnover down from £411,000 to £344,000, Bestwood made a trading loss of £12,000 against a profit of £27,000 for the six months to June 30. However, income from investments and interest was £162,000 against £12,000 so pretax profits rose from £39,000 to £150,000.

The trading loss arose mainly from a downturn in activities of the John Brown (Printers) subsidiary. Conditions remain difficult.

Mrs Mason wins fight over estate

By Philip Robinson

A High Court judge yesterday refused to appoint a receiver to replace Mrs Pamela Mason as sole executrix of her father's estate. In that position Mrs Mason controls 46 per cent of the votes in Illingworth Morris, the Yorkshire textile group co-founded by her late father, Mr Isadore Ostrer, and his brother, Maurice.

On Friday, she announced an agreement to sell the stake to Manchester businessman Mr Alan Lewis, who heads a London-based property group, in two stages for a total £1m.

Mr Justice Dillon said Mrs Mason had undertaken to keep the proceeds of the share sale with her solicitor until they were needed for the administration of the estates and it would be inappropriate to appoint a receiver.

Meanwhile, a separate High Court case has yet to be heard on a petition to wind up the Lothbury Investment Corporation, through which Mrs Mason controls the shares.

Mr Lewis has already agreed with Mrs Mason to buy 19 per cent of the votes for £707,718, but whether he can buy the remainder for £327,908 depends largely on the outcome of the winding-up petition.

Mrs Mason is seeking High Court permission to sell the remaining 27 per cent of the votes, which she needs because Lothbury is the subject of a winding-up petition.

RETAIL SALES

The following are the figures for the volume of retail sales released by the Department of Trade:

	Sales by volume seasonally adjusted (1978=100)	Sales by value (not adjusted) % change on year earlier
1980		
1st quarter	110.2	+21
2nd quarter	109.2	+12
3rd quarter	108.9	+14
4th quarter	103.0	+10
1981		
1st quarter	112.7	+10
2nd quarter	111.3	+10
3rd quarter	110.4 (prov)	+ 9 (prov)
1980		
June	109.5	+11
July	103.5	+15
August	109.6	+12
September	108.5	+14
1981		
June	111.7	+ 9
July	109.7	+ 7
August	111.0	+11
September	[illegible] (prov)	+ 8 (prov)

Bryant Holdings' record profits

By Margareta Pagano

Bryant Holdings, the West Midlands property developer and housebuilder, has easily exceeded forecasts to produce record profits for the year to May.

Pretax profits of £8.6m, compared with £7.9m last time, have been achieved largely through a buoyant private housing programme and earnings from property development. Turnover increased by £3m to £85m.

The final dividend has been raised to 3.57p gross, making a total for the year of 4.7p gross, a 34 per cent increase against 3.57p gross last time adjusted for the bonus issue. The shares gained 3p to 68p on the news.

Mr Alan Bryant, the chairman, says the group did well against a tough market, and was aided by costs in the building industry holding steady.

In the West Midlands the recession created a glut of houses on the secondhand market which meant severe competition. However, the situation in the southern and Thames regions, where Bryant now sells 40 per cent of its housing turnover, was brighter.

At the operating level profits were 28 per cent higher at £7.2m. Profits were further boosted by £1.2m from net property revenue and associated companies' profits of £132,000. A comparison on the trading basis is of £8.6m against £6.5m, because of last year's £1.35m exceptional item.

A tax credit of £3.8m sees attributable profits of £12.4m against £4.3m. Its land bank is now valued at £23m against £21m last year.

BPM group profits drop by 55pc

By Philip Robinson

Profits of the *Birmingham Post*, *Evening Mail* and *Sunday Mercury*, flagships of BPM Holdings, dropped sharply last year from £3m to £400,000. But that represented a recovery in the second half over an opening six months when the papers barely broke even.

Overall group profits for the year to last June 27 dropped from £5.7m to £2.56m on a turnover £10m ahead at £77.9m. BPM has lifted the total dividend 10 per cent to a gross 8.242p.

Last year the three newspapers were BPM's largest profit earner, but a depressed classified and display market, dropping an average of 18 per cent, pushed its retail shops into first place with profits of £1m, against £950,000 last time.

Weekly papers were also hit by the advertising drop and profits fell from £1.15m to £750,000, and its envelope to exhibition division dropped by £200,000 to £400,000 pretax.

Earlier this month BPM agreed to buy the 41 Argus newsagents, bringing its retail outlets to 375. That will be paid from borrowings, which rose by £3.25m last year, as cash has gone down from £2m to £500,000.

However, it still leaves the gearing at about 28 per cent.

Over the past two years BPM has spent £2m converting its daily newspaper production processes to photocomposition and reckons that in a good year this side of its operations could now make £5m profit.

Wellco plunges to £4,000 but dividend maintained

By Catherine Gunn

Pretax profits of Wellco Holdings, the electrical distributor with industrial property interests, tumbled 99 per cent to just £4,000 for the year to June 30, but are expected to show some recovery this year after a cost-cutting exercise.

The dividend has been maintained at 1.43p gross.

Group sales fell 4 per cent to £11.5m. Recession reduced profits from the electrical distribution and manufacturing side by two-fifths to £232,000, while borrowings rose to £1.5m at the year-end, and group interest costs more than doubled to £265,000. Industrial property development profits were also sharply lower at £77,000 against £325,000.

Profits after interest were over £44,000, against £600,000, but a £40,000 severance payment to Mr David Lamdin, formerly an executive director and son of the late chairman, reduced pretax profits to just over £4,000.

The group aims to cut borrowings this year and is looking for additional, or alternative, lines to its electrical side to stimulate turnover without increasing overheads, Mr Gerald Cronin, finance director, said yesterday. Wellco hopes to complete and sell two industrial developments this year.

A £151,000 tax write-back leaves 1980-81 attributable profits at £253,000, against £399,000 the year before.

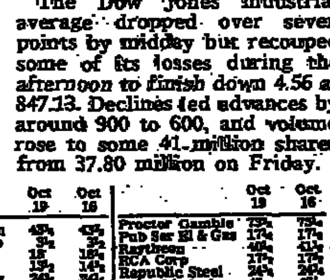
N Sea Assets seeks listing

Big institutional shareholders of North Sea Assets yesterday welcomed the improvement in the company's fortunes which has led to application for investment trust status and a full Stock Exchange listing, to be sought next week.

A jump in pretax revenue from £450,000 to £790,000 for the year to September 30, largely reflects interest earned on £5m-£6m cash on deposit, and lower costs.

The portfolio is now more evenly spread, with the top six investments providing £14m of total assets of £24.7m at end September.

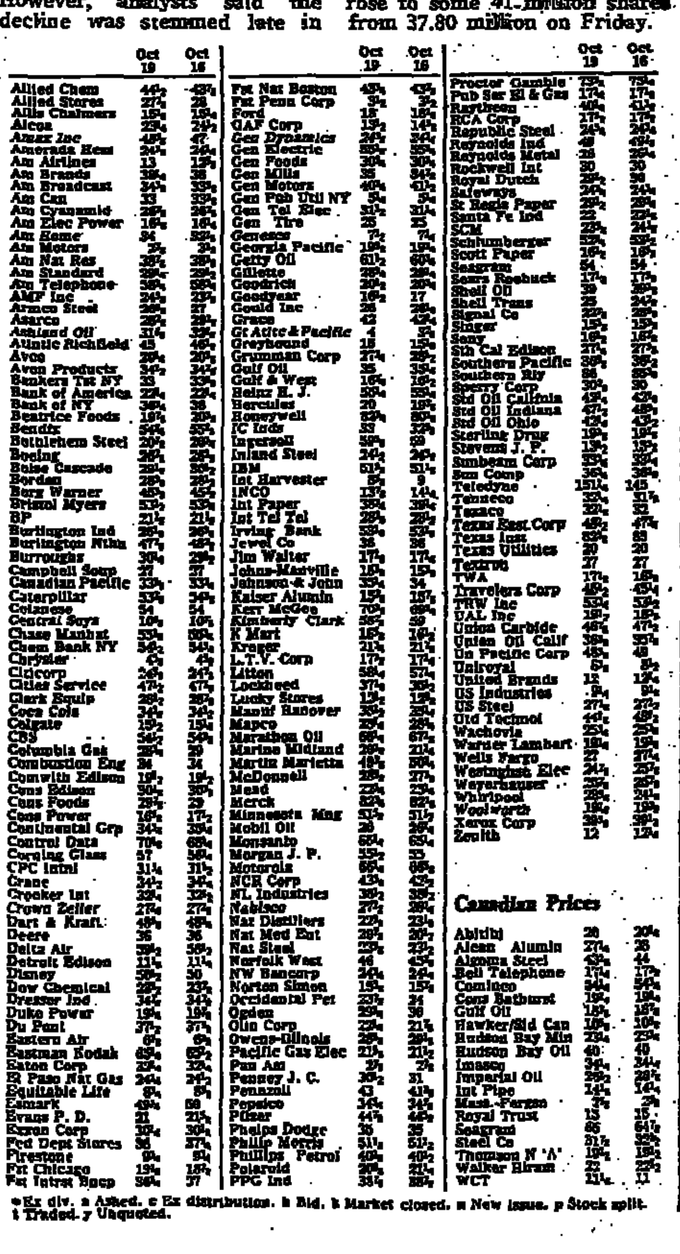
The dividend for 1980-81 has been raised by 25 per cent to 3.57p gross.



Wall Street

New York, Oct 19.—President Reagan's statement that the United States economy was in a "mild recession" and a large rise in money supply reported on Friday sent stocks falling. However, analysts said the decline was stemmed late in the day by the 1.7 per cent decline in housing starts last month, considerably better than the 10.8 per cent decline in August starts.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped over seven points by midday but recouped some of its losses during the afternoon to finish down 4.56 at 847.13. Declines led advances by around 900 to 600, and volume rose to some 41 million shares from 37.80 million on Friday.





	Oct 19	Oct 16		Oct 19	Oct 16
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Nat Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Airlines	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Tel Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]	Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	[illegible]	[illegible]	Getty Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMF Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gt Atlic & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grumman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bendix	[illegible]	[illegible]	IC Inds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]	IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Harvester	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]	INCO	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Tel Tel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jewel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, £896.50-97.00 a metric ton; high-grade three months, £923.50-26.00. Sales: 4,550 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £890-98; three months, £922-23.50. Sales: 100 tonnes. Morning.—Cash bars, £897.50-98.50; high-grade three months, £925-26. Settlement, £898.50. Sales, 13,000 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £895-96; three months, £921-21.50. Settlement, £896. Sales, 325 tonnes.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £8120-25 a tonne; three months £8 750-60. Sales, 1,505 tonnes. High grade cash £8,120-25; three months £8,350-60. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £8,150-51; three months £8,351-55. Settlement, £8,151. Sales, 1,150 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,150-51; three months, £8,351-55. Settlement £8,151. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M35.60 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £369-70 per tonne; three months £379-79.50. Sales, 2,500 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £373-74; three months £383-83.50. Settlement £374. Sales, 3,350 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £471-72 per tonne; three months £486.50-86.75. Sales, 1,850 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £474-75; three months £490-90.50. Settlement, £475. Sales, 5,425 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £227.50 ($419) a troy ounce.

SILVER was easier.—Bullion market (fixing levels)—Spot, 508.70p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 936.30c); three months, 528.10p (973.50c); six months, 547.30p (1,010.40c); one year, 586.70p (1,086.40c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 496.5-97.5p; three months, 516.5-16.0p. Sales, 74 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 509-510p; three months, 528-28.5p. Settlement, 510p. Sales, 63 lots.

ALUMINIUM was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £610.50-17.50 per tonne; three months, £644-44.50. Sales, 1,150 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £616-16.50; three months, £645-[illegible]. Settlement, £616.50. Sales, 3,525 tonnes.

NICKEL was firmer.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,960-70 per tonne; three months, £3,050-35. Sales, 510 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,915-25, three months, £2,990-95. Settlement, £2,925. Sales, 1,044 tonnes.

RUBBER.—Nov. 54.60-54.70; Dec. 55.50-56.00; Jan-March, 57.60-57.70; April-June, 61.60-61.80; July-Sept. 64.90-65.00; Oct-Dec. 68.30-68.60; Jan-March, 71.60-71.80; April-June, 75-75.10; July-Sept. 78.20-78.40. Sales: 234 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS.—Spot 54.00-55.30. Cifs: Nov. 52-53.75; Dec. 53.00-53.75.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Nov, 1,091-1,093; Jan. 1,100-1,101; March, 1,101-1,102; May, 1,094-1,095; July, 1,045-1,097; Sept. 1,085-1,094; Nov. 1,079-1,097. Sales: 2,380 lots including two options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton)—Dec. 1,278-1,279; March, 1,272-1,273; May, 1,271-1,273; July, 1,270-1,272; Sept. 1,273-1,275; Dec. 1,278-1,279; March, 1,280-1,290. Sales: 2,560 lots including seven options. ICCO prices: daily (Oct 16) 102.74c; indicator price (Oct 19) 5-day average 101.42c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £160; the "whites" price was unchanged at £176. Futures (£ per tonne): Jan. 158.05-158.50; March, 165.60-165.70; May, 169.35-169.45; Aug. 173.30-173.45; Oct. 177.75-177.95; Jan. 178-181; March, 182-183. Sales: 2,558 lots. ISA prices (Oct 16) daily 12.05c; 15-day average 12.49c.

SOYABEAN MEAL.—Oct. 139-145; Dec. 133.20-133.50; Feb. 135.90-136.20; April, 138-139; June, 140.50-141.00; Aug. 141.60-145.00; Oct. 142-139. Sales: 80 lots including one option.

GRAIN (The Baltic). — WHEAT. — Canadian western red spring, unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent Oct. £115.[illegible]; Nov. £115.50; Dec. £116.50. Trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent Oct. £121.25 trans-shipment east coast sellers. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Oct. £109.25 east coast; Nov. £110.50 Bristol Channel sellers.

MAIZE.—US/French: Nov. £127.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. South Africa white: Nov. £86.25 sellers. South Africa yellow: Nov. £86.25 sellers.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Oct. £104 Bristol Channel; Nov. £106 east coast sellers. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY: Nov. £100.10; Jan. £104.05; March, £107.60; May, £111.30; Sept. £100.65. Sales: 114 lots. WHEAT: Nov. £105.90; Jan. £109.[illegible]; March, £112.90; May, £116.85; July, £120.55; Sept. £106.40. Sales: 144 lots.

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Oct 19: GB cattle 88.77p per kg lw (+1.12); UK sheep 163.78p per kg est d c w (+3.58); GB pigs 80.98p 19: GB Cattle 88.77p per kg lw (+1.13); UK Sheep 163.78p per kg est d c w (+3.55). GB pigs 80.98p per kg lw (+3.55). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 0.1 per cent, average price 88.38p (+1.16); Sheep number up 7.7 per cent, average price 162.87p (+3.15); Pig numbers down 3.0 per cent, average price 81.06p (+3.58). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 12.9 per cent, average price 90.34p (+0.70); Sheep numbers up 3.2 per cent, average price 164.69p (+6.00); Pig numbers down 4.1 per cent, average [illegible]

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE [illegible] 311.50-13.00 [illegible] Dec. 318.75-[illegible] Feb. 323.50 [illegible] April [illegible] 325.75-26.00 [illegible] Sales: 506 lots.

POTATOES [illegible] £90.30: April [illegible] of 40 tonnes.

TEA.—There was improved demand for the 34,530 packages on offer at the weekly auction [illegible]

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver) were: Copper fell 1,700 to 107,225; Tin rose 1,765 to 15,390; Lead rose 650 to 48,600; Zinc fell 2,600 to 80,850; Aluminium rose 2,300 to 104,375; Nickel fell 90 to 2,604; Silver rose 150,000 to 29,830,000 troy ounces.

Modern rhythmic gymnastics

Far Eastern promise confronts established block in graceful championships

By Peter Aykroyd

Tomorrow 35 countries including Britain, begin the tenth world championships of a graceful, all-female sport which achieved Olympic status only this year. Modern rhythmic gymnastics, or MRG as its exponents refer to it, will be performed in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles in 1984 and the championships at Munich this week provide the first major setting for the sport since the International Olympic Committee's decision was announced.

While modern rhythmic gymnastics, along with the more widely performed Olympic or artistic gymnastics, comes under the auspices of the Fédération Internationale de Gymnastic (FIG), the world governing body, it is a separate section and has been a sport in its own right for twenty years. The action is balletic as opposed to acrobatic and is performed, with or without small hand apparatus, to music on a 12-metre floor area. The exercises include such movements as steps, turns, jumps, leaps and balances.

World championships are held every two years. For Munich, the FIG has laid down that competitors for the individual championships must perform four free exercises with clubs, rope, hoop and ribbon respectively. The group championship, with opening rounds and a final, will feature one exercise for six girls, three using balls and three performing with ribbons. All competitors aim to combine grace and dexterity with inventiveness in the ingredients of their routines.

The leading countries in modern rhythmic gymnastics are all from the Eastern block. The Soviet Union holds the world team title, with Bulgaria a close second and Czechoslovakia third. Soviet gymnasts also captured the three individual medals at the last world championships held in London two years ago. However, the defending world champion, Irina Deryugina has had injury problems recently. In Munich, she will be supported by Irina Devina, the new Soviet champion, who has yet to win a major international individual medal. Soviet supremacy in general will be threatened once more by Bulgaria, who this time has two outstanding gymnasts—Iliana Raeva, the current European champion, and Lilia Ignatova, the European runner-up who this month won the Balkan championship as well.

Much interest will centre on possible Far Eastern promise. China is now back with a swing in international gymnastics and this new oriental challenge in the modern rhythmic section will be followed closely.

Britain, ranked 15th in the sport, expects to show an all round improvement. The national coach, Jenny Bott, said yesterday: "Morale is high. We've spent nine months concentrating on this event and we're much better, much more prepared than in 1979." The eight-girl squad is unfortunately without British champion Sharon Taylor, but her place in the individual competition will be taken by 16-year-old Jacqueline Leavy of Coventry, the 1981 West Midlands champion. In the team event, the British girls are led by 22-year-old Barbara Mould of Ashford, Middlesex, who is an experienced international.

What with willowy Scandinavians, pert North Americans, sparkling Latins and a host of other attractive girls reflecting national characteristics as they demonstrate artistry, poise and agility, modern rhythmic gymnastics could find no better stage than Munich to proclaim its Olympic coming-of-age. For it was at Munich nearly 10 years ago that the gamine Olga Korbut, through her televised performances at the Olympic Games, set off the interest in gymnastics which enveloped the world.

TEAM: Barbara Mould (Ashford, Middlesex, Captain), Frances Newman (Southampton), Lesley Dillon (Coventry), Jill Harrison (Coventry), Jill Ramsden (Leeds), Lorraine Priest (Leeds).

Individual entrants: Jacqueline Leavy (Coventry), Lynette Gordon (Coventry).

Barbara Mould, captain of a well-prepared British team.

Book reviews

Literature encouraged by tennis

By Rex Bellamy

During 13 years of open competition the increasing popularity of tennis has been more evident overseas than it has in Britain. This is reflected in its literature. British newspapers still cover the game more thoroughly than those of any other country, but the United States and France produce the best magazines and—in daily newspapers, too—much of its most perceptive, vivid, and elegant writing. The language barrier prevents a more cosmopolitan survey.

In many countries the advance of tennis has expanded the literary market and, consequently, has become more attractive to distinguished writers and reporters (not necessarily the same species). That is why the quality of American and French tennis writing may now, at its best, surpass Britain's.

The best tennis books of the last 12 months have had American accents. That period began with the publication of Bud Collins's *Modern Encyclopedia of Tennis*, a comprehensive, yet entertaining survey of the game as it was and is. It ended with the emergence—exclusively in America, for the time being—of the frankly personal *Off the Court* by Arthur Ashe, whose ghost was that admirable sportswriter Neil Amdur of *The New York Times*.

Ashe is an intelligent, sensitive, interesting man with a restlessly inquiring mind. He tells us "I always want to know what's going on in the world" and in many ways he has been in a unique position to find out. To take merely three points of reference, he is a black man who grew up in a segregated community, reached the top in a sport dominated by people of a different colour and culture, and abruptly ended his career because of a heart attack which he describes in chilling detail.

His book is about the man rather than the tennis player. We learn that Ashe collects walking sticks and would like to be United States ambassador to South Africa, that London is his favourite city in spite of English "snottiness" and "institutionalized racism".

The book's style is confidential and unaffected and its content dots the i's and crosses the t's of all we already knew or suspected about this remarkable sportsman. Much of it is political, but with a former film actor at the White House can we quibble about that?

Other books include a revised and expanded edition of Max Robertson's *Wimbledon—Centre Court of the Game* (British Broadcasting Corporation, £9.95 hard back), first published in 1977. This handsome volume consists of an anecdotal and informative introduction followed by a chronological narrative and factual appendices. The lavish illustrations feature every singles champion.

Two more British books to note are *World of Tennis 1981*, edited by John Barrett (Queen Anne Press, £8.95 hard back or £5.95 limp cover), an always admirable yet still improving reference book now sponsored by Slazenger, and Brian Glanville's lightweight, sometimes erratic, but uncomplicated guide for teenage readers, *The Puffin Book of Tennis* (Puffin Books, £1 paperback).

For those who pick up a smaller racket, an examination of *Squash Rules* printed in Durban with the editorial aid of that distinguished player, Kathy Hardy, has been followed by *Squash Rules for Players* by Dick Hawkey (Ward Lock, £1.25 limp cover). The title means exactly what it says, which is typical of the author—a former British amateur international whose knowledge of the rules is unsurpassed. Hawkey is a prolific writer of instructional books. This one will leave all its readers better informed and one would like to see a copy awarded to every player winning a junior tournament.

Tennis and squash are among the 60 sports (including acceptable sub-divisions) briefly, yet adequately studied in the brightly packaged *Sportwatcher's Guide* edited by Paul Wade (Collins, £3.95 limp cover). This excellent work of reference is equally suitable for casual reading. It concerns the games' basic rules, skills, tactics, strategy, and jargon. A mischievous temptation to cavil about the omission of boule is suppressed because of this delightfully artless comment under the heading tactics in the section on ten-pin bowling: "None really".

All players should have one

By Peter West

Derek Robinson and the RFU have done the game another timely service by bringing out a third edition of *Rugby: Success Starts Here*. It is available direct from the Union at Twickenham (£2.75 plus 60p for postage) and it covers all the latest changes in the laws.

"It is a fact", Mr Robinson observes, "that tens of thousands of rugby players do not fully understand the laws of their game. What's more, these players have given up hope of ever knowing all the laws. They were never properly taught them when they began playing and they don't intend to start learning them now."

With wit and clarity, Mr Robinson unravels many mysteries. Almost all players and followers of the game will be far better informed if they obtain a copy of his latest little masterpiece.

A warm welcome, too, to *Rugby Post*, revitalized by its editor, Nigel Starmer-Smith, and the Burlington Publishing Company. The RFU's new, enlarged and official monthly magazine is regularly available on bookstalls at 55p. The first of the new issues has attracted plenty of advertising, so omens sound auspicious.

Since his retirement from active membership of the front row union, Mike Burton has specialised in the rugby travel business and in bringing the house down with Rabelaisian speeches at rugby dinners. Now he has gone into print with *Tight Head Loose Balls* (Queen Anne Press, £5.95), which is billed as a light-hearted and disrespectful book dedicated to all rugby men wherever they may play, and to all who encourage or condone their outrageous antics. Not one, I think, for Auntie's Christmas present. She might not last the course.

The human side of a hero

By David Hands

To watch Phil Bennett play rugby in what may laughingly be called his declining years was a privilege. He had cast aside the pleasure and pain of the international game and was content to pass the whitewash to the other artisans or, if he felt in the mood, splash the colour around like the artist he was. If that seems disrespectful to some outstanding club players, it is not intended to be; but that is how it looked.

Bennett, an outstanding stand-off for Llanelli, Wales and the British Lions, has now taken to painting a different canvas. His autobiography, *Everywhere for Wales*, by Phil Bennett and Martyn Williams (Stanley Paul, £5.95) reveals the very human side, warts and all, to being a national sporting hero.

Its quality lies in its, at times, painful honesty and for that reason it is perhaps the most readable of all the recent autobiographies to emerge from the pens of retired Welsh and English players. "I should never have accepted the captaincy of the British Lions tour of New Zealand in 1977", Bennett writes and he spares neither himself nor others in trying to outline what went wrong with that ill-starred tour.

"If it was an unhappy time, a great deal of that was our doing. The management overreacted to criticism and, as a touring party, we became withdrawn and introspective . . . And when all is said and done, I am well aware that, as a captain, I was a failure." Bennett, the lad from Felinfoel, must surely suffer from that chronic Welsh disease, insecurity. The irony is that, as a player, he had nothing to prove. But having started his international career as a replacement, from his own account it would seem that he felt he had always to prove his worth to his country. It was when he stepped down from the big time that his country may have realized to the full just what they were missing.

Fact-packed first yearbook

By Keith Macklin

Galloping inflation has caught up with transfer fees in Rugby League, it is revealed in the first *Rothmans Rugby League Yearbook, 1981-82* (Rothmans Publications Limited, £4.50).

In the season 1978-79 Phil Hogan set up a record when he joined Hull Kingston Rovers from Barrow for £35,000. Two seasons later, 1980-81, Hull Kingston Rovers set up a world record with a fee of £72,500 to Wigan for George Fairbairn, an increase of more than 100 per cent. The statistics on transfers show that the first ever transfer fee was £100 when the centre, Jim Lomas, was transferred from Bramley to Salford in 1901-02.

Reporting on attendances, the yearbook states that attendances for the first and second divisions have risen by 50 per cent in the last five years, with more than half a million new supporters attracted since 1976. The arrival of Fulham boosted attendances considerably. The 175,000 extra supporters last season included 85,337 who attended Craven Cottage games.

The League's Secretary General, David Oxley, states that: "This surely demonstrates that, however hard the times, people will always turn up to support a game which offers skill, excitement, commitment, self-discipline and value for money."

The yearbook, based on the highly successful football yearbook, contains details of clubs, players, international matches, tours, referees and sections on the amateur game, A teams, and colts and is profusely illustrated.

Football

Neill has remedy to solve a problem shared by his rival

From Clive White
Maastricht, Oct 19

The coal mining town of Winterslag may not be Terry Neill's first choice as a gentle autumn break from the rigours of management but at least he can find comfort in the knowledge that his opposite number in this Uefa Cup second round fixture has problems similar to his own.

Winterslag are languishing in 15th position out of 18 in their league and are suffering from a severe shortage of goals: six in nine games. It is doubtful, though, whether the Belgian manager has the same remedy or powers as Mr Neill has. The Arsenal board may have undermined his stand on the question of exhorbitant transfer deals today when Tony Wood, a senior executive, declared that: "He has an awful lot of money at his disposal and the full *authority to spend it*." And he added that if Mr Neill felt justified in spending £2m on one player he could do so. It will be even more difficult now for Mr Neill to haggle with other managers with so much money being jangled about.

While expressing complete faith in Mr Neill the directors are clearly worried not only by the noise of the shareholders but also by the ghosts of Brady and Stapleton, both of whom they failed to satisfy financially. Mr Wood said: "We are perhaps more concerned than our share*holders, but where are the* players? There was only one good centre forward available at the end of last season and he belonged to us."

Clearly Arsenal are still fretting over the sale of their Irish number nine to Manchester United. Brady, he felt, could not be persuaded to stay in England but this was not the case with Stapleton. "Losing a player like Stapleton to another English club definitely hurt us," Mr Wood said.

Even the dark-skinned Meade, who wore the No 9 shirt against Manchester City, pales beside the prolific-scoring Stapleton. Meade, the scorer of one of those rare Arsenal goals on Saturday, is likely to step down tomorrow as Arsenal put on their mean European face.

Whyte, another black player who made a promising first league appearance on Saturday, may also have to give way to the more experienced Young, who has recovered from a poisoned toe. Other players who expect to be mended by tomorrow are O'Leary (thigh strain), McDermott (ankle) and Sunderland (leg).

Norman Fox writes from East Berlin: Having already had to use more players this season than they did in the whole of the last, when they won the championship, Aston Villa have taken the precaution of transporting 18 to East Germany for Wednesday's European Cup, second round, first leg match against Dynamo Berlin.

Injuries have already cost them *the chance of making a positive* start to their domestic season, but there is no reason to believe that on Wednesday the team will be under strength or in fear of the unknown. Although Rimmer, Swain, Evans, Withe, Morley and Geddis have all been receiving treatment, none is sufficiently badly injured to be in doubt. In *addition, the defeat of Dynamo by* Nottingham Forest here in 1980, is enough to give confidence. On that occasion, Forest had lost at home to Dynamo before completing their victory here.

Villa were encouraged on Saturday by beating West Ham United 3—2 but their form this season questions their ability to assist *Liverpool in ensuring* that the European Cup stays in Britain


Meade: likely to step down for tonight's Uefa Cup tie.

Tennis

Struggle to qualify is hard on the eye

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Except for the off-court adventures of two disoriented mice who must have taken a long series of wrong turnings to get anywhere near the place, yesterday's programme in the women's Grand Prix tournament, sponsored by *Daihatsu*, at the Brighton Centre was predictably bland. The qualifying competition produced some intensely combative matches, none more so than that in which Caterina Lindquist, of Sweden, took three hours to beat Annabel Croft, of Kent, aged 15; by 6—7, 6—1, 7—5. *But there was always this feeling of waiting for the stars to come out. They will do so today.*

One of the interesting things about women's tennis these days is that whereas John McEnroe is obviously number one among the men, *no woman has established* a clear claim to the 1981 world championship title that will be awarded after a panel appointed by the International Tennis Federation have decided who deserves it. That is a daft way of sorting out a world champion, but tennis administrators have a remarkable gift for complicating simple issues.

The women in contention are the French, Wimbledon, and United States champions, Hana Mandlikova, Chris Lloyd and Tracy Austin, together with Martina Navratilova, who reached the last eight in Paris, the last four at Wimbledon, the final at Flushing Meadow, but thus ended the series with nothing to show for her efforts except a lot of money. Of these, only Miss Austin is competing at Brighton but the general level of competition has improved so much that even the Brighton qualifying event would have been regarded as a decent tournament a decade ago.

Six Spanish girls turned up with their coach, Andres Gimeno, the Spaniard who blighted many a player's professional life in the *1960's*. Gimeno made tennis matter in Spain—the way Severia Ballesteros made golf matter—and is now trying to do the same sort of thing for women's tennis in Switzerland which is not the most obvious nursery for any sport that demands a reasonable expanse of level ground.

Britain have six players in the main draw and had nine more, a figure swiftly reduced, in the qualifying event. The 15 domestic challengers included four teenagers, which is a fashionable percentage. To some extent the British scene reflects the wider international struggle for supremacy. In this year's three most important tournaments Joanna Durie and Virginia Wade were equally successful, with Glynis Coles, Anne Hobbs and Susan Barker tucked in behind them. Such a list defied the computered rankings of the Women's Tennis Association but maybe more valid — because the French, Wimbledon and United States championships are the ones that matter most.

After nine British players contested the 32-strong qualifying *competition, the only one to reach* the last eight—they play off this morning for four vacancies in the draw—was Elizabeth Jones of Southampton, aged 17, a sturdy lass who has beaten Sophie Amiach (France), runner-up for this year's British hard court championship, and Yvona Brzakova (Czechoslovakia) to earn a match with Tanya Harford.

The doubles draw at Brighton features many respected specialists in the craft, though most of them —notably Anne Smith—have unfamiliar partners. Rosalyn Fairbank and Miss Harford beat *Miss Smith and Kathy Jordan in* the French championship but lost to them at Wimbledon and Flushing Meadow.

FIRST QUALIFYING ROUND: L Arraya (Peru) beat D Jevans 3—6, 6—4, 6—1; C Drury beat A Villogram (Argentina) 6—0, 6—2; A Croft beat A Cooper 6—3, 6—3; C Lundquist (Sweden) beat K Skronska (Czechoslovakia) 6—1, 6—1; Y Brzakova (Czechoslovakia) beat B Thompson 6—2, 6—3; E Jones beat S Amiach (France) 6—3, 6—1; T Harford (SA) beat A Flodin (Sweden) 7—5, 1—6, 6—4; M Mesker (Netherlands) beat C Jovell (Sweden) 6—1, 6—2; I Budarova (Czechoslovakia) beat J Plackett 6—2, 7—5; S Reeves beat C Newton (NZ) 7—5, 7—5; L Drescher (Switzerland) beat B Simon (France) 6—3, 6—0; C Tanvier (France) beat K Stampfli (Switzerland) 6—4, 6—1; A Buchanan (US) beat P Delhees (Switzerland) 6—2, 6—3; C Pasquale (Switzerland) beat H Lulien (WG) 6—3, 3—6, 6—4; F Mihai (Romania) beat L Geevrs 6—3, 6—3; C Jolissaint (Switzerland) beat H Eisterlehner (WG) 6—4, 6—2.

SECOND QUALIFYING ROUND: Lundquist beat Croft 6—7, 6—1, 7—5; Jones beat Brzakova 4—6, 6—1, 6—1; Harford beat Miss Mesker 6—1, 6—3; Miss Arraya beat Miss Drury 7—6, 6—3; Miss Tanvier beat Miss Drescher 6—1, 6—3; Miss Budarova beat Miss Reeves 6—3, 7—6; Miss Pasquale beat Miss Buchanan 5—7, 6—3, 7—6; Miss Mihai beat Miss Jolissaint 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs Lloyd's victory

Deer Creek, Oct 19. — Chris Lloyd won her first tournament since Wimbledon yesterday when she beat Andrea Jaeger 4—6, 6—3, 6—0 in the final of a $125,000 tournament here.

GRAND PRIX STANDINGS (US unless stated): 1, I Lendl (Czechoslovakia), 2,038pts; 2, J McEnroe 1,835; 3, J-L Clerc (Argentina) 1,469; 4, J Connors 1,417; 5, G Vilas (Argentina) 1,316; 6, B Borg (Sweden) 1,129; 7, R Tanner 1,017; 8, E Teltscher 966; 9, Y Noah (France) 818; 10, V Pecci (Paraguay) 752.

MELBOURNE: Indoor tournament first round (Australians unless stated): G Whitecross beat D Mustard (NZ) 6—4, 6—2; W Masur beat R Frawley 4—6, 7—5, 7—6; C Johnstone beat P Kronk 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; W Pascoe beat B Edwards 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

TOKYO: Japanese open championship, first round (Japanese unless stated): C Mottram (GB) beat S Kato 7—5, 6—0; P Dupre (US) beat A Naguro 6—1, 6—3; W Fibak (Poland) beat T Yamamoto 6—3, 6—3; B Taroczy (Hungary) beat S Shiraishi 6—1, 6—0; J Delaney (US) beat L Bourne (US) 7—5, 7—5.

Rugby Union

England's senior clubs seek a formula for national merit table

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Yesterday's announcement by the Association of Senior Clubs that they are opposed to the league system adumbrated by the Rugby Union, and want a national merit table instead, should be followed today by their reactions to the union's plans for a two-tier county championship played on fixed Saturdays next season.

The difference in union thinking about these various competitions is that their proposals for a national league system, effective from 1983-84, have not got beyond the stage of a discussion paper, recently circulated to constituent bodies, but that a definite decision has been made to recast the championship structure in 1982-83.

It would put the cat among hierarchical pigeons if the senior clubs, notably those in the Midlands and in London, where county rugby has traditionally been played midweek, were now to dig their heels in on this issue as well.

That does not mean to say that the clubs would support it from the outset without concern about the loss of their best players on Saturdays, and the effect this could have on their memberships, gate receipts and fixtures against long-standing opponents.

The chairman of the Association of Senior Clubs, Eric Franks, of *Blackheath*, said that their officials had agreed at their meeting in Moseley on Sunday that the league system put up for discussion and fact-finding by the RFU was not felt to be workable. Moreover, they would turn down all league systems in any event.

"It was felt," he continued, "that a national merit table competition should be instituted in the 1982-83 season, and to this end a sub-committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Ken Phillips (Bedford) to establish an agreeable format for approval by *the RFU*."

Mr Franks hoped that this would be discussed, as a matter of priority, at the next RFU senior clubs sub-committee meeting on November 12. His statement is mildly worded, and one senses that the senior clubs, having *firmly* made their point about leagues, may jointly be prepared in a spirit of give and take, to co-operate with the union in their plans for the county championship.

John Allen (Leicester), Tom Mahoney (Bristol), Alan Skeats (Richmond) and Eric Smith (Orrell) have joined Ken Phillips on the senior clubs sub-committee, which is now charged to work out the details for an acceptable national merit table, including the number of teams involved. Whatever that may be, it is assumed that the three London exile clubs will participate in it—in which case one may ask why they have not yet been invited to join the association, at least as associate members.

When the projected competition was agreed at Moseley, there was no discussion about promotion or relegation. This should be another issue on the agenda of the newly formed sub-committee, which must be concerned to avoid charges that they are offering no opportunity for anyone else to join the elite.

☐ The Welsh Rugby Union have delayed the announcement of the B team to play Australia at Cardiff on October 13, the *Exchange Telegraph* reports. The team was due to be named on Thursday but, because of injuries, will not now be chosen until after the squad training session on October 23.

Long-suffering Bath not helped by foolish play

By Alan Gibson

Bath 6 Bristol 19

Bath have not had much of a season so far. They have suffered from injuries—as many as 10 presumed choices unfit a week or two ago—and also from an extravagantly ambitious fixture list. Who would sensibly face Cardiff and Bristol in the space of three days? They went down to Bristol, bravely but decisively, by two goals, a try and a dropped goal, to two penalty goals. It might be some consolation to them, as they survey the future, that most of their wounds were self-inflicted.

The weather has been varying in the West Country, extremely from day to day. The days on which there is a rugby match are those when it pours with rain. So it was last night, though there was still a crowd of about 2,000, which Bath City, currently heading the Alliance League, would have been *proud to have on a sunny Satur*day afternoon.

Bristol were grateful for a try within a couple of minutes. A long kick-off, more or less to windward, was muddled by the defence, there was a scrum and a maul, and Hesford was over, *Sorrell converting. Bath got three* points back after 10 minutes when Ralston kicked a penalty, then he kicked another after 20 minutes. Bristol had a chance of a penalty after half an hour, but Sorrell, in a wind increasingly fluctuating, could not time his gust.

However, soon afterwards, Bristol were near the line, and Bath foolishly stood in front of the ball. A tap, and Morley was over for an unconverted try. Ralston missed a fair chance for Bath, also baffled by the changing wind, and Bristol were still four points ahead at half time.

Although these had been two fortunate tries for Bristol, in the *second half* their speed and strength gradually told. Sorrell dropped a goal. Bath did not give up. Ralston missed a long attempt at goal, by a lot. Horton kept gaining ground with kicks. After half an hour, Chilcott, of the Bath front row, was sent off. It did not seem to be a very violent offence, but he had already been warned. The seven remaining Bath forwards yielded soon afterwards to a charge by Stiff from near the line, which Sorrell converted.

BATH: C Ralston; P Simmons, C Bird, C Martin, B Trevaskis; J Horton, S Lewis; G Chilcott, R Cunningham, R Lee, G Parsons, A Marriott, J Patching, D Burrs, R Spurrell.

BRISTOL: P Cue; A Morley, C Williams, J Carr, J Lane; D Sorrell, R Harding; J Doubleday, K Bogira, P Stiff, P Polledri, A Sheppard, N Pomphrey, R Hesford, M Baker.

Referee: C Norling (Wales).

Tony Ward, the Ireland stand-off, *will almost certainly be available* for Munster and for his country against Australia next month. The Garryowen player had an exploratory operation on his knee last week and the result showed nothing of a serious nature.

Ella brothers to make their tour bow

By Peter West

All three Aborigine Ella brothers make their bow on the Australian tour when the Wallabies play their second match, against Oxford University, at Iffley Road tomorrow. Mark, who has won three caps against New Zealand and one against France, plays stand-off half. His twin, Glen, will be at full back. Gary, the youngest of the trio, has been chosen on the wing.

The side shows 14 changes from that which lost to the Midlands 10—16 last Saturday, and it includes Walker, who has joined the party as a replacement for their injured hooker, Malouf. The one survivor from the game at Leicester is the young scrum half, Parker.

The No 8 will be Cornelsen, who won three of his 21 caps on the last Wallabies tour here in 1975/76, and two years later achieved the remarkable feat of scoring four tries in an international against New Zealand, in *Auckland. Although losing the* series, Australia won that match 30—16.

A year later they beat New Zealand 12—6 in Sydney. In 1980 they won a home series 2—1 against New Zealand with victory by 26—10, in the third international in Sydney. So they have won four of their last five games against the All Blacks — not three out of the last four — as I recently suggested.

TEAM: Glen Ella; P Grigg, A Slack, M Cox, Gary Ella; M Ella, A Parker; J Meadows, L Walker, D Curran, P Lucas, M Mathers (captain), S Williams, C Roache, G Cornelsen.

Suspension will rule Gray out of two reunions

The Wolverhampton Wanderers striker, Andy Gray, has been suspended for four matches, which will include two meetings with his former club, Aston Villa. Gray starts an automatic two-match ban on Saturday, after being sent off in a League Cup tie against Villa earlier this month, and he has been banned for a further two matches after being reported by the referee for using foul language after Wolves' 1—1 draw against Brighton and Hove Albion on *September 22*.

Kilcline, the Notts County defender, the first player this season to accumulate 20 disciplinary points, has been suspended for three matches.

West Bromwich Albion hope to complete the £250,000 signing of *a Dutch defender, Martin Jol*, from Twente Enschede within the next few days.

Kevin Beattie, the former England defender, must return to a hospital physiotherapist at Cambridge after complaining about recurring pain in his right knee. The 28-year-old Ipswich player underwent a fifth operation on the knee last month.

Blank day for son of a famous father

By David Powell

Brentford 0, Southend Utd 1

Not often is the third division blessed with such spectacular goalkeeping as was seen at Griffith Park last evening. On this occasion, however, the exploits of McKellar in Brentford's goal and Cawston, his opposite number, must be analysed later while it is noted that Daniel Greaves failed to score in his second full appearance for Southend United.

While his famous father, Jimmy, studied the 18-year-old forward's progress from the press box, the young Greaves had but one chance to provide the simple story for an *unusually large gathering of* reporters at a game of this level. That opportunity was the first of the match, coming in the eighth minute, when Pennyfather's low cross cut back a little too finely for Greaves, who was stealing into the six-yard box, and hit him on the heel.

More than this season's average number of spectators were attracted, too, some no doubt because of Greaves's presence on a rainy night. The youngster showed he may not need to rely solely on goal scoring to develop his career; he has an eye for a quick pass and an ability to hold the ball when needed.

Although young Greaves was replaced by the Southend substitute Stead, *with 15 minutes remaining*, he showed sufficient skill to suggest that Spence, the Northern Ireland international, may soon not be the club's automatic selection for the No. 9 shirt. He is, at this moment, recovering from injury.

Southend's victory, which takes them up to fourth place, hinged on a sizeable contribution from Cawston. The most memorable of his many saves came in the ninth minute when Johnson, the Brentford No 9, almost stole the headlines from Greaves. Cawston had other ideas and made a brilliant *reflex save. Three minutes from* the end Cawston was still performing wonders, getting down quickly to meet Bowen's shot. The nearest he came to being beaten was when Hurlock struck the bar.

McKellar was similarly alert, keeping out splendid efforts from *Cusack* and *Hadley* shortly before the interval.

There was little he could do about the one that got away. Thirteen minutes from the end, Yates unleashed a stunning shot which penetrated the home defence and gave Southend's left full back his first goal in two and a half seasons.

BRENTFORD: D McKellar; B Tucker, M Hill, D Salman, A Whitehead, T Hurlock, R Booker (Sub: D Crown), K Bowen, G Johnson, J McNichol, G Roberts.

SOUTHEND UNITED: M Cawston; A Hadley, S Yates, G Pennyfather, A Moody, D Cusack, T Gray, A Otulakowski, D Greaves (Sub: M Stead), K Mercer, G Nelson.

Referee: Mr L Burden (Dorset).

Yesterday's results

Third division

Brentford (0) 0		Southend (0) 1	
5,400		Yates	

Fourth division

Port Vale (1) 1		Peterboro (1) 3	
Deakin		Massey,	
2,844		Chard, Cooke	
Stockport (2) 2		Bradford (2) 3	
Sword,		Staniforth,	
Williams		Campbell,	
3,684		McNiven	

FA CUP: Third qualifying round replay: North Shields 1, Spennymoor United 5.

FA YOUTH CUP: Second qualifying round: Maidenhead United 4, Molesey 3 (after extra time).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: Chelmsford 4, Thanet United 0.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Ban Cup: First round, second leg: Matlock 1, Grantham 1 (agg 2—5).

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Derby 2, Sheffield United 0.

RUGBY UNION: Bath 6, Bristol 19.

HOCKEY: Kent Cup: Preliminary round: Canterbury 5, Maidstone 1. First round: Cliftonville 5, Sikh Youth 1.

Blyth Spartans away at Scarborough

The Northern League champions, Blyth Spartans, *who reached the* fifth round of the FA Cup in 1977-78 and held Hull City to a second round draw last season, will be away to Scarborough in the fourth qualifying round.

Mossley, from the Northern Premier League, who beat Crewe Alexandra in the first round last season before losing to Mansfield Town, are also away in the regionalised draw. They visit the Northern League side, South Bank, from the Middlesbrough area.

Maidstone United, of the Alliance Premier League who took Gillingham to a second replay before reaching the third round last season and going out to Exeter City, have a home tie with the Isthmian League side, Barking.

Enfield and Altrincham, the two other non-league representatives in last year's third round, are exempt until the first round proper of the 1981-82 competition, together with Bishop's Stortford and Sutton United, the winners *and runners-up respectively* in the Challenge Trophy.

DRAW: Chernarfon Town v Bishop Auckland; Workington v Buxton; South Bank v Mossley; Hurden Colliery Welfare or Ashington v Hyde United; Penrith v Northwich Victoria; Scarborough v Blyth Spartans; Spennymoor United or North Shields v Runcorn; Boston United v Dunstable; Nuneaton Borough v Bromsgrove Rovers; Harlow *Town v Corby Town; Kettering Town* v King's Lynn; Willenhall Town v Burton Albion; Stafford Rangers v A.P. Leamington.

Bedford Town v Wisbech Town; Gravesend and Northfleet v Dagenham; Hendon v Harrow Borough; Barnet v Corinthian Casuals; Hastings United v Wembley; Dover v Leatherhead; Maidstone United v Barking; Billericay Town or Leytonstone and Ilford v Carshalton Athletic; Weymouth v Farnborough Town; Cheltenham Town v Dorchester Town; Minehead v Worcester City; Witney Town v Wycombe Wanderers; Bideford v Kingstonian; Addlestone and Weybridge Town v Taunton Town; Yeovil Town v Merthyr Tydfil.

☐ The Northern Ireland international winger, Terry Cochrane, has signed a new two-year contract with Middlesbrough. Cochrane, aged 28, joined Middlesbrough from Burnley for £238,000 three years ago this month.

Today's fixtures

(7.30 unless stated)

UEFA CUP: Second round, first leg: Winterslag (Belgium) v Arsenal (8.0); Borussia Mönchengladbach (WG) v Dundee United (8.0).

SECOND DIVISION: Charlton Athletic v Oldham Athletic.

THIRD DIVISION: Bristol City v Reading; Doncaster Rovers v Lincoln City; Fulham v Exeter City; Gillingham v Portsmouth; Huddersfield v Carlisle United; Newport County v Millwall; Preston North End v Burnley; Walsall v Swindon Town; Wimbledon v Plymouth Argyle.

FOURTH DIVISION: Aldershot v Bournemouth (7.45); Bury v Wigan Athletic; Colchester United v Hereford United; Darlington v Halifax Town; Scunthorpe v Hull (7.15); Sheffield United v Mansfield Town; Tranmere Rovers v Hartlepool; York City v Blackpool.

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Clydebank v Hamilton Academicals.

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: *Brechin City v Clyde; Forfar v Stirling* Albion.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Banbury v Bedford; Corby v Enderby Town; Gloucester v Merthyr Tydfil; Stourbridge v Milton Keynes; Witney Town v Bromsgrove. Southern division: Ashford v Crawley; Basingstoke v Hillingdon; Dorchester v Hounslow; Tonbridge v Folkestone; Waterlooville v Gosport; Wealdstone v Aylesbury; Welling United v Dunstable.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Dartford v Barnet; Gravesend v Boston United.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Challenge Shield: Runcorn v Mossley.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: *Coventry v* Everton (7.0); Manchester City v West Bromwich Albion.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Chelsea v Swindon (2.15); Queen's Park Rangers v Birmingham (2.30).

FA CUP: Third qualifying round *replays:* Leytonstone and Ilford v Billericay Town.

HERTS CHARITY CUP: Semi-final round: Cheshunt v St Albans City.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: *Premier division:* Bishop's Stortford v Barking; Boreham Wood v Harrow Borough; Carshalton Athletic v Croydon; Dulwich Hamlet v Walthamstow Avenue; Harlow Town v Hitchin Town; Hayes v Hendon; Leatherhead v Tooting and Mitcham; Staines Town v Wycombe Wanderers; Woking v Slough Town. First division: Bognor Regis Town v Farnborough Town; Chesham United v Ware; Clapton United v Tilbury; Hampton v Oxford City; Hertford Town v Maidenhead United; Hornchurch v Aveley; Kingstonian v Wembley; Metropolitan Police v Lewes; Walton and Hersham v Wokingham Town. Second division: Basildon United v Letchworth GC; Corinthian Casuals v Southall; Dorking Town v Eastbourne United; Egham Town v Worthing; Finchley v Epping Town; Harwich and Parkeston v Rainham Town; Hemel Hempstead v Barton Rovers; Windsor and Eton v Tring Town.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Chalfont St Peter v Ruislip Manor; Grays Athletic v Woodford Town; Hoddesdon Town v Marlow; Kingsbury Town v Uxbridge.

Rugby League

Minnows' chance to get in the swim

By Keith Macklin

After the *first round slaughter* of second division innocents, the second round draw for the John Player Trophy has been much kinder to the minnows. Indeed, six out of the seven remaining second division clubs play each other, giving a certain representation of *three clubs from the lower orders* in the quarter-final.

The odd men out are the newcomers, Carlisle, whose players and officials must have uttered a loud and unanimous groan when the draw, made in Leeds yesterday, was announced. Carlisle have the *forbidding* task of travelling to Widnes, and with Widnes seek*ing yet another* trophy after drubbing Hunslet last Saturday it would need rather more than an ordinary miracle for Carlisle to progress further.

SECOND ROUND DRAW: Oldham v Huddersfield; Hull KR v Featherstone Rovers; Leeds v Warrington; St Helens or Barrow v Bradford Northern; Widnes v Carlisle; Swinton v Workington Town; Keighley v Salford; Castleford v Hull (ties are to be played on October 31 or November 1).

Experience at international level is the hallmark of England's selection for the match with Wales at Ninian Park, Cardiff, on November 8. When the England selectors yesterday named a panel of 16, they chose players with a grand total of 121 Great Britain caps and 87 England caps between them, and brought back for his thirtieth cap the Salford scrum half, Nash.

ENGLAND PARTY: G Fairbairn (Hull KR), D Drummond (Leigh), J Joyner (Castleford), M Smith (Hull KR), L Dyl (Leeds), J Woods (Leigh), S Nash (Salford), J Grayshon (Bradford Northern), D Ward (Leeds, captain), J Millington (Hull KR), P Lowe (Hull KR), P Gorley (St Helens), S Norton (Hull). Substitutes: S Evans (Featherstone Rovers), L Gorley (Widnes). Reserve to travel: H Pinner (St Helens).

Paul Woods, the Cardiff back, remains suspended until January 1. The appeals committee yesterday rejected the Cardiff club's pleas to have the sentence reduced.

Golf

Miss Lee Smith keeps her bank manager happy

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Jenny Lee Smith, the pride of *Newcastle golf, must be in good* standing with her bank manager just now. On Saturday she received a cheque for £3,000 on winning the British women's matchplay championship. Yesterday another, for £1,000, was presented to her by Hambro Life, sponsors of the Women's Professional Golf Association order of Merit.

Miss Smith had run away with the title with official prize money totalling £12,518, more than £4,000 ahead of her nearest challenger, Catherine Panton (£8,410). Muriel Thomson, last year's winner, was third with £8,143.

There was little to choose between Miss Smith and the two Scots for much of the season, but they were unable to produce their true form in the two lucrative tournaments that mattered, the British Open and the matchplay. Miss Thomson, without wishing to take anything from Miss Smith, suggested *yesterday that* the Open prize money threw things out of balance. You could do well in that tournament, she said, and poor form in the bread and butter tournaments would be discounted. Not that any of that applied to Miss Smith.

Miss Thomson has, however, won enough money to fund an attack on the American circuit next year, in the company of Miss Panton. They are to try their luck in the Ladies Professional *Golf Association school* over there at the beginning of January in an attempt to win an American card.

ORDER OF MERIT: 1, J Lee Smith, £12,518; 2, C Panton, £8,410; 3, M Thomson, £8,143; 4, D Reid, £7,521; 5, B Lewis, £6,534; 6, C Langford, £5,290; 7, M Walker, £4,844; 8, J Chapman, £4,548; 9, M Burton, £4,120; 10, S Latham, £4,118.

PENSACOLA: *Open tournament,* leading final scorers: 271: J Pate, 66, 69, 65, 71; 274: S Melnyk, 67, 69, 68, 70; 275: T Kite, 72, 70, 64, 69; F Couples, 68, 65, 71, 71; 276: H Twitty, 67, 67, 72, 70; B Lietzke, 67, 63, 71, 70; G Cadle, 70, 66, 69, 71; 277: G Hallberg, 70, 69, 68, 70; G Gilbert, 65, 72, 68, 72; 278: R Floyd, 70, 68, 67, 73; E Fiori, 68, 66, 72, 72; M Holland, 70, 70, 67, 71; G Archer, 72, 66, 69, 71; V Heafner, 69, 68, 70, 71; M Donald, 70, 66, 72, 70. Foreign score: 287: P Oosterhuis (GB), 70, 70, 73, 74.

Cricket

Guessing games continue

Lord's yesterday left the world to play a guessing game over England's scheduled tour of India, due *to start on November 5*.

Most informed sources expect the tour to be called off after demands from the Indian Cricket Board that Geoff Boycott and Geoff Cook be dropped from the party because of their South Africa links.

However, as Donald Carr, secretary of the Test and County Cricket Board, was unable to make direct contact with Indian officials yesterday, there was no official statement from Lord's.

Cook will not withdraw from the party. He said yesterday that to stand down would be an admission of guilt, and he had nothing to feel guilty about.

Ray Kennedy writes from Johannesburg: A contract worth 600,000 rands (more than £352,000) plus expenses is reportedly being dangled before a team of 17 international cricketers to play for eight weeks in South Africa this season.

The South African Cricket Union (SACU), the non-racial controlling body of cricket in the country, is reluctant to put its name to the contract but it is no secret that huge private sponsorship is available should England players, unhappy about a possible substitute tour to New Zealand, choose to come here.

Bev Walker, a British sporting promotions entrepreneur, is said to be the middle man in negotiations. He was quoted as saying yesterday that the first tour would be the "ice-breaker" followed by tours to South Africa during the next two seasons.

Earlier this year, Mr Walker tried unsuccessfully to stage a series of football games in South Africa starring top British players.

Dr Ali Bacher, the last Springbok Test captain, said in Johannes*burg he believed that the crunch* would come when Lamb became eligible next season for an England cap. Lamb, a South African who plays for Northamptonshire, has opted for England rather than wait for South Africa's readmission to the international game.

Dr Bacher said that developments may have a positive effect ments "may have a positive effect on South Africa", Reuter reports.

"This might be the beginning of a complete split," separating countries such as the West Indies, *India and Pakistan from the white* cricket-playing nations of England, Australia and New Zealand.

"In the long term it may have a positive effect on South Africa," Dr Bacher said. He is president of the Transvaal Cricket Council

Ice hockey

Redskins take another scalp

By Robert Pryce

The most jubilantly greeted result at the weekend was Streatham Redskins 5, Durham Wasps 4 or as ice hockey fans count it, *the South 4, the North 0*.

Fears that the southern clubs in the new English National League would not provide reasonable competition for the traditionally stronger north eastern teams have proved groundless. In the four matches so far, the north*erners have yet to take a point.*

The experience of the three imports on the ice at Streatham was crucial. The Canadian defenceman, Robin Andrew, helped lay on three goals for Gary Stefan, Streatham's Canadian centre. Durham, suffering from recent defections among their defencemen, relied heavily on Frank Killen, their Scottish netminder. Killen denied Stefan three times during a torrid second period and kept Durham in the game until the last seconds, when he was replaced by an extra forward.

"It was important for us to beat them," said Red Imrie, Streatham's coach. "We have always had something of a psychological barrier against northern teams."

In the British league — as the Northern League has grandiosely restyled itself — Kit Harrison, another Canadian centre to score three goals, helped Billingham Bombers to their first points of the season. They were losing 7-5 in Glasgow with three minutes to go but won 8-7. Harrison, whose first appearance was in the 12-4 defeat by Murrayfield the day before, scored the winning goal.

In the other game in the British League Fife Flyers beat Whitley Bay Warriors 9—5 in Kirkcaldy. Three unanswered goals in the second period gave them their victory margin after a goal from Whitley's Great Britain centre, Alfie Miller, had been controversially disallowed. For Fife Andy Anderson scored three goals and Ake Alm their Swedish coach, two goals and two assists.

BRITISH LEAGUE: Billingham Bombers 4, Murrayfield Racers 12; Fife Flyers 9, Whitley Bay Warriors 5; Glasgow Dynamos 7, Billingham Bombers 8.

ENGLISH NATIONAL LEAGUE: Streatham Redskins 5, Durham Wasps 4; English League South: Solihull Barons 0, Nottingham Panthers 6; Avon Arrows 2, Solihull Barons 6.

SOUTHERN CUP: Southampton Vikings 3, Richmond Flyers 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Rangers 5, St Louis Blues 3; Philadelphia Flyers 3, Minnesota North Stars 2; Buffalo Sabres 3, Montreal Canadiens 3; Detroit Red Wings 3, Pittsburgh Penguins 2; Colorado Rockies 4, Winnipeg Jets 3; Chicago Black Hawks 6, Edmonton Oilers 5.

Hockey

London tournament success

By Sydney Friskin

There are now hopes that the Hockey Association's annual international tournament in London may find a permanent home at the Queen's Park Rangers' football ground, where the quadrangular, sponsored by Rank Xerox on their Omniturf pitch ended on Sunday. From all points of view the event was a great success.

The organizers are certain that the event will at least pay for itself, taking into account one or *two contingencies, such as the use* of the floodlights on Saturday. On both days the Dutch were provided with lunch which, for their own reasons, they decided not to have.

About 5,500 attended on Saturday when England beat West Germany 2-1 and approximately 5,000 saw England *lose* 3-2 to the Netherlands on Sunday. This was the highest attendance the Hockey Association have ever had for a Sunday match in London. In consequence the London International Organizing Committee, subject to approval by the HA's management committee, hope to go back to Loftus Road for next year's annual showpiece when England, all being well, will be preparing for the 10-nations tournament in *Melbourne, to be held* at the end of the year.

The ground staff at the football club were highly efficient and the club officials extremely helpful, all of which led to favourable comment. It was suggested that if the HA's plans for a permanent home *at Chiswick, or anywhere* else, eventually fell through, Loftus Road would be an ideal venue for the 1986 World Cup for which England are the hosts.

The England team are on the threshold of a bright future, judged by their victories over *Australia and their ability to keep* in line with the best in Europe. The Dutch coach, Wim van Heumen, said that this was the best England team he had seen since 1975.

Basketball

Little to choose between two leaders

By Nicholas Harling

The two clubs most widely expected to dispute this season's National League title meet at Crystal Palace tomorrow with very little to choose between them. Although Solent, the visitors, have *scored more points and collected* more rebounds per game, Palace's shooting percentage and defensive record are superior.

Solent, having played a game more, lead the first division after their promotion at the first attempt, and are expected to put Tatham on Byrd, Palace's irrepressible play-maker. The main battle beneath the boards will almost certainly feature Salers, formerly of Palace, and Roma, the London club's American.

Something has got to give as *both clubs extended 100 per cent* records at the weekend, Solent beating Birchwood 109—81, Palace defeating Ovaltine. Hemel Hempstead, with rather more trouble than the 96—79 scoreline suggests. *For Solent, Johnson (29 points)* was again the top scorer, two more than Roma managed for Palace.

Flat Birmingham, last season's champions, the only other club to have won every game, were not extended by Liverpool. Birmingham won 96—65, fielding their bench players during the second half, having established their dominance during a first half when Liverpool's shooting percentage of 20 was the worst on record.

What Stanley Williams, the 7ft American told by Liverpool that he was no longer wanted, would have made of that is anybody's guess. His replacement, the 6ft 4in Leroy Shaw, who is rather more mobile, finished with 20 points but Liverpool still look likely to be removed from the Asda National Cup next weekend by Leicester All Stars of the second division.

Brighton are another club to have sacked an American, in this case Anderson, whose replacement *Farris, a guard,* sank 26 points, but still found himself on the losing side, Manchester winning 114—97, greatly assisted as usual by Martin (32 points). John Carr Doncaster maintained their impressive form by winning 87—78 at Talbot Guildford, with the *considerable help of 31 points* from the rejuvenated Day.

The highest individual score of the weekend, however, and for the season for that matter, was the 39 by Dassie for Cantabrica Kingston, who still lost 105—81 at Sunderland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Solent Stars 109, Birchwood 81; Talbot Guildford 78, John Carr Doncaster 87; Flat Birmingham 96, Liverpool 65; Crystal Palace 96, Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead 79; Manchester 114, TCB Brighton 97; Sunderland 105, Cantabrica Kingston 81. Second division: Nottingham 96, Camden and Hampstead 108; Leicester All Stars 111, Bolton Wanderers 83. Women's first *division:* Nottingham 59, Solent 78; Crystal Palace Toppy's 61, Stockport Thoroglaze 53; Southgate UDT 64, Avon Cosmetics Northants 40. National Cup: Second round: London YMCA 67, Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead 50. British and Irish Federation Cup: First round, first leg: Liverpool 128, Cardiff 36.

Badminton

Jolly inspires England

By Richard Eaton

Kevin Jolly, the England No 2, is one of sport's reformed characters. He was once banned from the European championships, on another occasion he hid behind an awning and would not come back for his runner-up's prize. When Sweden knocked England out of the Thomas Cup there were tantrums, a twisted ankle, and a defeat against Stefan Karlsson snatched from the jaws of victory.

Last night against Sweden, in the first of the internationals sponsored by Crest Hotels at Northgate arena, Chester, things could not have been more different. A blister caused Karlsson's omission, a thumb injury to Ray Stevens enabled him to move up a spot, and a composed Jolly scored a 15—4, 15—12 victory against the top Swede, Thomas Kihlström, a former European runner-up.

That gave England just the start they needed. Before long, the two 19-year-olds, Nick Yates and Stephen Baddeley, were looking, *as indeed they are, more* experienced than the two Swedish 22-year-olds, Ulf Johansson and Torbjorn Petersson, and England had a 3—0 winning lead. With the Thomas Cup again just round the corner it was exactly the result England needed, as well.

Jolly's win was all the more creditable for coming just three weeks after losing to Kihlström in straight games at the Albert Hall. Then he felt tight in the chest with tension, whereas last night he moved freely and capitalized ruthlessly when Kihlström made a sluggish start and was further disconcerted by three foul serves being called against him.

Jolly has now played more than 50 times for his country and it shows. He grew in stature when given the England No. 1 spot on the India tour earlier in the year and as his bearing has become more disciplined his results have matched that improvement. Kihlström made a determined attempt to get back into the match when he came from 5-11 to 12-all in the second game, but Jolly would have none of it. Three hard smashes and a brief exchange at the net and victory was his.

Baddeley's win, 15-7, 15-11, against *Petersson, playing his* second international for Sweden, and Yates's by 15-5, 18-14 against Johansson playing his first, was vindication for England's persistence with a policy of youth during the past 18 months. Martin Dew, another young newcomer, repeated his Albert Hall doubles success in partnership with Mike Tredgett against the top Swedes, Karlsson and Kihlström, and it was left to Baddeley and Stevens in the last doubles to complete England's happy evening. It could not, in fact, have been happier.

RESULTS: *K Jolly beat T Kihlström,* 15—4, 15—12; S Baddeley beat T Petersson, 15—7, 15—11; N Yates beat U Johansson, 15—5, 18—14; M Tredgett and M Dew beat Kihlström and S Karlsson, 15—7, 15—7; S Baddeley and R Stevens beat C Lundberg and C Nurdin, 18—14, 15—9.

For the record

American football

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Jets 33, Buffalo Bills 14; New England Patriots 38, Houston Oilers 10; Cincinnati Bengals 34, Pittsburgh Steelers 7; Cleveland Browns 20, New Orleans Saints 17; Minnesota Vikings 35, Philadelphia Eagles 23; Oakland Raiders 18, Tampa Bay Buccaneers 16; San Francisco 49'ers 13, Green Bay Packers 3; San Diego Chargers 43, Baltimore Colts 14; Atlanta Falcons 41, St Louis Cardinals 20; New York Giants 32, Seattle Seahawks 0; Miami Dolphins 13, Washington Redskins 10; Kansas City Chiefs 28, Denver Broncos 14; Dallas Cowboys 29, Los Angeles Rams 17.

Tennis

VIENNA: Grand Prix tournament: First round (US unless stated): B Gottfried beat W Martin, 6—2, 6—1; S Birner (Czechoslovakia) beat M Lacek (Czechoslovakia), 6—1, 6—2; J Austin *beat S Meister,* 6—1, 6—2; *P Feigl* (Austria) beat C Mayotte, 6—3, 6—3; J Smith (GB) beat A Gimenez (Spain), 6—1, 2—6, 6—4; E Fromm beat Wimmer (Austria), 6—2, 6—2; A Pattison (Zimbabwe) beat J Hayes, 7—6, 6—2; K Meiler (WG) beat T Wallke, 4—6, 6—2; R Lewis (GB) beat U Pinner (WG), 6—4, 7—5; J Granath (Czechoslovakia) beat J Soares (Brazil), 6—2, 7—5.

Clay pigeon shooting

BEVERLEY: Clay pigeon Home international match: 1, England 925 out of 1,000; 2, Scotland 885; 3, Wales 867; 4, Ireland 805. Highest individual scorer P Croft (England) 194 out of 200.

Golf

MIAMI: *United States 7, Britain and* Ireland 2. Results (US names first): J Traub and B Ford 3 and 2 P Butler and D Jones; J Jackson and S Benson halved with M Steadman and J Yeo; R Kennedy and G Borek 1 hole C Defoy and D Ridley; L Gilbert and J Albus 3 and 2 Defoy and D Durnian; Jackson and Benson 5 and 4 Jones and Ridley; Kennedy and D Padgett halved with Butler and J Morgan; Albus and Gilbert 3 and 2 Defoy and B Cameron; Padgett and Borek 4 and 3 Durnian and Morgan; Traub and Ford lost to Steadman and Yeo 1 hole.

DALMAHOY: Scottish professional championship, final leading scores: 275: B Barnes, 71, 69, 68, 67; 278: S Torrance, 67, 71, 67, 74; 282: B Gallacher, 68, 71, 68, 75; J Farmer, 69, 71, 70, 72.

Real tennis

HAMPTON COURT: Pro-am doubles tournament, semi-final round: A C Lovell and M Ryan (Lord's) beat K Farmal and D Cull (Lord's) 6—1, 6—5; M Beare and C J Ronaldson (Hampton Court) beat M Gradon and N Cawthorne (Cambridge University) 6—5, 6—5. Final: Lovell and Ryan beat Beare and Ronaldson 3—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 6—5.

Rifle shooting

BISLEY: Trafalgar Trophy: 1, Royal Navy Target Rifle Club, 1,359 pts (A D Paterson, 137); 2, Royal Marines Target Rifle Club, 1,311 (E McDonald, 141).

Squash rackets

SRA JUNIOR EVENTS: Points leaders after three tournaments: Under 19: 1, J Hickox (Surrey) 110; 2, P Spencer (Notts) 95; 3 equal, D Lloyd (Shropshire) and M Green (Bucks) 70. Under 16: A Davies (Dyfed) 240; 2, R Wall (Essex) 90; 3, J Ringerson (Middx) 70. Under 14: R Graham (Essex) 190; 2, D Meddings (Surrey) 175; 3, D Harris (Essex) 75. Under 12: 1, P Marshall (Leics) 100; 2, R Oades (Yorks) 95; 3, D Simpson (Lancs) 70. Under 10: 1, M Allen (Essex) 50; 2, C Cotton (Northants) 20; 3 equal, J Vickers (Wilts), C Parkinson (Yorks) and P Crowther (Durham/Cleveland) 10.

Cricket

PERTH: Sheffield Shield: Western *Australia*, 186 and 253 for 6 dec. South Australia, 107 and 180 (I McLean 70; B Yardley 4 for 54, T Alderman 3 for 43). Western Australia won by 152 runs.

BULAWAYO: West Indians, 215 and 313 for 9 (Marshall 109, Haynes 69); Zimbabwe, 279. Match drawn.

Racing

Flying Piggott leaves his rivals jet-lagged

By Michael Seely

Lester Piggott is indestructible. After riding Ivano to victory in the Houghton Stakes for Henry Cecil at Newmarket on Saturday, the maestro made a lightning and fruitless dash to Toronto where his three mounts at Woodbine on Sunday finished unplaced.

Piggott must never have heard of the phrase jet lag. For there he was at Leicester yesterday only a few days short of his 46th birthday, landing a 16-1 treble on Tants, Knave of Trumps and Clymene.

Somewhere along the line Piggott's impish sense of humour must have got the better of him over his hectic weekend. A reporter at London Airport was told that the jockey was thinking of giving up after his unsuccessful journey to Canada. When questioned about this at Leicester, Piggott just roared with laughter and said: "You'll have to ask Henry who is riding for him next season, won't you?" This remark totally perplexed Cecil, who confirmed that Piggott would be riding for Warren Place again next season.

All Piggott's three winners were two-year-olds trained by Cecil and bred at the Someries Stud. They therefore carried various combinations of the green and yellow colours made famous by such outstanding racehorses as Charlottown and Meld. Two of the winners, Tants and Clymene, were sired by the 1976 Champion Stakes winner, Vitiges, who is standing at the Someries Stud.

Five races on yesterday's marathon eight-race programme were for two-year-olds. And Cecil also provided the favourite in the other two sections of the Red Hand Fillies' Stakes. However, Chalon could only finish third behind Loup de Mer in the 4.45 and earlier Tunguska had finished unplaced behind Positron in the 2.15.

Walter Swinburn was the winning jockey of Loup de Mer, who gave Michael Stoute his ninety-third winner of the season. The Wolver Hollow filly cost 19,000 guineas as a yearling and is owned by Captain John MacDonald-Buchanan.

STATE OF GOING (official): Hamilton, good to soft (last furlong soft). Kempton Park, soft. Sedgefield, good to firm. Leicester, good to soft.
Wednesday: Cheltenham, good. Hexham, good.

Kempton Park (from Sandown)

1.30 HEATHER STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £2,449: 6f)

101 0 Avraeas, Thomson Jones, 9-0 ... T Rogers 2
103 002000 Diamond King, C Benstead, 9-0 ... J Matthias 10
106 00 Fire in the Wire, J Sutcliffe, 9-0 ... N Adams 7 8
107 Flash Mint, V Soane, 9-0 ... N Howe 5 21
108 000 Gay Troubadour, J Bethell, 9-0 ... — 17
109 Heart of Steel, M Albina, 9-0 ... M Thomas 5
110 00 Hero's Parade, C James, 9-0 ... R Fox 16
114 00 Mr Sugar, J Sutcliffe, 9-0 ... B Jago 9
115 4 Music Lover, P Walwyn, 9-0 ... J Mercer 20
119 Pradera, H Candy, 9-0 ... P Waldron 13
120 03442 Prevail, J Tree, 9-0 ... Pat Eddery 1
122 22 Risk Taker, G Harwood, 9-0 ... G Starkey 6
123 30 Ruffo, H Price, 9-0 ... L Piggott 9
125 00 Skyboot, A Pitt, 9-0 ... M Saunders 7 12
127 0 Springwell Lane, H Price, 9-0 ... B Rouse 4
130 0 Alfanzina, G P-Gordon, 8-11 ... M Rimmer 3
131 0 Atlantic Link, P Mitchell, 8-11 ... R McGhin 15
137 Luckley Brake, J Tree, 8-11 ... S Raymont 11
139 02 Sea Havoc, H Wragg, 8-11 ... G Baxter 14
143 4 Tytherington Chant, W H-Bass, 8-11 ... S Cauthen 18
144 Whichcombe, R Smyly, 8-11 ... J Reid 7

5-1 Risk Taker, 6-1 Music Lover, 7-1 Prevail, 8-1 Ruffo, Sea Havoc, Heart of Steel, 10-1 Tytherington Chant, 12-1 Pradera, 16-1 Mr Sugar, Diamond King, 20-1 others.

2.0 DORKING STAKES (2-y-o: £2,721: 1m)

201 0 Barowin, C Nelson, 9-0 ... T Rogers 29
202 04 Black Flame, F Durr, 9-0 ... — 21
207 Bundle of Kisses, G Harwood, 9-0 ... G Starkey 30
209 0 Caulsfield Flyer, A Ingham, 9-0 ... G Ramshaw 2
210 Cocchetti, H Price, 9-0 ... L Piggott 16
211 00 Charlie Kilgour, H Candy, 9-0 ... P Waldron 14
212 0 Churches Green, S Mellor, 9-0 ... W Wharton 4
213 00000 Coastline, C Benstead, 9-0 ... — 9
214 203 Corked, B Hobbs, 9-0 ... G Baxter 5
216 0 Expressionist, P Walwyn, 9-0 ... J Mercer 13
219 00 Fitzwarren, G Balding, 9-0 ... R Weaver 24
220 000 Hanabi, W Wightman, 9-0 ... J Reid 1
221 0 Home Dan, R Smyly, 9-0 ... S Salmon 23
223 000 Irish Flax, A Ingham, 9-0 ... W Newnes 20
226 00003 Kir Royale (B), B Swift, 9-0 ... M Thomas 3
227 Lucky Ivor, J Dunlop, 9-0 ... N Dawe 7 8
228 Musandam, M Masson, 9-0 ... A Bond 17
229 0 North Light, P Walwyn, 9-0 ... N Howe 5 38
230 00 No Sale (B), W Hern, 9-0 ... B Rouse 27
231 4 Old Jocus, I Balding, 9-0 ... J Matthias 11
232 Ormolu, J Tree, 9-0 ... Pat Eddery 7
234 Ra Nova, P Mitchell, 9-0 ... B Jago 23
235 00000 Red Lance (B), Mrs C Reavey, 9-0 ... P Madden 10
237 000 St Conal (B), E Beeson, 9-0 ... — 12
238 0 Sundance Kid, W H-Bass, 9-0 ... D McKeown 5 25
242 00 Vitingo, C Brittain, 9-0 ... P Bradwell 5 19
244 0 Wollow Hill, B Hills, 9-0 ... S Cauthen 18
245 000 Zhukov (B), C James, 9-0 ... R Fox 6
248 Kyle-Helen, D Marks, 8-11 ... P Butler 7 26
252 Trailing Rose, G P-Gordon, 8-11 ... M Rimmer 3 15

9-2 Corked, 6-1 Black Flame, 7-1 Old Jocus, 8-1 Ormolu, Bundle of Kisses, Wollow Hill, 10-1 Expressionist, Lucky Ivor, 12-1 Fitzwarren, No Sale, 14-1 others.

2.30 COOMBE HANDICAP (£2,187: 1¾m)

303 034430 Hartsfield (CD), D Laing, 4-9-3 ... Pat Eddery 6
304 221231 More Oats (D), G Harwood, 3-9-1 ... G Starkey 4
305 214021 Marcello (CD), C Brittain, 4-9-2 ... P Bradwell 5 8
306 011200 Crested Lark (D), R Smyly, 5-9-0 ... P Waldron 5
308 212023 Super Service, P Walwyn, 3-8-13 ... J Mercer 1
309 210-000 Sir Dore, G Balding, 4-8-13 ... R Weaver 3
313 000000 Mister Lucky (D), R Hannon, 4-8-3 ... B Rouse 2
314 30/0001 Callsolon, Pat Mitchell, 7-7-7 ... S Salmon 7
315 303/000 Personal Call (D), R Atkins, 8-7-7 ... R Fox 9

9-4 More Oats, 5-2 Super Service, 9-2 Marcello, 6-1 Crested Lark, 7-1 Hartsfield, 10-1 Callsolon, 14-1 others.

3.0 WEY NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £2,257: 7f)

402 0312 Northleigh (D), J Dunlop, 9-2 ... L Piggott 3
404 213003 Leixlip, J Tree, 8-12 ... Pat Eddery 5
405 303000 Little Robert, A Ingham, 8-8 ... G Ramshaw 1
406 001000 Basil Boy, R Hannon, 8-6 ... B Rouse 2
409 00003 Wonderful Star, L Holt, 7-7 ... W Newnes 6
410 042100 Garfunkel (D), P Mitchell, 7-7 ... B Crossley 3 7
411 421100 Starter's Image (D), W H-Bass, 7-7 ... S Cullen 7 4
412 030443 The Ripleyite, G Balding, 7-7 ... S Salmon 8

2-1 Northleigh, 7-2 Leixlip, 9-2 Starter's Image, 6-1 Basil Boy, 7-1 Garfunkel, 8-1 The Ripleyite, 14-1 others.

3.30 ROOKERY HANDICAP (£2,788: 1m)

503 411101 Silca Star Key (D), G Harwood, 3-8-12 ... G Starkey 7
504 020021 Seven Hearts (D, B), W H-Bass, 5-8-11 ... L Piggott 3
509 343304 Royaber, G Benstead, 5-8-1 ... B Rouse 11
510 000400 Honey Barron (B), J Dunlop, 4-8-1 ... G Baxter 1
511 314144 Pizarro (D), P Walwyn, 3-7-13 ... B Crossley 3 6
514 01-0030 Justin Martin, H Price, 3-7-9 ... W Newnes 4
515 0-10 St Pedro (D), E Eldin, 3-7-8 ... A Mackay 5 12
516 221021 Shademah, M Stoute, 3-7-8 ... M Thomas 14
517 000043- Hampshire, A Pitt, 7-7-7 ... I Jenkinson 13
518 002340 Aldenham (C), G Balding, 3-7-7 ... S Cullen 7 2
519 4-0000u Veleso, R Hannon, 3-7-7 ... — 9
521 010403 Elegant Dancer, D Laing, 3-7-7 ... R Fox 8
523 300000 First Contact, R Smyly, 3-7-7 ... S Salmon 5
524 000/000 Felipe, J O'Donoghue, 7-7-7 ... P O'Leary 10

9-4 Silca Star Key, 7-2 Shademah, 9-2 Seven Hearts, 5-1 Pizarro, 6-1 Just Martin, 10-1 St Pedro, 16-1 others.

4.0 LEATHERHEAD STAKES (3-y-o: £1,858: 1m 3f)

601 44-31 Turn Back The Time, B Hills, 9-4 ... S Cauthen 2
602 3221 Regain, J Dunlop, 9-1 ... L Piggott 8
604 3031 Bunduq, N Caselee, 8-12 ... B Rouse 10
605 00 Charjim, A Moore, 8-11 ... G Ramshaw 6
608 300 Fitzroy, R Smyly, 8-11 ... P Waldron 7
613 00 Roussit, R Houghton, 8-11 ... J Reid 5
615 0-00 Sulphur, P Walwyn, 8-11 ... J Mercer 11
618 22 Beacon Hill, W Hern, 8-8 ... M Thomas 1
620 0 Emily Ethel, R Blakeney, 8-8 ... J Williams 6
623 0-0300 Grand Legacy, P M Taylor, 8-8 ... T Rogers 4
624 0-2300 On Show, H Wragg, 8-8 ... Pat Eddery 3

9-4 Regain, 3-1 Turn Back The Time, 4-1 Beacon Hill, 5-1 On Show, 13-2 Bunduq, 10-1 Sulphur, 14-1 others.

Kempton Park selections

By John Karter

1.30 Music Lover. 2.0 Corked. 2.30 Super Service. 3.0 Leixlip. 3.30 Shademah. 4.0 Regain.

Leicester selections

By Michael Seely

2.15 Iowa. 2.45 Tennis Track. 3.15 Arrowood Dream. 3.45 Lichen Green. 4.15 Balcan Oona. 4.45 Take A Card.

Leicester programme

2.15 SOAR STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o Maiden colts: £1,361: 7f)

1 Aaborun, J Dunlop, 9-0 ... E Johnson 3
2 0 Babusingh, M Jarvis, 9-0 ... Kimberley 17
3 00 Bonglamigo, C Brittain, 9-0 ... A Clark 5 18
4 Bossanova Boy, P Makin, 9-0 ... — 4
8 433 Breeze Hill, P Cole, 9-0 ... — 2
8 000 Dev, G Harwood, 9-0 ... — 15
11 Hill's Guard, M Stoute, 9-0 W R Swinburn 1
12 4 Iowa, C Thornton, 9-0 ... Campbell 5 14
13 32 Lantic Bay, P Walwyn, 9-0 ... I Johnson 19
18 0004 Padrelo, W Hern, 9-0 ... Proctor 13
19 0333 Parthia's Picture, G Lewis, 9-0 ... Sexton 16
20 0000 Parton George, D Wintle, 9-0 ... Dinely 8
27 000 Sovereign Royal, H Fleming, 9-0 Connorton 5 12
28 Starbells, H Price, 9-0 ... McGlone 5 9
29 4 Szymanowski, J Hindley, 9-0 ... Taylor 5
31 20 Voyant, B Hobbs, 9-0 ... Cochrane 11
33 Weld Main, M Jarvis, 9-0 ... Young 6
34 000 Willowbrook World, W Wharton, 9-0 Robinson 7
37 0 Wynnwith Star, N Vigors, 9-0 ... Curant 10

9-4 Lantic Bay, 3-1 Szymanowski, 9-2 Hill's Guard, 6-1 Padrelo, 8-1 Voyant, 10-1 Iowa, 12-1 Breeze Hill, 20-1 others.

2.45 WHISSENDINE HANDICAP (Selling: £826: 1¼m)

3 0201 I-Ching (CD), B Richmond, 3-9-12 .. — 10
4 0000 Unit Tent, G Lewis, 3-9-11 ... Sexton 5
6 4030 Silly Moo, D Morley, 3-9-10 ... Young 9
7 040-0 White's Umbrella, P Bevan, 4-9-10 I Johnson 12
9 0400 Alice Town, R Sheather, 3-9-9 Cochrane 1
10 0000 Dizzy Heights (D), H Fleming, 3-9-9 Connorton 5 17
11 0000 Smile For Me, W Turner, 3-9-9 .. Taylor 16
12 0004 *A Reject, D Leslie, 3-9-7 ... — 4
13 0000 Red Polal, W Marshall, 3-9-7 .. Robinson 2
14 0400 Manns Bitter (B), A Balding, 4-9-7 .. — 13
15 1130 Scottish Green (C, B), P Makin, 3-9-7 — 11
17 0000 Nautique, W Wharton, 3-9-5 W R Swinburn 6
18 0002 Sunshine Gal, W Guest, 3-9-4 .. Guest 7 7
19 0034 Tennis Track, R Hollinshead, 3-9-3 .. Perks 18
21 0000 Loch Boyle (B), T Fairhurst, 3-9-3 Beecroft 7 15
27 0014 Minus Man, W Holden, 3-9-0 ... McKay 3
29 0f00 Maygate (B), A Hide, 3-9-0 ... Nutter 8
31 0000 Handsome Trailbose, J D-Home, 3-9-0

11-4 Sunshine Gal, 7-2 I-Ching, 9-2 Silly Moo, 6-1 Minus Man, 8-1 Smile For Me, 10-1 Tennis Track, Alice Town, 12-1 A Reject, 20-1 others.

3.15 WREAKE STAKES (2-y-o: £2,127: 1m)

6 1 Suez, W Hern, 9-1 ... Taylor 4
7 231 Arrowood Dream (D), J Dunlop, 9-0 E Johnson 5
8 3423 Final Strike, F Durr, 9-0 ... — 2
17 0000 Rigby Lane, G Lewis, 8-11 ... Sexton 1
23 00 Chambesy, D Morley, 8-8 ... Young 6
24 00 Emma Royale, R Hollinshead, 8-8 .. Perks 3

4-6 Suez, 7-4 Arrowood Dream, 12-1 Final Strike, 14-1 Emma Royale, 20-1 others.

3.45 LEICESTER CITY FC HANDICAP (£2,253: 1m)

1 2132 Cardinal Flower (D), G P-Gordon, 4-10-0 Taylor
5 0100 Sauvage (D), M Stoute, 3-9-4 W R Swinburn 13
6 1101 Rose Music (C, D), R Armstrong, 3-8-13 Curant 22
9 0300 Rawlinson End, D Laing, 3-8-10 Cochrane 20
10 4031 Lautrec (D), H Price, 3-8-9 .. McGlone 5 13
11 0003 Smackover (D, B), I Walker, 6-8-9 Colquhoun 3
12 0004 Constant Rose (C), J Harris, 5-8-6 Young 17
13 0430 Paducah (D, B), T Fairhurst, 5-8-6 Beecroft 7 14
15 1402 Lichen Green (D), J W Watts, 3-8-1 Connorton 5 4
17 0124 Eyelight (D), R Hollinshead, 4-8-13 Paul Eddery 5 5
18 0000 Supreme Fjord, M Jarvis, 3-7-13 A Clark 5 2
19 0104 Gallea (CD), M Ryan, 3-7-11 .. Robinson 8
21 0000 Starpose (B), B Swift, 4-7-10 ... — 1
22 0200 Hot Press (B), R Houghton, 3-7-10 McKay 16
23 0440 La Biche (B), Thomson Jones, 3-7-7 Hills 5 9
26 0010 Keshoon, W Charles, 3-7-7 .. Carlisle 5 19
27 0020 Hadera (CD), B Gubby, 6-7-7 E Johnson 7
28 0233 Cringleford (D), C Spares, 4-7-7 .. Hills 5 18
29 0000 Wing Velvet, D Leslie, 3-7-7 .. B Jones 5 11
31 0300 Loan Charge, R Turnell, 5-7-7 ... — 6
35 0040 Norfolk Gold (D), B McMahon, 4-7-7 Blake 7 12
40 0000 Palette Knife, Peter Taylor, 3-7-7 ... — 21

3-1 Rose Music, 4-1 Eyelight, 5-1 Lichen Green, 6-1 Cardinal Flower, 7-1 Lautrec, 8-1 Gallea, 10-1 Cringleford, 12-1 Sauvage, 20-1 others.

4.15 JOCK WALLACE NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,679: 6f)

1 2010 Kind Music, M Stoute, 9-7 W R Swinburn 3
5 0020 Balcanoona (C), R Hannon, 8-11 .. Taylor 2
9 1001 Preparation (D), R Smyth, 8-9 .... Young 11
10 3332 Mardi Gras, B Hobbs, 8-8 .... Cochrane 9
12 012 Town Flier, N Vigors, 8-6 ... Curant 12
14 4300 Dragunn, R Hollinshead, 8-4 Paul Eddery 5 13
18 0430 Careog Cennen, Dr A Jones, 8-3 ... — 1
19 3210 High Authority, D Leslie, 8-1 .. B Jones 5 4
21 0041 Knight Security (D), J Berry, 8-0 Carlisle 5 6
26 000 Flash Lamp, D Leslie, 7-11 ... Blake 7 7
27 4400 In Slips (D), M Prescott, 7-10 ... — 2
30 0320 Queensbury Star (D), D Dale, 7-8 ... — 16
31 0001 Hello Sunshine, L Holt, 7-8 ... Dawson 7 10
32 0100 Luan Casca, W Wharton, 7-7 .. A Clark 5 15
36 3204 Chicanery, T Marshall, 7-7 ... McKay 5
37 0333 Deblan, R Ringer, 7-7 ... E Johnson 17
39 0000 Minuette, D Sasse, 7-7 ... McGlone 5 14

5-2 Town Flier, 7-2 Knight Security, 9-2 Preparation, 6-1 Mardi Gras, 8-1 Balcanoona, 10-1 Kind Music, 12-1 Hello Sunshine, Dragunn, 20-1 others.

4.45 SOAR STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o Maiden colts: £1,304: 7f)

4 000 Brush Stroke, W Elsey, 9-0 ... Wigham 5
5 0 Chevaley Star, C Spares, 9-0 ... Young 10
7 00 Emo, H Collingridge, 9-0 ... Perks 2
8 0040 Foolish Ways, F Durr, 9-0 ... — 7
10 0 Jacinto Times, J Hindley, 9-0 ... Taylor 9
14 004 Marshal Osthoff, I Walker, 9-0 Colquhoun 13
17 04 Prince Allegro, J Dunlop, 9-0 .. Kimberley 1
18 Robert Louis, R Sheather, 9-0 ... Cochrane 6
20 0000 San Isidro, R Smyth, 9-0 ... Sexton 12
23 0023 Sir Blessed, R J Williams, 9-0 E Johnson 11
25 0000 Stromboli, T Marshall, 9-0 ... McKay 8
24 4 Take A Card, M Stoute, 9-0 W R Swinburn 3
26 0 Tyrant Prince, J Fitzgerald, 9-0 .. Wood 4

7-4 Take A Card, 11-4 Sir Blessed, 4-1 Prince Allegro, 6-1 Jacinto Times, 8-1 Marshal Osthoff, 12-1 Robert Louis, 20-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Sedgefield NH

2.0 GRINDON HURDLE (Selling: £390: 2m)

0 Aqua Blue, 4-11-10 .. A Brown
0 Highfield, 4-11-10 Miss Carr 4
00- Late Rose, 4-11-10 Mr Smedley
04- St Benedict, 4-11-10 .. Pickman
002 Stubbington Green, 4-11-10 R Barry
0 Edward's Corner, 3-10-7 Barnes
Flying Dora, 3-10-7 .. D Atkins
03 Go Lissava, 3-10-7 Mr Walford
f Mercurial, 3-10-7 .. S Charlton
0f Misselly, 3-10-7 .... Kersey 4
Quam Celerrime, 3-10-7 Wilkinson 4
Relder, 3-10-7 .. P A Charlton
0 Sylvia's Secret, 3-10-7 C Grant
0 Tapdancer, 3-10-7 .. Elliott 4

9-4 St Benedict, 3-1 Go Lissava, 4-1 Stubbington Green, 13-2 Aqua Blue.

2.30 QUARRINGTON HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £345: 2½m)

-10 Pleasant Polly, 6-11-8 Skelton 7
0-0 Ballygore, 5-10-12 Mr McIntyre 4
Benaidhu, 6-10-12 .... Sims 7
-00 Conrack, 5-10-12 ..... Lamb
00/0 Devmose, 6-10-12 Miss Williamson
0 Fancy Fellow, 7-10-12 .. Clay
4 Ribble Rouser, 8-10-12 Pepper 7
4-0 Systems Analysis, 5-10-12 Dickman
0-0 Tabulated, 8-10-12 .. Gray 7
23- Three No Trumps, 6-10-12 T G Davies
000- Tiptoe Lover, 5-10-12 .. N Tinkler
0 Birrens Belle, 4-10-7 .. Barnes
4 Copper Watch, 4-10-7 Hansen 7
Jungle Buster, 4-10-7 McCaskill
00- Kumon Sunshine, 4-10-7 A Brown
4-p Moragold, 4-10-7 ... Barlow
400 Northern King, 4-10-7 Kersey 4
-03 Palm Cross, 4-10-7 ... P Barry

2-1 Ribble Rouser, 100-30 Systems Analysis, 5-1 Three No Trumps, 15-2 Pleasant Polly.

3.0 VAUX BREWERIES CHASE (Qualifier: £894: 3m 5f)

f12 Gill Beck, 5-11-5 .... Balmer
p Alaskan Gold, 6-11-0 Miss Williamson
f-03 Amazon Ruler, 8-11-0 .. Clay
u-0 Barton Cross, 7-11-0 McCloughlin 4
2p0 Blood Orange, 6-11-0 .. A Brown
1-f Blue Reef, 6-11-0 ..... Lamb
00- Bush Lady, 6-11-0 S P Grant 4
-20 Carumba, 6-11-0 .. P Charlton
-4u Coxmoore Knitwear, 5-11-0 Smith Eccles
-00 Kikori, 6-11-0 ..... Dickman
f-0 Latest Craze, 6-11-0 .. C Grant
00- Parklands, 6-11-0 .... P Barry
000/ Sovereign Snip, 6-11-0 Dr Macintyre

11-4 Coxmoore Knitwear, 4-1 Gill Beck, 5-1 Blue Reef, 13-2 Blood Orange.

3.30 CLAXTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,022: 3m 3f)

20 Hello Louis, 11-11-10 Mr Reveley 7
410 Sweet Millie, 8-11-6 .. Barnes
042- Midnight Love, 6-11-5 C Grant
u20 Phone Boy, 11-11-1 Pepper 7
-32 Churchill Peak, 7-10-10 .. Lamb
1-0 London Journal, 6-10-9 Smith Eccles
-31 Come On Steve, 10-10-6 .. —
pp0/ *Crisp Return, 8-10-0 .. —

5-3 Churchill Peak, 3-1 London Journal, 4-1 Sweet Millie, 11-2 Hello Louis.

4.0 EMBLETON HURDLE (Handicap: £949: 2½m)

10- Foobound, 10-11-12 Wilkinson 7
0-0 Tiebell, 6-11-5 ..... Pimlott
4b3 Saucy Eater, 8-11-1 .... Barnes
-00 Coral John, 5-11-1 .... Lamb
30- Pre-Eminence, 5-10-12 Bradley 4
-03 Ingham, 9-10-12 .... Champion
03- Maire Hul, 9-10-10 Smith Eccles
4f2 Beau Brigg, 8-10-0 Miss Cross 7
4fu Golden Eed, 10-10-0 McCaskill 4
f0-0 The Harnser, 6-10-0 McSharry 7
-10 Gay Troop, 4-10-0 .. Hansen 7
00- ErTu, 9-10-0 ... Holmes
03/0 Salute the Law, 10-10-0 Elliott 4
00- Velvet Pants, 4-10-0 S Charlton
130 Call-Me-Morisis, 6-10-0 .. —
00- Julie Simone, 6-10-0 . Kersey 4

100-30 Ingham, 4-1 Maire Hul, 11-2 Saucy Eater, 13-2 Beau Brigg.

4.30 QUARRINGTON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £346: 2½m)

00/1 Artsum, 6-11-8 .. Mr Shiels 7
Bewerley, 8-10-12 .. Murphy 4
0-04 Bobby Bingo, 6-10-12 S P Grant 4
03- Clearit, 6-10-12 ..... Graham
000 Holborn Head, 5-10-12 K Jones 7
-33 Liberty Bodice, 6-10-12 Dutton 7
00- Master Seal, 5-10-12 Earnshaw
-00 My Star Hussar, 6-10-12 Miss Oliver 4
0-2 Polo Pop, 5-10-12 .... C Grant
Prunus Persica, 5-10-12 .. Lamb
0 Rolling River, 5-10-12 McSharry 7
0p- Mr Namlig, 4-10-7 Smith Eccles
55- Pitskelly Blues, 4-10-7 S Charlton
3-0 Trent Valley, 4-10-7 .. Sims 7
00- Sunset Surprise, 4-10-7 Dickman
302 Teesport Boy, 4-10-7 Harman 7

15-8 Teesport Boy, 3-1 Master Seal, 4-1 Polo Pop, 13-2 Mr Namlig.

* Doubtful runner

SEDGEFIELD SELECTIONS (By Our Racing Staff): 2.0, Go Lissava. 2.30, Systems Analysis. 3.0, Blood Orange. 3.30, Sweet Millie. 4.0, Saucy Eater. 4.30 Teesport Boy.

Hamilton Park card

2.15 BIRNIEHILL STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: maidens: £770: 6f)

2 0322 Bernard Sunley, G Hunter, 9-0 .... Hide 10
3 00 Escape From Hell, N Callaghan, 9-0 Lowe 4
5 00 Honest Token, C Thornton, 9-0 .. Bleasdale 3
6 0433 Hout Bay (B), A Jarvis, 9-0 .... Jarvis 5 8
7 00 Loudmouth, W C Watts, 9-0 ... Gray 11
8 0000 Magician, M Jarvis, 9-0 ... Raymond 12
9 00 Montroan, G Harwood, 9-0 ... Birch 5
11 0 Rory O'More, W H Williams, 9-0 .. Duffield 1
12 Royal Broxted, A W Jones, 9-0 .. Webster 7
13 0000 Stags Horn (B), E Weymes, 9-0 .. Dwyer 6
16 0 Clouds Heaven, W Elsey, 8-11 ... Ives 9
17 0000 Princess Saluki, R Whitaker, 8-11 .. Kettle 13
18 0004 Puesdown, W Guest, 8-11 ... Miller 2

7-4 Bernard Sunley, 7-2 Hout Bay, 9-2 Honest Token, 8-1 Magician, Montroan, 14-1 Puesdown, 16-1 others.

2.45 BIRNIEHILL STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maidens: £754: 6f)

1 000 Bottle Dancer (B), W C Watts, 9-0 .. Gray 3
4 0044 No Contest, F Durr, 9-0 ... Hide 10
6 Rancho, C Thornton, 9-0 ... Bleasdale 8
8 000 Spanish Point, D Sasse, 9-0 ... Duffield 5
10 0000 Teejay, B Lunness, 9-0 ... Seagrave 1
11 00 Thijssen, W O'Gorman, 9-0 ... Ives 9
12 0 Caroline Fisher, A Jarvis, 8-11 .. Jarvis 5 7
14 0000 Linpac Belle, W Elsey, 8-11 ... Dwyer 4
15 0000 Lucky Mum (B), K Stone, 8-11 ... Birch 2
16 0 Shileen, M Stoute, 8-11 ... Raymond 6

5-4 Shileen, 7-2 No Contest, 5-1 Thijssen, 7-1 Spanish Point, 10-1 Rancho, 12-1 others.

3.15 WHITEMOSS HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,373: 1m 40yd)

4 2313 Towering, M Prescott, 8-8 ... Duffield 7
5 0442 Lady Bounty, G Harwood, 8-8 .. Raymond 2
6 0030 Moat House, D Thom, 8-7 ... Miller 8
9 1421 Blandor (CD), J W Watts, 8-5 ... Hide 4
12 0433 Gold Rifle (B), J Etherington, 8-0 Charnock 1
13 0020 Time Wind (B), W Elsey, 7-10 ... Lowe 5
14 0400 News Baron, P Haslam, 7-8 ... Howard 6
15 001 La Bird (CD, B), K Stone, 7-7 .. Leason 9
16 0010 Princess Imperial, G P-Gordon, 7-7 .. Fry 7 3

13-8 Lady Bounty, 3-1 Blandor, 11-2 Gold Rifle, 7-1 Towering, 8-1 La Bird, 10-1 Time Wind, 12-1 others.

3.45 RIGHEAD HANDICAP (Selling: £727: 1m 40yd)

2 0030 Pasadina Lad, G Huffer, 3-9-12 .... Miller 1
3 0002 Black Pirate, A W Jones, 4-9-4 Vaughan 7 7
6 0000 Millfield Royal (CD, B), M Naughton, 4-8-10 .... Dwyer 3
8 1000 Good On You (C), R Johnson, 4-8-7 Raymond 5
9 0200 Maurice's Tip (B), M Tompkins, 3-8-7 — 2
10 0000 Splendid Surprise (C), W H Williams, 4-8-6 .... Darley 9
11 0000 Likeable Fella, B Richmond, 4-8-6 .... — 11
12 0000 Great Myth, J Fitzgerald, 4-8-6 .... Birch 8
13 0404 Allied Cardiff (B), G Blum, 3-8-1 Duffield 6
14 0040 Williams Pet (B), W Storey, 3-8-1 Webster 4
15 00-00 Pampered Isle, W C Watts, 3-8-1 .... Gray 10

5-2 Black Pirate, 7-2 Millfield Royal, 5-1 Maurice's Tip, 11-2 Allied Cardiff, 6-1 Pasadina Lad, 10-1 Good On You, 14-1 Splendid Surprise, 16-1 others.

4.15 MURRAY STAKES (Maidens: £877: 1m 1f)

1 0020 Fearless Flight (B), W Elsey, 4-9-5 .. Ives 11
2 400-0 Highland Linnet, H Ford, 4-9-5 .... — 2
3 Press Gang, J Wilson, 6-9-5 ..... Darley 5
4 000-0 Royal Power, B Richmond, 4-9-5 Charnock 6
6 4000 Market Melody, E Carr, 4-9-2 ..... — 12
9 00 Airedale Junction, G Toft, 3-8-12 Seagrave 8
10 2000 Banknote, P Walwyn, 3-8-12 ..... Birch 4
11 2422 Battalion, C Thornton, 3-8-12 .. Bleasdale 14
13 0442 Frogtown, G Harwood, 3-8-12 .... Raymond 1
14 0324 Knighthall, G Hunter, 3-8-12 ..... Lowe 10
15 000- Mardy, W C Watts, 3-8-12 ..... Gray 7
16 2000 Naif, F Durr, 3-8-12 ..... Duffield 13
18 0000 Winterreise, W Bentley, 3-8-12 .... Guest 3
24 0434 Princess Dina (B), J Dunlop, 3-8-9 .. Hide 9

11-4 Frogtown, 7-2 Princess Dina, 9-2 Battalion, 6-1 Naif, 7-1 Banknote, 10-1 Knighthall, 14-1 Fearless Flight, 16-1 others.

4.45 WHIRLIES HANDICAP (£1,772: 1¼m)

1 -0000 Amber Vale, J Hanson, 4-10-0 ..... — 9
2 0200 Royal Vulcan, N Callaghan, 3-9-3 Raymond 5
4 f312 Star Burst (CD), W Francis, 4-9-0 Vaughan 2
5 1022 Kenny O'Reilly (CD), W Bentley, 3-8-7 Gray 1
7 0022 The Small Miracle (B, C), J Etherington, 3-8-4 .... Seagrave 7
9 0000 Preacher Man (B), B Lunness, 4-7-7 Nesbitt 5 3
10 0040 Brigadier Green, W H Williams, 4-7-7 Charnock 6
11 0400 Lochranza (D), E Carr, 10-7-7 ..... — 4
13 0000 Tudorville (C), K Stone, 3-7-7 .... Lowe 8

3-1 The Small Miracle, 4-1 Star Burst, 9-2 Royal Vulcan, 5-1 Amber Vale, 11-2 Kenny O'Reilly, 10-1 Lochranza, 14-1 others.

Hamilton Park selections

By Michael Seely

2.15 Bernard Sunley. 2.45 No Contest. 3.15 Blandor. 3.45 Millfield Royal. 4.15 Princess Dina. 4.45 Star Burst.

Leicester results

1.45 (1.48) RED HAND STAKES (Div I: Part 1: 2-y-o fillies: £1,149: 7f)
TANTS, ch f, by Vitiges—Hants (Mrs H Phillips), 8-11 L Piggott (4-7 fav) 1
Brandon Creek .... P Waldron (16-1) 2
Aphra Bohn ..... B Rouse (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 14p; places, 10p, 43p, 35p. Dual F: £2.59. CSF: £1.08. H Cecil, at Newmarket. 4l, 5l. Love Me Do (33-1) 4th. 16 ran.

2.15 (2.16) RED HAND STAKES (Div I, Part 2: 2-y-o fillies: £1,143: 7f)
POSITRON, br f, by Free State—Naiche (Mrs A Ferguson), 8-11 P Young (33-1) 1
Angelus Chimes P Eddery (11-2) 2
Sancta ..... J Mercer (11-4) 3
TOTE: Win, £3.05; places, £1.10, 36p, 15p. Dual F (first or second with any other), 20p. CSF: £19.05. W Wharton, at Melton Mowbray. Sh hd, ¾l. Tunguska (6-4 fav), Mahabba (9-1) 4th. 16 ran.

2.45 (2.47) PADDOCK STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £787: 1¼m)
GETTING PLENTY, b f, by Oats—Allander Girl (V Manoukian), 8-8 .... G Starkey (11-4 fav) 1
Rizla Red .... R Wernham (33-1) 2
Go Metro ..... M Wigham (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 25p; places, 11p, £1.08, 15p. Dual F: £11.32. CSF: £8.68. G Hunter, at East Ilsley. 2½l, 2½l. War Track (33-1) 4th. 14 ran. NR: Minstrel Bird. Winner bought for 1,200gns.

3.15 (3.16) SQUIRREL HANDICAP (£2,042: 1½m)
SECOND EVENT, b f, by Fine Blade—Gala Tess (B Schmidt-Bodner), 4-8-11 ..... B Rouse (3-1) 1
Silcakey .... R Fox (33-1) 2
Simette ..... P Eddery (7-2 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 41p; places, 16p, 37p, 11p. Dual F: £11.61. CSF: £12.32. D Kent, at Chichester. 2½l, 1l. Touch of Class (11-1) 4th. 9 ran. NRs: King Ragapan, British Crown.

3.45 (3.50) BADGER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,612: 6f)
MUSIC CITY, gr c, by Town Crier—Floating Melody (Prince Faisal), 8-10 J Mercer (11-4 fav) 1
Perdiccas .... P Bradwell (35-1) 2
Reconquest ..... B Rouse (8-1) 3
Mrs Palmer .... P Eddery (14-1) 4
TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 11p, 46p, 20p, 42p. Dual F: £7.09. CSF: £6.88. P Walwyn, at Lambourn. Nk, sh hd. 23 ran.

4.15 (4.16) COTTESMORE STAKES (2-y-o: £2,586: 6f)
KNAVE OF TRUMPS, b c, by Great Nephew—Clean Canasta (Mrs D Butler), 9-3 L Piggott (4-7 fav) 1
Claudius Crozet .. P Eddery (12-1) 2
Silly Steven .... B Rouse (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 11p; places, 10p, 19p, 53p. Dual F: 53p. CSF: 92p. H Cecil, at Newmarket. 1½l, 1½l. Royal Trouper (12-1) 4th. 13 ran. NR: Little Robert.

4.45 (4.47) RED HAND STAKES (Div II: Part I: 2-y-o fillies: £1,174: 7f)
LOUP DE MER, b f, by Wolver Hollow—Milveagh (Capt J Macdonald-Buchanan), 8-11, bl W R Swinburn (2-1) 1
Czar's Bride .... J Mercer (14-1) 2
Chalon .... L Piggott (11-10 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 39p; places, 19p, 22p, 13p. Dual F: £1.53. CSF: £3.39. M Stoute, at Newmarket. 3l, 2l. Princess Virginia (9-1) 4th. 17 ran.

5.10 (5.13) RED HAND STAKES (Div II: Part II: 2-y-o fillies: £1,172: 7f)
CLYMENE, b f, by Vitiges—Straff (N Phillips), 8-11 L Piggott (6-1) 1
Tequila Sunrise, J Mercer (20-1) 2
Grand Palace .. R Cochrane (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 57p; places, 52p, 82p, 20p. Dual F: £3.05. CSF: £12.48. H Cecil, at Newmarket. 2½l, 1l. Record Answer and Round Tower (3-1 jt fav), Chalkiov Road (16-1) 4th. 16 ran.
PLACEPOT: £13.90.

Hamilton Park

2.15 (2.17) BLACKWOOD STAKES (Selling: 3-y-o: £787: 1m 3f)
GOLDEN ALRAY, br f, by Ballyknockan—Mollie (R Shaw), 8-8 D Dineley (6-1) 1
Truper Geo ...... S Perks (11-2) 2
Kimacoro ...... N Carlisle (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 47p; places, 10p, 38p, 53p. Dual F: £2.03. CSF: £4.02. B McMahon, at Tamworth. Nk, 3l. Willispal 11-4 fav 4th. 12 ran. The winner was bought in for 1,200gns.

2.45 (2.48) MURDOSTOUN STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £901: 6f)
SPANISH FURY, ch f, by Double Jump—Tweezer (F Ramadan), 8-11 .... J Lowe (5-1) 1
Swinging Baby .. B Raymond (6-1) 2
Autusia's Pet .... M Miller (7-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 35p; places, 16p, 18p, 21p. Dual F: 32p. CSF: £2.11. M Ryan, at Newmarket. 3l, ½l. Mio Memento 11-4 fav 4th. 9 ran.

3.15 (3.20) BRAIDWOOD HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,381: 6f)
VIRGI, b f, by Tudor Rhythm—Golden Linnet (J Nunez), 7-7 L Charnock (9-1) 1
Milk Heart .... B Jago (10-1) 2
Moat House .... M Miller (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £2.09; places, 38p, 67p, 67p. Dual F: £21.03. CSF: £9.86. P Rohan, at Malton. ½l, 1½l. Fast Lad 7-2 fav. Autumn Daze (10-1) 4th. 11 ran. NR: Lingrela.

3.45 (3.54) THANKERTON STAKES (3-y-o: £1,098: 1m 40yd)
MISTY HALO, b f, by High Top—Ringed Aureole (Lady Macdonald-Buchanan), 9-1 G Duffield (8-1) 1
Napa Valley .. P Robinson (5-1) 2
Jazz Band B Raymond (4-1 jt fav) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.28; places, £1.43, 42p, 11p. Dual F: £1.14. CSF: £4.78. M Prescott, at Newmarket. 2l, 2l. War Flight 4-1 jt fav. Trickshot (11-2) 4th. 9 ran.

4.15 (4.20) SYMINGTON HANDICAP (£1,959: 1m 40yd)
MAN IN THE MIDDLE, ch g, by Good Bond—Sharp Work (P Hutson), 5-8-8 B Raymond (6-1 jt fav) 1
Starfinder ...... M Wood (20-1) 2
Mistress Gay .. G Duffield (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 47p; places, 30p, £1.11p, £1.85p, 24p. Dual F: £18.86. CSF: £12.75. D Sasse, at Lambourn. 5l, 1½l. Pause for Thought 6-1 jt fav. Tara's Chieftain (10-1) 4th. 19 ran.

4.45 (4.55) ABINGTON STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £913: 1½m)
MOSSDRUM, br f, by Moldrum—Mosscombe (P Shaw), 8-11 G Duffield (16-1) 1
Cybrandian ...... M Birch (7-1) 2
Sweet Highness R Campbell (11-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £2.87; places, 96p, 48p, 13p. Dual F: £13.53. CSF: £13.05. E Weymes, at Middleton. 2½l, ½l. Bustella 5-2 fav. 16 ran. Withdrawn: Kentucky 12-1. Rule 4 does not apply.
PLACEPOT: Not won. Pool £1,156.35 carried forward to Hamilton today.

Fontwell Park

2.0: 1, Pauldenham (16-1); 2, Wool Merchant (11-2); 3, Gwen Ethbin (4-1). 11 ran. Crofter 7-2 fav.

2.30: 1, Arnaldo (100-30 fav); 2, Takeafence (4-1); 3, Brass Change (9-1). 20 ran.

3.0: 1, Grey Fusilier (7-2); 2, Secretary General (7-1); 3, Observe (3-1). 9 ran. Tarzan 2-1 fav.

3.30: 1, Stand Easy (9-4 fav); 2, Karaberry (12-1); 3, Ballacoroy (14-1). 19 ran. NR: Haverhill Lad.

4.0: 1, Seed Pearl (5-1); 2, Upton Bishop (100-30); 3, Full Sutton (8-1). 12 ran. Fast Reactor 2-1 fav.

4.30: 1, Seymour Lady (100-30); 2, Sweethill (14-1); 3, Strawman (8-1). 13 ran. Powder Horn 9-4 fav.

LEGAL NOTICES

Re: CHEFGLOW Limited t/a Aquila Underlies (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the Companies Act, 1948.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 27th November, 1981, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned IAN PETER PHILLIPS, F.C.A., at Bernard Phillips & Co., New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 15th day of October, 1981.
IAN PETER PHILLIPS, F.C.A., Liquidator

Re: ROLEYBUILD CONSTRUCTION Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 27th November, 1981 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned ROY EWART ADKINS, F.C.A. at Thornton Baker & Co., Kennedy Tower, St. Chads, Birmingham B4 6 EL, the Joint Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Joint Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 9th day of October, 1981.
IAN PETER PHILLIPS, F.C.A.
ROY EWART ADKINS, F.C.A.
Joint Liquidators.

Re: ROCK EXCHANGE LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 27th November, 1981, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.A., at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.
Dated this 15th day of October, 1981.
BERNARD PHILLIPS (Chartered Accountant)

Re: HOME TIMBER SUPPLIES (London) Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 27 November, 1981 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned Andrew Segal Accountant at 36 Goldings Road, Loughton, Essex, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 12th day of October, 1981.
ANDREW SEGAL Accountant.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PROVISIONAL GRANT OF NEW JUSTICES' LICENCE
To: The Clerk to the Licensing Justices for the Licensing District of Willesden.
To: The Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, New Scotland Yard, Broadway, London SW1.
To: The Town Clerk & Chief Executive, Town Hall, London Borough of Brent, Forty Lane, Wembley, Middx.
To: The Chief Officer, Greater London Council, London Fire Brigade, Fire Prevention Branch, Queensborough House, 12/18 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7TJ.
WE, JOHN VINCENT POWER now residing at 502 Harrow Road, W9 in the County of Greater London being an officer of Chumley's Club, duly nominated for the purpose by or on behalf of the Club having during the past 6 months carried on the trade or calling of a furniture retailer and club proprietor and MAXWELL MOON of 25 Paddock Road, NW2 in the County of Greater London being an officer of Chumley's Club duly nominated for the purposes by or on behalf of the club having during the past 6 months carried on the trade or calling of a retail manager and both being persons interested in the premises described below, do hereby give notice that it is our intention to apply at the transfer sessions for the said licensing district of Willesden to be heard at Willesden Magistrates Court, St Mary's Road, NW10 in the County of Greater London on the 6th day of November 1981 next for the provisional grant to us on behalf of the club of a Justices' Licence, authorising us to sell by retail intoxicating liquor of all descriptions for consumption either on or off the premises about to be altered or extended for the purpose of being used as a house for the sale of intoxicating liquor and referred to in the description accompanying the plan deposited in accordance with section 6(5) of the Licensing Act 1964 situated at 28a High Street Harlesden NW10 in the County of Greater London and to be known by the sign of 'Chumley's Club' of which premises I John Vincent Power am the owner.
And it is our intention to apply to the Justices to insert in such a licence a condition: forbidding or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquor to non-members of the club.
Dated this 12th day of October, 1981.
TERENCE W. LYNCH & CO
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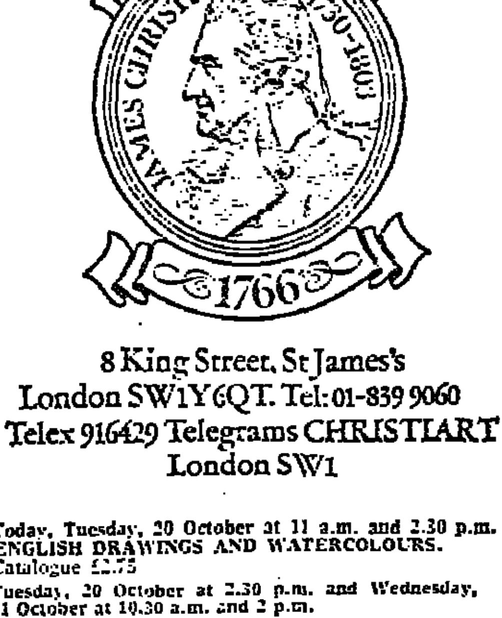
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On view Friday, 30 October and Saturday, 31 October from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day.
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OVERSEAS SALES

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Friday, 23 October, 11 a.m.
SILVER AND PLATE

Monday, 26 October, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OBJECTS

Monday, 26 October, 11 a.m.
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Tuesday, 27 October, 2.00 p.m.
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". . . TAKE HEED therefore that the light which is in thee be not darkness."—St Luke 11: 35.

BIRTHS

FAIRBROTHER. — On Saturday, 17th October, 1981, to Silvia Burton — a daughter (Katie Burton).
FRIEND.—On October 9, to Carolina (nee Brown) and Nicholas —a son (Rupert William Anthony).
FRY.—On October 16, to Christine (nee Rogers) and Nick—a daughter (Lucy Catherine).
MANNING.—On October 16, at Matilda Hospital, Hongkong, to Julie and Warner—a son (Jonathan Christopher Warner), a brother for Samantha.
MARCHANT-LANE. — On October 16th, at Mount Alvernia Hospital, Guildford, to Philippa (nee Van Haght) and Nicholas—a son (Oliver Nicholas).
RICHARDS.—On October 16th, 1981, to Gillian (nee Taylor) and David—a son (Mark William Stewart).
ROUNTREE.—On October 10th in Mauritius, Elisabeth (nee Booker) and Patrick—a son (Michael Telo Aubrey).
SANDEMAN-ALLEN.—On October 17, in Magog, Quebec, to Silvie and Charles—a son.
SIDGWICK.—On October 16, 1981, at Yeovil, to Ann and Hugh—a sister for Nicola.
TATE.—On October 17, to Janie (nee Bickel) and Christopher—a daughter (Daisy Virginia).
VICKERS.—On October 18, at St Thomas' Hospital, to Joanna (nee Mordaunt) and Roger—a son, a brother for John, Katherine and Elizabeth.

MARRIAGES

ROLLIN : FLOWER.—On October 15th, at Tonbridge Parish Church, Kent, Clifford to Joan (widow of Monty Flower).
JONES : SHORE.—On 17th October in Brecon, Robert Alan, eldest son of Mr and Mrs H. Jones, of Brecon, to Elizabeth Anne, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs F. Shore of Highbury, London.
PRYS WILLIAMS : DAVIES.—On October 17th, at The Friends Meeting House, Swansea, Allan, son of Mr and Mrs G Prys Williams, of Whitley Bay, to Barbara, daughter of the late Dr and Mrs John Davies, of Glanamman.

PEARL WEDDING

PARNELL : ROGERS.—On October 20th, 1951, at Woodcroft Hall, Burnt Oak, Edgware, John to Mary, now of 20 Tithe Barn Crescent, Swindon, and PO Box 1196 Lagos, Nigeria.

DEATHS

BATEY.—On October 16th Charles Edward Batey, O.B.E., Printer to the University of Oxford from 1946-1958. Beloved husband of Topsy and father of Prue Redbond. Funeral for family and close friends only. Flowers and enquiries to Alexander & Doy, Seal Rd., Basingstoke, Hants.
BROWN.—On October 17, peacefully, Barbara Compton (Betty), widow of Sir Sam H Brown, formerly of Lindfield, Sussex. Funeral at Surrey and Sussex Crematorium, Worth, Sussex at 3.45 pm, Wednesday October 21. Family flowers only please.
CODD.—On October 17, 1981, Vera Hanson, peacefully in a Folkestone nursing home. Funeral service at Barham Crematorium on Thursday, October 22, at 11.30 am. Flowers to 1 Dover Road, Folkestone.
COX.—On October 16th, 1981, in hospital, Leslie Twyford, aged 75 years, of Eastbourne, Sussex, formerly of Epsom Downs and Ratton, Eastbourne, dear husband of Margaret and father of Alan and Juliet. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church, Trinity Trees, Eastbourne, on Friday, 23rd October, at 11.45, followed by cremation. No flowers, please, donations, if desired, to Friends of Moorfields Hospital, c/o National Westminster Bank, Meads, Eastbourne.
CURTIS (nee Fulford-Brown).—On October 18th, suddenly, Elisabeth (Li), darling wife for 36 years of Philip, beloved mother of Jonathan and Martin, and grandmother of Ben and Hannah. Funeral 1.30 p.m., Friday, October 23rd, at Little Easton Church. Family flowers only, but donations, if desired, to Riding for the Disabled Association, Avenue 'R', Kenilworth, Warwick.
DOCHERTY.—On October 15 peacefully, John, beloved husband of Rachel Mary, of Grove End, Grove Hill, Harrow on the Hill. Funeral service at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip on Tuesday, October 20 at 11 am.
FOSTER.—On October 16th, 1981, peacefully at a Cheltenham nursing home, Marjorie, dearly loved wife of the late Captain W. G. Foster, R.N., and mother of Rosanne and Joy. A loving grandmother and great-grandmother. Private cremation at Cheltenham Crematorium, 2.30 p.m., October 22nd. No flowers, please. Donations, if wished, to Arthritic Association, 3W Artillery Mansions, Victoria Street, SW1.
FULLER.—On October 16th, 1981 at home, Major Sir Gerard Fuller, BT of Neston Park, nr Corsham, Wiltshire, beloved husband of Mary. Funeral service private. Please no flowers or letters but donations may be sent for the St John's Ambulance Brigade (Corsham Division) to Jollys, funeral directors, Milsom St., Bath.
GIBSON.—On October 16th, suddenly at Stevenage, Frederick William (Bill), beloved husband of Iris, and father of Colin, Fred, Rex and Marion. Funeral at Luton Crematorium, Friday, 23rd October, at 12.30. Flowers to Austin's, Funeral Directors, Letchmore Road, Stevenage.
HANKS.—On October 16th, in London, Mercy, widow of Aubrey and beloved mother of Diana. Peacefully, after a short illness, bravely borne. Funeral at Chelsea Old Church, Cheyne Walk, on Friday, October 23rd at 2.30 p.m. Enquiries and flowers to Ashtons, 96 Fulham Road, London SW3. 01-584 0079.
HASELL.—On Sunday October 18 at Dacre Lodge, Gertrude, wife of the late Edward Hasell of Dalemain. Funeral at Dacre 2.30 October 23. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to NSPCC, Penrith branch.
HELLER.—On October 16th Paul W., much loved husband of Lona, father of Vera Morris and the late Doris Edwards and grandfather of Aviva and Noah Morris and Nigel, Natasha and Joanna Edwards.
HOLT.—On October 13th, 1981, George Thomas Holt, aged 77, of Berwick on Tweed, formerly of Middlesbrough, dearly loved husband of Nora and father of Frank and Donald.
MACQUAKER.—On October 14th, Jane Macquaker (nee Hoare), beloved wife of Michael, daughter of Violet Hoare and sister of John Hoare, after a long illness, borne with the greatest courage. Private family funeral.
REEVES.—On October 16th, 1981, peacefully, Winifred Mary, aged 91 years, wife of the late Charles W. Reeves, O.B.E., formerly of Bramshaw, Uplands Park Road, Enfield. Dearly loved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral service at St. Nicholas' Parish Church, Chislehurst, Kent, on Friday, 23rd October, at 11.40 a.m., followed by private cremation at Beckenham Crematorium. Family flowers only, please.
SHERWIN.—On October 17th, 1981 Charles Edgar Sherwin, CB, RCNC, C.Eng, FRINA, beloved husband of Jeannette, loved father of David and Christopher, loving grandfather of Caroline, Erica, Andrew, Keith and Jacqueline. Funeral service on Friday, October 23rd at 2.30 p.m. at St Mary's, Bathwick followed by private cremation. No flowers please.
SIMPSON.—On 17th October, 1981, at Honiton Hospital, Emeritus Professor Scott Simpson, M.A., Cantab, Dr. rer. nat. Frankfurt F.G.S., aged 66 years, of Resthaven, West Hill, Ottery St. Mary. Cremation at Exeter Crematorium on Friday, 23rd October, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to Mitchell Funeral Services, 4, Old Tiverton Rd., Exeter.
STAPLES.—On Friday, October 16th at Edenbridge in her 90th year, Catherine Margaret Mary (Girlie) Staples (née Pownall) widow of the late Francis Hammond Staples, dearly loved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother, aunt and great-aunt, fortified by the rites of the church. Requiem mass at St Lawrence's Church, Edenbridge, 8 p.m. October 22nd followed by burial at Seaford 11 a.m. October 23rd. "For thy faithful Lord, life is transformed not taken away."
TERRELL, JACK.—On October 16th peacefully in Sydney, Australia. Brother of Edna de Bathe.
TIBAWI, ABDUL LATIF.—Beloved husband and father, on October 16th, in road accident. To be buried privately with soil from his native village, Taibeh, Palestine, and from Al-Aqsa Mosque, Jerusalem.
UNWIN.—On October 17, 1981, peacefully after a sudden illness, Philip Soundy, aged 76 of Church Hill Gate, Church Green, Haslemere. Loved husband of Evelyn and father of Judith and Lynette. Funeral at St Bartholomew's Church, Haslemere on Thursday, October 22 at 3 pm.

FUNERAL

de SOMOGYI.—Friday, October 23rd, 11 am Beckenham Crematorium: Family flowers only. Donations in lieu to the Peter de Somogyi Memorial Trust, c/o Midland Bank, 90 Baker Street, London, W1M 2AX. Memorial Service shortly after Christmas.
LOCHHEAD.—The funeral of Captain Gavin Lochhead, R.R.F., killed in Belize on 11th October, will take place at noon, Thursday, 22nd October, at St George's Church, Easton-in-Gordano. Cut flowers, please, to Halliday and Son, 115 High Street, Portishead, by Wednesday, or donations to SSAFA.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BARTON.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Jack Barton will be held on Thursday, November 5th at St James's Church, Piccadilly, at noon.
BARTY-KING.—A service of thanksgiving in memory of G. I. (Tom) Barty-King will be held at St Michael's, Chester Square, SW1 on Wednesday, October 21st, at 12 noon.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

GROVER, Sir ANTHONY.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Anthony Grover will be held at the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks on Tuesday, November 3rd at 11.00 am.
FLEMING.—A memorial service for Mrs Ann Fleming will be held at 11.30 a.m., on Friday, November 20th, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.
GLEDHILL.—A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Mr J. B. Gledhill will be held in Westminster Abbey at 6.15 p.m. on Tuesday, November 3rd, 1981. Those intending to be present are asked to notify in writing the Deputy Registrar, 20 Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, London SW1P 3PA by Monday, October 26th, so that the appropriate seating arrangements can be made.
WEYMONT. — On 17th October, 1981, Reverend Geoffrey Weymont, M.C. A service to be held on 23rd October at North Barrow, Somerset, at 2.30 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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APPOINTMENTS ALSO ON PAGE 25



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.40am Open University: Structural Power 3: Dominence and Dependence; 7.05 Transformer Core Materials; 7.30 Pray for the Predator; 7.55 Closedown. 9.05 For Schools, Colleges: The news in German. 9.35 Leisure time in France. 9.53 French conversation. 10.10 Look and Read. 10.35 History: The Country of the Setting Sun. 11.00 The Asian festival of Light. 11.38 Screen print artists. 12.05 Modern poetry. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Yesterday's Headlines meets some people who were involved in the Hungarian uprising. 1.45 Over the Moon presented by Sam Dale for the very young (r). 2.00 You and Me. For four and five-year olds (r). 2.14 For Schools, Colleges: French. 2.30 Dylan Thomas. 3.00 Closedown. 3.25 O Dro I Dro. A quiz on a journey through Wales.

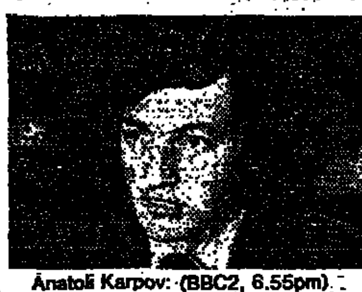
3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 Cartoon. Mighty Mouse in Happy Holland.
4.25 Jackanory. Philip Madoc reads the second part of The Black Horn.
4.40 Play Away. Music, fun and games presented by Brian Cant.
5.05 John Craven's Newsround.
5.10 Screen Test. Film memory quiz between Harriet Costello School, Basingstoke, and Bristol Grammar School, chaired by Brian Trueman.
5.40 News read by Richard Baker. 6.00 Regional news magazines. 6.25 Nationwide.
6.50 Barbara's World of Horses and Ponies. A look at some equine species with Barbara Woodhouse.
7.15 Angels. Drama serial about the nurses in a Midlands hospital.
7.40 The Rockford Files. The private eye has an unwanted assistant when be searches for a missing undergraduate.
8.30 Yes Minister. The Compassionate Society. A welcome repeat of the BBC 2 series.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Play for Today: Country by Trevor Griffiths. Starring Leo McKern, James Fox and Wendy Hiller. It is 1945 and the head of a family firm of brewers takes the occasion of a christening to persuade his carefree son to take over the reins of the company. But the Labour Party win the election and nothing will be the same again.
10.45 Motor Fair. A look at the Motoring exhibition at London's Earls Court with Chris Serle and Sue Cook.
11.30 Tenko. A drama series about British women in a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp.
11.43 News headlines.
11.45 Phil Silvers* The enterprising sergeant in another hilarious predicament (r).
12.10 Weather.

BBC1 VARIATIONS. Cymru/Wales: 9.10am-9.35 I Ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth. Japan. 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 5.10-5.40 Capten Mukula. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.50-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.40 Angels. 12.10am News and weather. Scotland: 11.17am-11.37 For Schools. The Coalminer. 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 12.10am News and weather. Northern Ireland: 10.38am-10.58 For Schools: Ulster in Focus Dairy Farming. 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.25-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 6.50-7.15 Prospect. 11.45-12.35am The Woolco Fives. 12.35* News and weather. England: 6.00pm-6.25 Regional Magazines. 12.15am Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School presented by Carol Chell and Chris Bramwell. Edward Lear's The Owl and the Pussycat is read by Ricardo Montez. 11.25 Closedown.



Anatoli Karpov: (BBC2, 6.55pm)

5.40 Open University: Graphs, Networks and Design. 6.05 The Welsh Speak Back. 6.30 The Housing Question.
6.55 The World Chess Championships. Jeremy James presents up-to-the-minute news on the battle between Karpov, the holder and Korchnoi the challenger. Expert analysis comes from William Hartson.
7.20 News with a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.25 The Booker Prize. Live from the Stationers' Hall, London, Robert Kee talks to the judges and contestants as well as reviewing the novels that are in the running for the prestigious prize.
7.50 Six More English Towns. Alec Clifton-Taylor visits Beverley in North Humberside.
8.30 Russell Harty. His guests for this first show are Grace Kennedy, Trevor Eve, Elizabeth Quinn and Kevin Turvey.

9.00 Film: Conversation Piece (1974) starring Burt Lancaster, Helmut Berger and Silvana Mangano. A Luchino Visconti-directed story about a recluse-like professor with a rich collection of 18th-century paintings of family groups. He is persuaded to accept tenants in his large apartment and this invasion of his privacy leads him to lose his self-composure.
10.55 Newsnight. Ends at 11.45.





Russell Harty: (BBC2, 8.30)

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: Loneliness. 9.53 Middle English-Diarists. 10.15 Interview techniques 10.33 Poetry and War. 11.03 Number sequences. 11.22 The traditions of Halloween. 11.39 A day trip to Boulogne. 12.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy Castaways, a musical story. 12.10 Pipkins. Puppet adventures of Hartley Hare. 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama serial about an Australian family during World War Two. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Armchair Thriller. Part three of Dying Day. Skipling still cannot convince the police that his life is in danger. Starring Ian McKellan (r). 2.00 After Noon Plus. Mavis Nicholson interviews the oldest and the youngest contenders for The Booker Prize. 2.45 Play: Alice Trying starring Judy Parfitt as a repressed spinster trying to shed her inhibitions. 3.45 Cabbages and Kings. A literary quiz chaired by Robin Ray.

4.15 Cartoon: Tweety Pie in Ain't She Tweet.
4.20 Get It Together. Live pop music introduced by Roy North and Megg Nicol.
4.45 Vice Versa. Part four of the dramatisation of F Anstey's novel about a father and son who, through magic, swap roles.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Joe Sugden is bemused about the pig unit project.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.
6.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news about the oldest action playground in London; the Tate's Sculpture for the blind and the Family Welfare Association.
6.30 Crossroads. Iris Scott makes a confession.
6.55 Reporting London. A new magazine programme presented by Denis Tuchy.
7.30 The World Freestyle Dancin' Championship. The UK final live from the Night Out Theatre Club, Birmingham.
8.30 Benny Hill. Humorous sketches from the man of many parts.

9.00 Brideshead Revisited. Episode two: Home and Abroad. Charles Ryder at last meets Lord Marchmain (Laurence Olivier) when he accompanies Sebastian to Venice. But the noble lord's mistress warns Ryder about the underlying danger in the Flyte family's charm.
10.00 News.
10.30 Rich World, Poor World. The last of three programmes dealing with world poverty. Edward Heath and Shridath Rampal assess the chances of success at this week's summit on the subject.
11.30 Talking Bikes takes a look at a British equivalent of the glamorous American motorcycle policemen. The team spent a week with the Greater Manchester force watching how the officers are trained and following them on duty.
12.00 Going Out. Part two of the extremely good serial about a group of out-of-work young school leavers.
12.25 Close with David Steel.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 — Autumn Gardening.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "A Voice at Night" by Barbara Crowther.
11.00 News.
11.05 Play: "Winner Takes the Kitty" by R. D. Wingfield.
11.35 Wildlife. The team answers questions from the Sussex trust for nature Conservation.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Lord Peter Wimsey (new series).
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Hatter's Castle,† by A. J. Cronin (part 2).
4.00 Places I've Lived, People I've Known (last in series) (6) Farming in Carmarthenshire.
4.15 Will Adams, English Samurai: Portrait of an Elizabethan visitor to Japan.
4.45 Story Time: "King Charles II" by Antonia Fraser (7).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather and Financial Report.
6.00 News.
6.30 Top of the Form.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 Prisoner of War. "A Little World of Our Own" (2).
8.35 No Minister. Hugo Young presents a critical examination of the Civil Service. (4) "Civil Servants are Unaccountable".
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Joke by Joke . . .† by Lawrence Durrell (last in series).
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Edible Woman" by Margaret Atwood (11).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today on Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.

VHF: 6.25am Weather. 10.00 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Sick or Sad? (2).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Gretry, Brahms, Leopold Mozart, Delius; records†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) J. C. Bach, Reicha, J. S. Bach, Grieg; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Rachmaninov; records, including mono†
10.00 Monteverdi and his Contemporaries Recital of vocal and instrumental music by Monteverdi, Marenzio, D'India, Frescobaldi, Priuli, Castello and Turini†
11.50 Haydn String Quartet in C, Op. 74 No. 1†
12.15 Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra Concert. Part 1: Tchaikovsky†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 Concert Part 2: Mendelssohn†
2.00 Schumann and Brahms Viola and Piano recital†
2.40 Youth Orchestras of the World Concert by the National Youth Orchestra of Great Britain, recorded in April this year at the Royal Festival Hall: Dvorak, Mozart, Bruckner†
4.25 Jazz Today Charles Fox with records†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure†
7.00 Beethoven Quintet in E flat, Op. 16; record†
7.30 Memoirs of an Amorous Woman by Ihara Saikaku. The 17th-century Japanese classic has been translated by Ivan Morris and adapted for radio by Catherine Dolan. It is a series of stories told through the medium of an old lady who was once a popular courtesan. The voice of the old woman is Catherine Dolan.†
8.15 College Concerts 1981/82 (new series) Concert part 1 Berio, John Hopkins†
9.00 Words, Words, Words (series) A personal choice of prose and poetry by Ian McKellen†
9.15 College Concert Part 2: Alexander Goehr†
9.55 Soler on record†
10.10 British Travellers in 18th-century Spain: Talk by Dr Allan Braham, Keeper of the National Gallery
10.30 Jazz in Britain Alan Holdsworth's IOU†
11.00 News.
11.05 Villa-Lobos on record†

VHF 11.15pm-11.55 Open University



Malcolm Bradbury: Kaleidoscope (Radio 4, 9.30pm)

Sir Ian Bancroft: No Minister (Radio 4, 8.35pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Moments Musical.† 9.00 Listen to the Band.† 9.30 The Organist Entertains.† 10.00 Tony Christie.† 11.00 Brian Matthew.† from midnight 1.00 Trucker's Hour.† 2.00-5.00 Two's Company.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 2.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT)- 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Lord of the Flies. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europa. 8.30 Musical Year Book. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 Leave it to Psmith. 10.30 That Big Band Magic. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland this Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15pm The Rewards of Music. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Three Centuries of Italian Opera. 9.45 Classic Short Stories. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland this Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Guitar Workshop. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09am News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Operetta. 2.30 Musical Yearbook. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

WESTWARD

As Thames except: 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's birthdays 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today 1.20-1.30 News 6.00 Westward Diary 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Survival 11.30 Wheels at the Motorfair 12.15 am Faith for Life 12.21 Closedown

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.45-4.15 Play It Again with Freddie Trueman. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Jazz Series: Ronnie Scott Quartet. 12.00 Wheels. 12.45 Closedown.

ATV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.30 Gardening Today: with cyril Fletcher and Bob Price. 1.20-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy 6.00 News 6.05 Crossroads 6.30 ATV Today 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 11.30 Wheels at Motorfair. 12.15 News 12.20 am Something Different: Bernard Cartwright looks at the life of St Edmund Campion, of Oxford, the Jesuit priest executed 400 years ago.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia with Graham Bell and Christine Webber. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 11.30 Wheels. 12.15am News. 12.20 Your Music at Night.

ULSTER

As Thames exept: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 5.15 Cartoon, 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Bedtime, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.30 am-9.35 First Thing. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 11.30 Wheels at Motorfair. 12.15 am News. 12.20 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.25am Good Word. 9.30-9.35 News. 1.20pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Bless Me, Father. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Wheels at Motorfair. 12.15am Week of Prayer for World Peace. 12.20 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20 News. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 7.00-7.30 Survival. 10.28 News. 10.34 Rich World, Poor World. 11.30 Wheels. 12.15 am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00pm Cabbages and Kings 1.20 News 3.45-4.15 Calendar At Your Service 5.15-5.45 How's Your Father 6.00 Calendar 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 11.30 Wheels At Motorfair 12.15am Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Bless Me, Father. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 11.30 Wheels At Motorfair. 12.15am Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

SOUTHERN

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News, 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 New Kind of Family. 12.00 Weather followed by Marriage or Not.

HTV

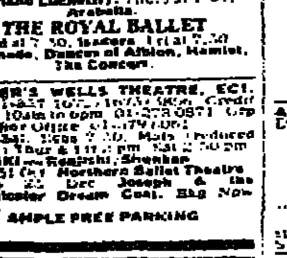
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today 1.20-1.30 News 5.15 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Report West: Bruce Hockin and Richard Wyatt present the news. Gardening advice from John Abrams. 6.30 Diff'rent Strokes 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 11.30 Wheels at Motorfair 12.15 am Closedown

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV WEST except: 9.35 am-9.50 Am Gymru 10.15-10.30 Y Byd A'i Bethau 11.39-11.54 About Wales 12.00-12.10 pm Cwadi Cwac A'i Ffrindiau 4.15-4.45 Camigam 5.15-5.20 Bugs Bunny 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd 6.15-6.30 Report Wales 10.30-11.00 Cyfathrebwyr 11.00-11.30 World In Action 11.30-12.00 Benson 12.00 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

CHOICE



Jill Bennett as Alice Carlion in Country, a play by Trevor Griffiths (BBC1, 9.25pm)

● It is a pity that the first in a new series of Plays for Today has to clash with Brideshead Revisited. COUNTRY (BBC 1 9.25 pm) by Trevor Griffiths, has a cast that in some ways surpasses that of the rival offering on the other channel. Headed by Leo McKern as the patriarch of a brewing family, he is supported by Wendy Hiller as his wife and, making his first television appearance for ten years, James Fox as the son who has unexpectedly became the heir-apparent following the death of his elder brother. The scene is a Kentish country house at the time of the 1945 General Election. The father is well into his seventies and actively searching for his successor at the head of the company. Enter his gossip columnist son — living we learn later, with another man — the announcement of which bringing the only change of facial expression in Wendy Hiller — Are you a bugger? she asks succinctly. His reluctance to change his lifestyle upsets his father, nearly as much as the squatters in the stables and the new Labour government. Sub-titled A Tory Story, the play gets wonderfully under the skin of a shaken capitalist family.

● Earlier, we have a second chance to see the extremely funny YES MINISTER (BBC 1 8.30 pm) This episode — the Compassionate Society — sees Jim Hacker (Paul Eddington) concerned about a new hospital that has a full administrative staff but no patients because government cut-backs have prevented recruitment of medical staff.

● WILL ADAMS, ENGLISH SAMURAI (Radio 4, 4.15 pm) is the story of the only non-Japanese to earn the right to wear the two swords of a Samurai. An Elizabethan seaman — a contemporary of Shakespeare — he reached Japan in 1600 after a disasterous voyage in which only twenty-four crew out of a complement of one hundred and ten survived. Once in Japan he became a trusted and influential adviser to the most powerful man in the country, Minamoto no Ieysau. — The respect and affection that was bestowed on him by his employer was such that Adams never had the urge to return to England (the awful outward journey may have been a factor as well). The programme is written and presented by Richard Tames with David Brierly playing the part of Will Adams.

Entertainments Guide

Classified Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to: The Times, P.O. Box 7, 200, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ

Classified Rates

Personal Columns	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines) £17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms) £20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)
Appointments	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines) £17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms) £20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)
Property	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines) £17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms) £20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)
Weekend Shoparound	£14.00 per cm full display (min 5 cms)







Yesterday's three faces of the Irish tragedy: Lady Pringle, wife of the victim of last Saturday's London car bomb, with Bella, the dog that survived; Army Corporal Philip Hartley (centre), who lost his legs in an IRA rocket attack, receives timely advice from Sir Douglas Bader; and Mrs Barbara McCullough weeps at her husband's funeral.

Police foil third attempt to pay £500,000 Irish kidnap ransom

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

Police in Northern Ireland yesterday foiled a third attempt by the family of Mr Bernard Dunne, the wealthy Irish businessman kidnapped on Friday, to pay a £500,000 ransom for his release.

The authorities both north and south of the border are clearly determined that the abductors will not get paid. The feeling is that if the kidnap was successful, the country would be beset by similar crimes, and that paramilitary groups on both sides might find it a highly attractive form of extortion.

The IRA, however, insists that no Republican organization is responsible for seizing Mr Dunne, whose father owns more than 60 supermarkets and clothing stores throughout Ireland, mostly south of the border.

But the border area outside Newry, South Armagh, where Mr Dunne was seized, is a stronghold of the Provisionals and their involvement has not been ruled out.

All the signs are that Mr Dunne is being held near the border, possibly in South Armagh. Two cars travelling south on the main road between Belfast and Newry were stopped at a Royal Ulster Constabulary road block yesterday and found to contain a large sum of cash that was almost certainly ransom money. The vehicles were turned back with the money.

On Sunday night, a man apparently acting as an intermediary between the family and the kidnappers was intercepted by the Gardai near the border in co Louth. The police found him hiding in a shed soon after a gun battle with three masked men who were spotted in a field. One policeman escaped almost certain death when a bullet brushed his head.

The man, who is believed to be a Dublin priest, was released after questioning. The Gardai said in Dublin: "He was not a subversive. We believe he was an intermediary trying to negotiate for the release of Mr Dunne. We believe the armed men who escaped have knowledge of Mr Dunne's whereabouts."

On Saturday night the Gardai intercepted a car carrying £500,000 in cash as it headed towards the border near Dundalk, co Louth. The police said that they were determined that such a large sum of money should not find its way into the hands of subversives or paramilitary groups. The car was allowed to return to Dublin with the cash, and the driver was not held.

Mrs Mary Dunne, the kidnapped man's wife, issued a statement from her home in Dublin that was read all day over Irish radio on Sunday saying that she and her family had made every effort to meet the kidnappers' demands and that they had not contacted the police.

As police searches spread throughout the country at the weekend, Dr John O'Connell, speaker of the Irish Republic Parliament, offered to act as intermediary.

Released prisoner is shot dead in taxi

□ A young man who was released from prison on Friday after serving part of a seven-year jail sentence was shot dead early yesterday by police in west Belfast. He was in a stolen taxi that drove through a road block.

Stephen Hamilton, aged 24, was found injured in the back seat of the car after police fired a single shot. The vehicle was abandoned by two other men three hundred yards from the road block and last night police were questioning two men arrested later yesterday morning. Mr Hamilton died within a few hours. He was a Loyalist and activist.

The Ulster Defence Association last night called for an *investigation into the incident.* The UDA said the dead man was a member of the Woodvale defence association, a local group operating in the Shankill area of the city.

□ Thousands of Loyalists turned out in driving rain yesterday in a show of anger at the murder of one of the best known Protestant leaders in Ulster.

Mr Billy McCullough, whose life was devoted to the welfare of Protestant prisoners and former prisoners, was taken down Shankill Road in Belfast through dense crowds, his coffin flanked by six men in paramilitary style clothing.

But there were no arms and no masks. Mr McCullough's family wanted the paramilitary trappings kept to a minimum and even a formal church service was not requested. That, in Ulster, normally provided the forum for a tirade from the pulpit against the men of murder, but the Presbyterian minister had to be content with a brief private service at Mr McCullough's home.

He was killed outside his small terraced house by a pillion rider on a motorcycle last Friday. Nine bullets were fired at him from a distance of 15ft.

The last time such a prominent member of the Ulster Defence Association, Northern Ireland's biggest paramilitary force, was murdered was in 1973 and the killing does not augur well for hopes of an end to the latest spate of tit-for-tat sectarian murders.

Mr McCullough, aged 32, was married, with six children. His baby son, Alan, was christened a fortnight ago by the minister who conducted yesterday's funeral.

The coffin was draped with the Ulster flag and there was a wreath from Liverpool Football Club, which Mr McCullough ardently supported.

Car linked to IRA bombers is found

□ A green Volkswagen car thought to have been used by the Provisional IRA bombing team operating in London was discovered yesterday in a car park near Harrods in Knightsbridge (Stewart Tendler writes).

The car was discovered hours after Scotland Yard had put out its registration number. A member of the public saw the car in the car park and rang police. Scotland Yard have not revealed how they discovered the registration of the car.

Lady Pringle yesterday condemned the utter cruelty of the IRA bomber who attempted to murder her husband. She said the attack on Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart Pringle was "*beyond words*" (the Press Association reports).

Lady Pringle was speaking just a few feet from the spot where the car bomb exploded outside her home in South Croxted Road, West Dulwich, London.

Sir Steuart lost part of his right leg. Yesterday his condition was satisfactory at King's College Hospital, London.

Lady Pringle said: "We have been overwhelmed by the kindness shown to us both—a very great contrast to the utter cruelty of the person who planted the bomb. I am so very grateful for such support and I am so proud to be British."

Sir Steuart, aged 53, is listed in *Who's Who*, in which his address is given in full. *Who's Who* publishers, A. and C. Black of London, are expecting a rush of calls from famous people asking to have their addresses withdrawn.

A spokesman said: "It is not an attractive thought that we might be used as some kind of A to Z for terrorists. It is very unpleasant, but individuals say what they want in the book about their personal details.

"Details in *Who's Who* can help not only bombers, but all kinds of troublemakers. All the time, people who for various reasons find themselves in positions of danger ask us to withdraw details, and we respond. It is a new phenomenon and we find it frightful."

Frank Johnson in Croydon

Distant encounters of the Heath kind

Mr Edward Heath campaigned for the Conservatives yesterday in the Croydon North West by-election, and said nothing.

For Mrs Thatcher, it could have been a lot worse. He might have said something. But it would be an error to assume that his visit was unnewsworthy. On the issues, Mr Heath silent is as interesting as Mr Heath talkative, as well as easier to understand. His seminal silences yesterday on the subject of Mrs Thatcher were the most definitive public statement so far of his position on the matter.

Mr Heath appeared in support of Mr Butterfill who sounds like a crunchy item of confectionery advertised disgustingly on TV, but is in fact the Conservative candidate. They had lunch in a pub and then advanced through the saloon bar for a Meet the People tour.

Some lunchtime drinkers called out. Mr Heath pressed on towards the street. As always, he preferred an Avoid the People tour. Mr Heath is not at his best with people. A TV crew asked him to turn back and engage the citizen in conversation. He agreed.

"What are your policies?" said this voice of the people at the bar. "Yes", Mr Heath replied slowly—or rather, "years". The average citizen repeated his question. "He's the candidate. It's him you're voting for", said Mr Heath, placing a hand menacingly on Mr Butterfill's shoulder. "I thought we were voting for the Government", said the typical voter. "You vote for them as well", Mr Heath replied. He made the "them" sound like the title of a horror film—them as in *The Thing!* ("vote for *Them*" says Ted). But it was the most wholehearted endorsement Mrs Thatcher was to get all afternoon.

We left the pub and advanced on the rest of the electorate. Mr Heath and Mr Butterfill wandered up and down the High Street for a while in the middle of a tight pack of cameramen. A couple of times they all piled into a small grocery shop. Other times they would waylay passing housewives. Considering the difficult situation in which he found himself, Mr Heath was good-natured, showed none of his fabled quick temper, and even seemed at times to enjoy the proceedings. And there was no doubt that for him it *was* a difficult situation. He believes this Government to be disastrous, but the remorseless rituals of the Conservative Party, with its emphasis on unity, compel him to put in at least a token appearance at this by-election.

None the less he managed to convey an impression of distance from it all—as if, in his cashmere coat, arms at his side like a Burton's dummy, he was simply being borne along, possibly against his will, by the tide of cameras and microphones. A passer by would recognize him and shake his hand.

The talking would then be done by Mr Butterfill, whom Mr Heath would introduce as "the candidate". This was just as well. So distant did Mr Heath seem, so impatient is he with verbal nuances at the best of times, that any attempt at the exact name would have been bound to come out as Mr Butterscotch, or Mr Buttermilk, or Mr Butter-Mountain, a fellow-European.

Eventually we found ourselves in a Betjemanesque suburban idyll called Briar Avenue. We all charged up and down a couple of gnome-infested front gardens shaking hands with convinced Tories. A woman said she was voting Conservative because of Mr Ken Livingstone, the hated left-wing leader of the GLC whose name parents use in these parts to frighten disobedient children. "I must say, Livingstone's a great help", Mr Heath observed as he moved on. "Where did they find him?"

Another woman hurried out of Number 33 with an autograph book for Mr Heath to sign. She had an SDP-Liberal poster in her window.

"I'd vote Conservative if they got rid of Mrs Thatcher", she said. Mr Heath had no alternative but to reply that he was not interested in personalities but in issues, and that in any case, while he had his differences with the Prime Minister over certain matters, there was no question of, as the woman put it, "getting rid of her".

After an hour and a half it was time for Mr Heath to go. He turned and waved to the photographers. One pressed forward in the hope of getting an exclusive silence. Instead, he observed that Mr Butterfill was a good candidate, "very good on the doorstep". Was Mr Heath predicting a Tory win on Thursday? "I don't make predictions", he said as he lowered himself into his car which made off in the direction of his Bexley, Sidcup, constituency as he lapsed into a well-earned further silence.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Princess Anne visits sixth National Spastics Gymkhana, Royal Mews, 3.

The Duke of Gloucester opens Hanover Court, Elm Street, and Tenter Court, Wharf Road, Stamford, 10.30, and attends dinner given by Milk Marketing Board for leaders of cattle breeding industry, All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, Wimbledon, 7.40.

The Duchess of Kent, as patron, opens extension to outpatients department, Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, Oxford, 12.30.

Poetry

Chung Fu, about Chinese woman revolutionary, Poetry Society, 21 Earls Court Square, 7.30. Patricia Beer, Elizabeth Smart, Elaine Randall read in first performance of the fourth Hammersmith and Fulham Festival of Poetry, Polish Centre, 240 King Street, 7.30.

Talks, lectures

"American Frontier Opera Houses", Robert A. Schanke, Art Workers' Guild, 6 Queen Square, 7.30. "Turner's Optimism", Andrew Wilton, second Kurt Pantzer Memorial Lecture, Turner Society, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, 6.

Exhibitions

David Bailey: prints from his Book of Photography, Olympus, 151 Piccadilly, 10-5.30. Gerald Mynott: "Fragments of a Grand Tour", paintings, Frances Kyle Gallery, 9 Maddox Street, 10-6. 40th autumn exhibition, Islington Library, 2 Fieldway Crescent. Works of Arthur Claude Cooke, Oscar and Peter Johnson, 27 Lowndes Street, 10-4.30.

The later Sickert Exhibition opens at the Hayward Gallery, South Bank, on November 18 not October 18.

Music

Piano recital, Yaltah Menuhin, Royal Academy of Music, Marylebone Road, 7.30. Early Music Centre Festival: The Sixteen, directed by Harry Christophers, perform English sacred choral music, Wigmore Hall, 7.30. Students from Trinity College of Music perform works by Marc Fraser, John Coulter and Michael Stewart, British Music Information Centre, 10 Stratford Place, 7.30.

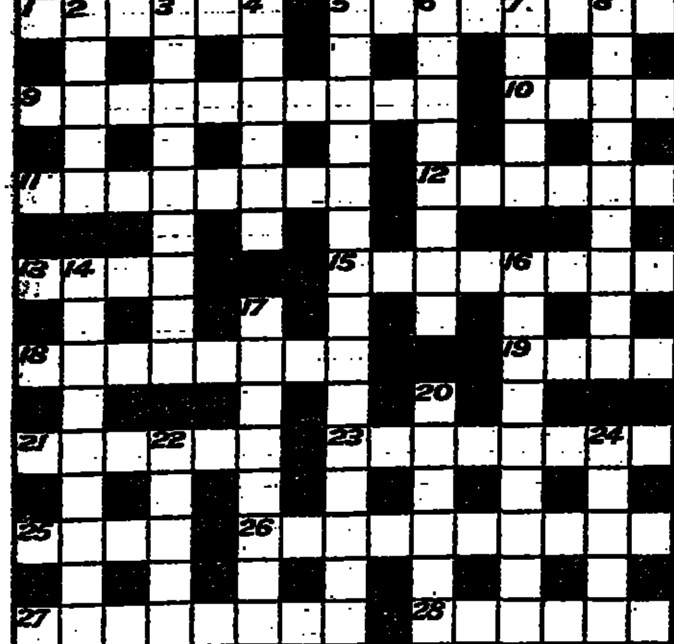
Lunchtime music

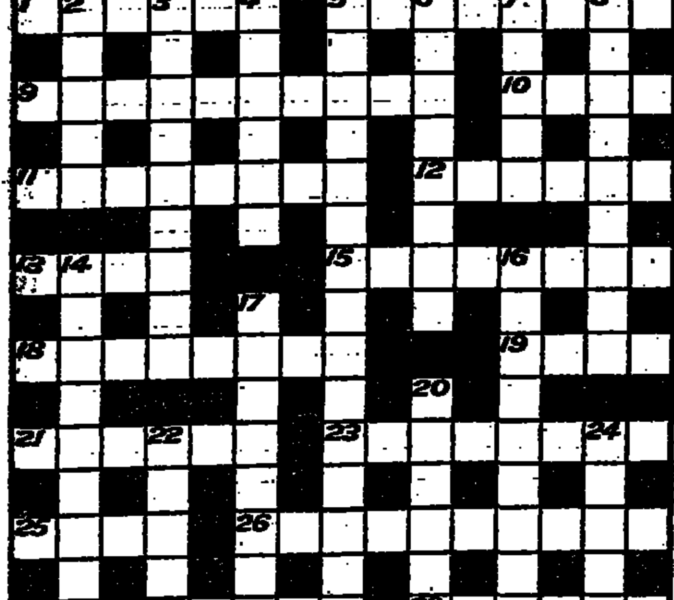
Colin Carr, cello, and Francis Grier, piano, Bishopsgate Hall, 230 Bishopsgate, 1.05. Victoria Soames, clarinet, and Julius Drake, piano, St Vedast, 1.10. Veronica Veysey, soprano, and Ellen Porter, *piano, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.05.*

Memorial services

Lady (Molly) Huggins, St Michael's, Chester Square, noon; Mr C. E. King, St Giles in the Fields, St Giles High Street, noon.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,658





ACROSS
1 Japanese commander's heartless weapon (6).
5 Prizes one held by expectant women? (8).
9 My old way, right one for making soup (10).
10 Working model snob should adhere to (4).
11 Treating position as permanent (8).
12 A café-cognac for Holmes' Ms Scott (6).
13 Can possibly, in this, see love-glance? (4).
15 Polish waterfront holds danger for sailors (8).
18 Change north watch in Cheshire (8).
19 Left river to get bait (4).
21 Inventor dines out, consuming duck (6).
23 Feather cloak put on by order (8).
25 Stevenson travelled not to go anywhere, but — here in Africa? (4).
26 Anthony's blue ribbon orchestra? (4,2,4).
27 Plays, as theatre returns with seats for many (8).
28 Red rag for some sailors? (6).

DOWN
2 Nothing goes in this broken-down lift (5).
3 Urban fringe under conservative control (5,4).
4 Aunt Dotty is about the right one for fur (6).
5 Piers at the seaside — acts so vainly? (7,3,5).
6 Like nation showing outcome of independence (8).
7 North Country house blocked by snow (5).
8 Sermons I repeatedly composed? (9).
14 Pompous Hanoverian king and one with very big Eastern following (9).
16 Mosaic preservation made possible by their support by bank (9).
17 Red conspirator's pub? (8).
20 Harvest denuded by former king (6).
22 Original intention of remaining prayers in Auburn (5).
24 Pupil joining Jack for a brandy (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,657

Nature notes

Two hunting birds coming in from the Continent begin to spread across open countryside. Hen harriers quarter the ground systematically, flying low and dropping suddenly on a mouse or frog. Short-eared owls come out more often at dusk, searching for voles on marshes and heaths with slow, noiseless wing-beats. On northern and eastern coasts, snow buntings arrive from the Arctic; rock pipits drift from harsher coastlines to sandy shores; water pipits are occasionally seen on beaches and lakesides. Rooks are beginning to occupy their winter roosts, often in enormous numbers; they gather in a leisurely way towards sunset, sometimes in their own rookeries, then fly in to join the other birds from many miles around, often with attendant jackdaws.

On the moors, the ling has faded but the cross-leaved heath is still in pink bloom. Buttercups will blossom in the fields for a little longer, and herb robert, whose flowers grow in pretty pairs, linger in the hedgebanks. The last to flower of the many umbelliferous plants is the fool's parsley—with leaves like garden parsley, but a bitter taste and unpleasant smell. Female bluebottles try to take up residence in houses, as the days turn colder.

D.J.M.

Parliament today

Commons, 2.30: Companies (No 2) Bill, conclusion of remaining stages. Lords, 2.30: British Nationality Bill, third reading.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes for week ended October 11.

BBC 1
1 The Paul Daniels Magic Show.
2 Juliet Bravo.
3 The Moving Target.
4 Larry Grayson's Generation Game.
5 Wildlife on One.
6 Rosie.
7 Mastermind.
8 Flamingo Road.
9 Tomorrow's World.
10 It's a Knockout.

BBC 2
1 Burt Lancaster in The Train.
2 Des O'Connor Tonight.
3 A Kick Up The Eighties.
4 Not Another Not The Nine O'Clock News.
5 Glenda Jackson in Women in Love.
6 The World About Us.
7 Horizon.
8 Johnny Frenchman.
9 Six More English Towns.
10 Enigma.

ITV
1 Jaws.
2 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada.
3 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada.
4 Benny Hill, Thames.
5 Only When I Laugh, Yorkshire.
6 Never The Twain, Thames.
7 Crossroads (Wed), ATV.
8 The Morecambe and Wise Show, Thames.
9 Bullseye, ATV.
10 Play Your Cards Right, ATV.

British Audience Research Board.

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: silver and plate, 11. Christies, South Kensington: old and modern jewelry, 2; costume and textiles, 2; objects of virtu and miniatures, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: furniture, carpets, objects of virtu, 11; pewter and metalware, noon; jewelry, 1.30; Stars Organization *for Spastics art auction, 7.* Sotheby's, New Bond Street: European ceramics, 11; books and manuscripts, 11; bonds, 10.30 and 2.

Telemessages

A new, cheaper form of telegram called the telemessage is to be introduced by British Telecom as an inland service next Monday. In effect a telephoned letter, it will replace the overnight telegram and, if commercially successful, the ordinary inland telegram. Unlike telegrams, in which all words including the name and address are charged individually, telemessages will cost £3 for up to 50 words, with another £2 for up to 50 extra words, plus VAT. Names and full addresses will be free.

Telemessages will be accepted by telephone, public payphones or telex, but not from Post Office counters, until 8 pm Mondays to Saturdays with an extension to London addresses to 9 pm, for delivery anywhere in the United Kingdom by first post the next working day.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.67	1.60
Austria Sch	30.40	28.30
Canada $	2.29	2.20
France Fr	10.74	10.14
Germany DM	4.29	4.05
Greece Dr	107.00	101.00
Hongkong $	11.40	10.80
Ireland Pt	1.21	1.15
Italy Lir	2,235.00	2,135.00
Japan Yn	449.00	423.00
Netherlands Gld	4.70	4.46
Portugal Esc	125.00	118.00
South Africa Rd	1.83	1.66
Spain Pta	182.00	173.00
Sweden Kr	10.60	10.06
Switzerland Fr	3.60	3.38
USA $	1.90	1.83

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index rose 0.9 to 464.3.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 4.56 at 847.13.

Roads

Wales and the West: Severn Bridge: lane closures east and westbound. M4: two-way traffic will use eastbound carriageway between junction 21 (A403 Avonmouth) and junction 22 (A466 Chepstow). M5: hard shoulder only between Cheltenham/Gloucester exits (junctions 11 and 12). M5: one lane on each carriageway between junctions 17 (A4018/Bristol West) and 18 (A4/Bristol Avonmouth); no entry for northbound traffic at junction 18. A303 closed at Marsh between Honiton and Ilminster, diversion. Tor Point Ferry: new 16-ton weight limit.

Midlands: M6: lane closures north and southbound between junction 2 (A46 Coventry/M69 Leicester) and junction 4 (M42 National Exhibition Centre); two-way working on north and southbound carriageway from Keel service area to junction 15 (A5006 Stoke). A38: Worcester Road, Bromsgrove, closed, diversion.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The Morning Telegraph, Sheffield, says that if Mrs Margaret Thatcher's rhetoric at *Blackpool* last week is to have any meaning, the Government must back BL to the hilt in its determination to stand firm on the 3.8 per cent pay offer.

The Frankfurter Rundschau, reporting the Conservative Party conference, says Mrs Thatcher has reached the point of no return. The choice is to go on according to her, or without her.

Sporting fixtures

Football: Third and fourth division programme (see page 23).

Racing: Flat meetings at Kempton Park (1.30), Leicester (2.15) and Hamilton Park (2.15); National Hunt at Sedgefield (2.0).

Tennis: Daihatsu Challenge tournament, Brighton.

Today's anniversaries

Births: Christopher Wren, East Knoyle, Wilts, 1632; Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, Broadlands, Hampshire, 1784;

Weather

A frontal trough will clear S districts with a cold NW airstream becoming established over all parts.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, SE, SW, Central S England, Midlands (E): Rain at first, becoming mainly dry with sunny periods; wind mainly NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11C (52F).

E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Sunny intervals, scattered light showers developing; wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 9C (48F).

Midlands (W), Central N England, S Wales: Sunny intervals isolated, mainly light showers; wind NW, moderate; max temp 10C (50F).

Channel Islands: Cloudy with rain, becoming mainly dry, wind SW, strong veering NW, fresh; max temp 12C (54F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals and scattered showers; wind NW, fresh to strong; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers, occasionally heavy, snow on high ground, some sunny intervals; wind NW, strong to gale; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Sunny intervals and showers, more general cloud and rain in Scotland and Northern Ireland on Thursday, cold.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, strong or gale, veering NW, fresh or strong; sea very rough. St George's Channel: Wind NW, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. Irish Sea: Wind NW, fresh or strong, perhaps gale later; sea rough.

Sun rises: 7.33 am | Sun sets: 5.57 pm
Moon sets: 3.13 pm | Moon rises: 12.1 am
Last quarter: 4.40 am.

Lighting up time

London 6.27 pm to 7.5 am
Bristol 6.37 pm to 7.14 am
Edinburgh 6.30 pm to 7.26 am
Manchester 6.32 pm to 7.17 am
Penzance 6.51 pm to 7.24 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; r, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	11	52	Inverness	c	10	50
Birmingham	d	13	55	Jersey	c	13	55
Blackpool	c	12	54	London	c	13	55
Bristol	c	12	54	Manchester	c	12	54
Cardiff	r	13	55	Newcastle	c	13	55
Edinburgh	c	12	54	Perth			
Glasgow	c	11	52	Ronaldsway	c	12	54
Guernsey	r	13	55				

London

Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 14C (57F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 7 pm, 98 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.09in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,010.7 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Satellite predictions

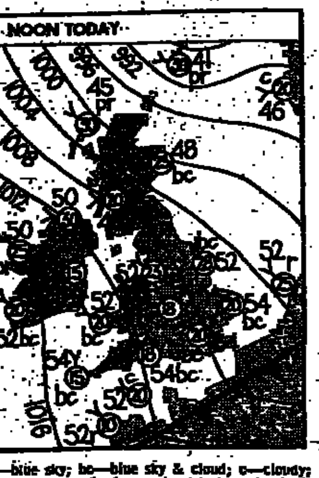
Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

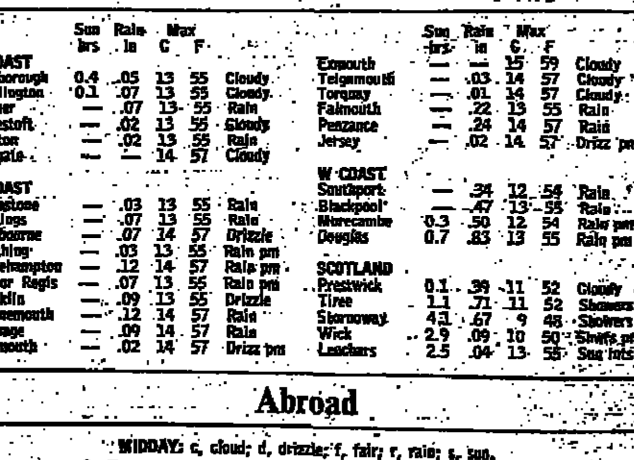
LONDON: Cosmos 236R: 19.44-19.48; WNW; 70E; E*. Cosmos 1220: (tomorrow) 6.26-6.32; WNW*; 25WSW; S.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 236R: 19.44-19.48; WNW; 70SE; SE*. Cosmos 1220: (tomorrow) 6.26-6.31; W*; 25SW; S. Intercosmos 14R: 19.59-20.1; NW; 35W; SSW*.

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Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. Tuesday, October 20, 1981. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.27	6.2	7.57	6.4
Aberdeen	7.28	3.8	7.55	3.6
Avonmouth	12.36	10.9	1.01	10.6
Belfast	4.55	3.2	5.19	3.4
Cardiff	12.19	10.2	12.44	[illegible]
Devonport	11.34	4.8		
Dover	4.34	5.9	5.06	5.7
Falmouth	11.04	4.6	11.49	4.2
Glasgow	6.20	4.6	6.26	4.6
Harwich	5.16	3.6	5.47	3.7
Holyhead	4.08	4.9	4.42	4.9
Hull			12.12	6.4
Ilfracombe	11.45	7.6		
Leith	8.37	5.0	9.19	[illegible]
Liverpool	4.57	8.0	5.27	7.9
Lowestoft	2.59	2.3	3.53	2.3
Margate	5.33	4.3	6.04	4.4
Milford Haven			12.02	5.8
Newquay	11.00	5.9	11.43	5.5
Oban	11.17	3.1		
Penzance	10.51	4.8	11.38	4.4
Portland	12.13	1.7	12.23	1.7
Portsmouth	5.18	4.2	5.41	4.1
Shoreham	4.42	5.5	5.14	5.2
Southampton	4.44	4.1	5.14	4.0
Swansea			12.09	7.9
Tees	9.49	4.7	10.15	4.5
Wltn-on-the-Naze	5.10	3.7	5.44	3.8

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	0.4	.05	13	55	Cloudy
Bridlington	0.1	.07	13	55	Cloudy
Cromer	—	.07	13	55	Rain
Lowestoft	—	.02	13	55	Cloudy
Clacton	—	.02	13	55	Rain
Margate	—	—	14	57	Cloudy
S COAST					
Folkestone	—	.03	13	55	Rain
Hastings	—	.07	13	55	Rain
Eastbourne	—	.07	14	57	Drizzle
Worthing	—	.03	13	55	Rain pm
Littlehampton	—	.12	14	57	Rain pm
Bognor Regis	—	.07	13	55	Rain pm
Shanklin	—	.09	13	55	Drizzle
Bournemouth	—	.12	14	57	Rain
Swanage	—	.09	14	57	Rain
Weymouth	—	.02	14	57	Drizz pm
Exmouth	—	—	15	59	Cloudy
Teignmouth	—	.03	14	57	Cloudy
Torquay	—	.01	14	57	Cloudy
Falmouth	—	.22	13	55	Rain
Penzance	—	.24	14	57	Rain
Jersey	—	.02	14	57	Drizz pm
W COAST					
Southport	—	.34	12	54	Rain
Blackpool	—	.47	13	55	Rain
Morecambe	0.3	.50	12	54	Rain pm
Douglas	0.7	.83	13	55	Rain pm
SCOTLAND					
Prestwick	0.1	.39	11	52	Cloudy
Tiree	1.1	.71	11	52	Showers
Stornoway	4.1	.67	9	48	Showers
Wick	2.9	.09	10	50	Showers pm
Leuchars	2.5	.04	13	55	Sun ints

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	22	72	Copenhagen	c	7	45	Madrid	s	23	73	Rome	f	29	73
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Corfu	s	25	77	Majorca	f	25	75	Salzburg	f	15	59
Alexandria	f	28	82	Dallas	s	19	66	Malaga	s	26	79	Sao Paulo	f	14	57
Algiers	s	29	84	Denver	s	19	66	Malta	c	24	75	San Francisco	c	12	54
Amsterdam	c	11	52	Dublin	d	12	54	Melbourne	f	21	70	Santiago	s	28	82
Athens	s	25	77	Dubrovnik	s	22	72	Mexico City	c	14	57	Seoul	c	18	64
Bahrain				Faro	f	25	77	Miami	f	29	84	Singapore	[illegible]		
Barbados	c	29	84	Florence	c	21	70	Milan	s	17	63	Stockholm	c	6	[illegible]
Barcelona	c	20	68	Frankfurt	f	11	52	Montreal	r	5	41	Strasbourg	c	13	55
Belgrade	c	16	61	Funchal	f	22	72	Moscow	c	4	39	Sydney	r	15	59
Berlin	d	6	43	Geneva	c	12	54	Munich	f	15	59	Tangier	f	25	[illegible]
Bermuda	f	25	77	Gibraltar	f	25	77	Nairobi	c	26	79	Tel Aviv	s	28	[illegible]
Biarritz	f	17	63	Helsinki	c	6	43	Naples	f	23	73	Tenerife	s	24	[illegible]
Boulogne	c	13	55	Hongkong	c	27	81	New York	c	11	52	Toronto	c	4	[illegible]
Bordeaux	f	17	63	Innsbruck	s	16	61	Nice	f	21	70	Tunis	f	28	82
Boston	s	13	55	Istanbul	s	20	68	Oslo	r	7	45	Valencia	f	22	[illegible]
Budapest	f	18	64	Jeddah	s	33	91	Paris	f	14	57	Vancouver	d	[illegible]	
Buenos Aires	c	20	68	Johannesburg	r	14	57	Prague	c	13	55	Venice	s	19	66
Cairo	s	31	88	Las Palmas	c	24	75	Reykjavik	f	−1	30	Vienna	c	16	[illegible]
Cape Town	s	30	86	Lisbon	s	24	75	Rhodes	s	24	74	Warsaw	f	8	46
Casablanca	f	31	88	Locarno	s	18	64	Riyadh	s	32	90	Washington			
Chicago	s	8	46	Los Angeles	s	13	55	Rio de Janeiro	c	24	75	Zurich	f	14	57
Cologne	c	10	50	Luxembourg	c	8	46								

On the eve of Motorfair at Earl's Court this report looks at why seven out of 10 British cars on the road today do not belong to private motorists but are owned by companies; they are provided for reasons, not least that a car can cost less than a wage rise. Some manufacturers have taken note of this demand and make models specifically for the fleet market

COMPANY CARS

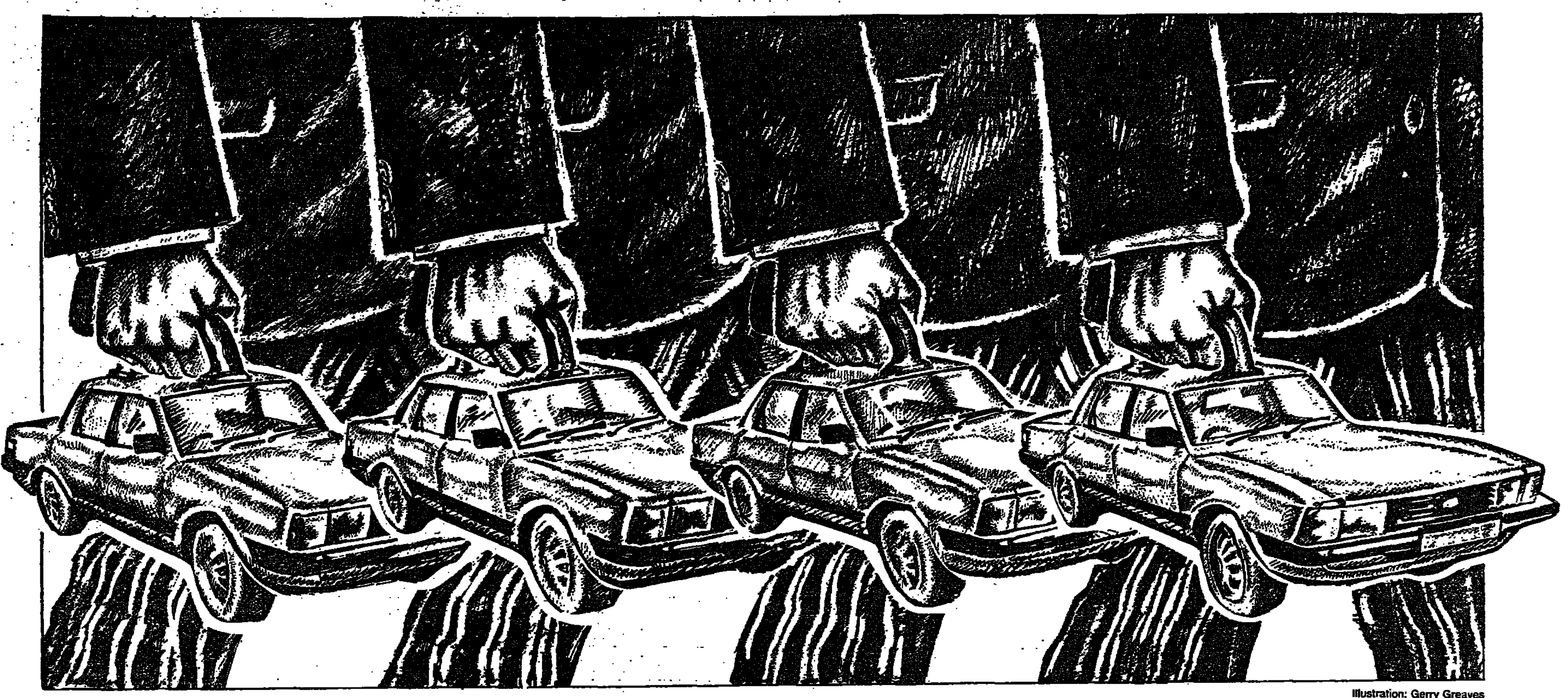


Illustration: Gerry Greaves

The most important thing to remember about sales of new cars in Britain is that the majority are made to company and business users. Probably as few as three new cars in 10 are bought by private motorists, a fact that has profound implications for the market as a whole.

Exact figures are impossible to establish, partly because manufacturers are shy about giving possible clues to the opposition but also because of the difficulties of definition. But it is generally agreed in the trade that about half of the new cars sold in Britain are registered by business users and that a further 15 to 20 per cent are bought with company money.

"Company car" is, therefore, an umbrella term which covers almost any new car purchase which is not genuinely private. It includes, obviously and most importantly, the fleets, big and small, which account for the bulk of business sales. These are the cars used by salesmen and representatives, police forces, driving schools, hire companies, government departments, local authorities and television rental firms.

Then there are the vehicles which a company buys for its executives and directors, often setting a price band and letting the person choose. Here the distinction between the essential business tool and the car provided as a perk to boost a salary can become blurred. Top people can justifiably lay claim to comfortable and efficient personal transport, which may also have to serve as a temporary place of work.

Other cars are simply handed over with a job, like the typist's luncheon vouchers. The practice of giving cars as perks has been encouraged by the various incomes policies of the past 10 years: unable to attract the right calibre of person on salary alone, companies have offered a car as an additional enticement. And thanks to a favourable taxation system, it can be cheaper for firms to give cars than to raise salaries by a comparable amount.

In a further category are cars bought by professional people — doctors, dentists, architects and so on — which for tax purposes can legitimately be claimed as a business expense.

Companies tend to keep cars a shorter time than the private buyer, usually trading them in for new models after two or three years. Business users drive much farther than the domestic motorist and two years can easily equal 50,000 miles, at which point shock absorbers, brakes, clutch and exhaust may all come up for repairs or renewal.

When times are hard, however, cash flow considerations may force companies to hold on to vehicles longer and the lengthening of the two to three year cycle will obviously affect the level on new car purchases. The hope must be, as it is at the moment, that a time will come when replacing the fleet can no longer be put off.

Car makers are particularly watching the large car sector, which has dropped significantly more than the market as a whole over the past two years. In this sector, company purchases probably account for 80 to 90 per cent of sales and whether the slump is caused just by defered purchases or represents a permanent shift towards smaller cars remains to be seen.

Apart from higher fuel consumption and servicing costs, companies may be deciding that it is not appropriate, in a time of depression, for their top men to be seen driving around in luxury limousines. It may be difficult to persuade the workforce to see the need for sacrifices if they are not being made higher up.

In contrast to private buyers, companies have tended to maintain a policy of buying British. The domestic car industry would be in a far worse state than it is without business purchases, a fact that is invariably emphasized when governments threaten to crack down on company car perks.

This loyalty has a patriotic element, with one section of British industry feeling that it should be seen to be supporting another. But there are hard commercial motives as well. Much may be said and written about the supposed unreliability of British cars, yet the experience of transport managers is that taking everything into account, British models can be cheaper to run. Parts and servicing, for instance, generally cost less and repair bills can be lower; and this is reflected in more favourable insurance premiums.

The foreign importers have, however, been making strenuous efforts to break into the company car market. At the luxury and executive end, where the recipient of the car is often able to choose the model, foreign makes have found it relatively easy to get established. Progress in the fleet area has been slower, though Renault, Fiat, Volkswagen and others are making inroads.

The market is dominated, as it has been for a decade or more, by Ford. The very reason for Ford's success in Britain, where it sells almost one new car out of three, has been its ability to cater for the fleet customer. The leading fleet models are the Cortina and Escort, while business purchases have put the Granada at the top of the large car sector.

BL, on the other hand, can ascribe much of its weakness to not having successful fleet models. The Marina, designed specifically to take on the Cortina, has been a steady seller but even in its newer guise as the Ital has never come near to challenging Ford's supremacy. The Allegro has lagged well behind the Escort and is due to cease production in the spring. The Honda-based Triumph Acclaim may help to fill the gap but for serious fleet competitors BL will have to await the LM10 and LM11 which are not due until 1983-84.

Vauxhall presents something of a puzzle. Even Ford men will privately concede that the Vauxhall range is as good as anyone's and that in the Cavalier, of which a new version has just been launched, it has a potential answer to the Cortina. Yet Vauxhall's market share remains wretchedly low, suggesting that the fault lies in the selling of the product rather than the product itself.

When Talbot was called Chrysler its main contenders in the fleet market were bread and butter models like the Hunter, Avenger and Sunbeam. Now the company is having to establish an identity for itself, and a niche in the fleet market, with more advanced cars. The decision to make the Horizon in Britain was taken with fleet sales in mind, as was the idea of giving the Alpine a boot and creating the Solara.

To some extent British manufacturers have been imprisoned by the fleet manager's preference for mechanically unambitious cars that offer the promise of greater reliablility and easier maintenance. Fleets have also demanded conventional saloons, rather than hatchbacks. But, mainly thanks to Ford, attitudes are changing.

It began with the Fiesta. Ford was able to convince transport managers that its front-wheel drive design was not inherently more costly to maintain and unusually for a small car, the Fiesta started to figure prominently among fleet sales. The revised Escort, also front-wheel drive, overcame initial doubts to maintain the position held by its predecessor, though surprisingly the Cortina replacement due next year will stick to a conventional layout.

For the dealers, the fleet market is a mixed blessing. It offers the chance of large and regular orders; but the margins are usually lower than on private sales. Fleet customers buying, as it were, in bulk, naturally expect discounts. The Ford dealer network, which sells getting on for 500,000 cars a year, is in a better position to offer favourable terms to fleet managers than rivals with a smaller throughput. But the fleet market is too important for any car maker to ignore.

Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

Fringe benefit on four wheels

The British car market is quite unique in that an estimated 60 per cent of all car sales are accounted for by company and fleet purchases in one form or another. This compares with 15 per cent to 20 per cent in Europe as a whole and slightly less in the USA.

It has come about because of two major factors. The long-standing tradition in British industry that the company should provide a car for employees who need to be mobile to perform their work adequately and secondly as a perk to retain key staff.

In other countries mobility is catered for through the provision of motor pools from which employees can draw a car for specific assignments or through the payment of allowances for the use of privately owned cars.

To this has been added the impetus provided by Government pay freezes, and more recently the need to maintain a public image of low wage increases to combat inflation. A company car is only one of a number of fringe benefits which employers use to pad out restricted salaries. The functional use of many of these company cars is questionable, to say the least but the status they carry for receipients is now such an established part of British life that any widespread attempt to withdraw them would be firmly resisted.

Against this background of huge, well established sales it is all the more surprising to find that the importers, who now account for over 60 per cent of the total new car market in Britain, should have made such small inroads in company and fleet sales.

Why, if their cars are so demonstrably acceptable to the British motorists should this be so? Buying and selling cars in volume requires a lot of support services from the manufacturers and their dealer networks. Ford, BL, Vauxhall and Talbot UK all maintain large fleet sales departments to handle such diverse but necessary sectors as investment, sales, service, parts, finance and self drive hire. These are backed up by regional offices and well established dealer networks.

No importer can match this strength on the ground which is reinforced by the ability to react quickly to fleet buyers' specialised requirements.

As an example Rank Xerox recently made enquiries of manufacturers for the supply of 500 estate cars. But they wanted to make considerable changes from the standard specification. BL won the business by building, within two weeks, 500 Ital 1300cc estate cars equipped to the de luxe HL specification and fitted with a sunroof — a combination which does not feature in their price list.

Then again there is a very real problem for the importer of the "Buy British" campaign and the growing support for the view that charity begins at home. It is just not acceptable for a GKN "rep" to arrive at a car plant in Britain driving a foreign car. Indeed, if he turns up at a BL plant he is more than likely to be denied parking space within the factory boundaries.

Purchase price is not a significant factor. Many foreign cars are more than able to match domestic prices. But the difference between purchase and disposal prices is considerably in favour of British cars. It is much easier to sell several hundred second hand Cortinas and obtain an acceptable price than to sell a like number of Continental offerings.

The cost of spare parts and insurance are interlinked and again favour domestic cars. The insurance rating of a car is directly related to the cost of repairs. The importers have made considerable efforts to reduce their parts prices but most fleet operators insist that they still have a long way to go to close the gap.

BL is hoping to increase its penetration of the company and fleet market with the new Honda-designed Triumph Acclaim. But it has freely acknowledged that it first has to overcome the high cost of spare parts for Japanese cars — and the Acclaim's engine and transmission is entirely Japanese. So it has insisted that Honda-supplied parts should be made available to its dealers and fleet customers at prices which are competitive with British parts.

Mercedes and BMW have become well established in the company executive sector largely because of the well publicised shortcomings of BL's Rover and Jaguar models. Both have suffered from board room chit-chat about poor quality and reliability which once injected into the grape-vine is extremely difficult to eradicate.

It is in an attempt to do just that that Jaguar's new chairman, Mr John Egan, has conducted a quite ruthless drive to improve quality. There have been no fewer than 150 product improvements in the past year, most of them at the expense of component suppliers. They were told to meet Continental quality standards or lose the business.

Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Ross Davies looks at the tax position

A peculiar perk

Not until I went to Japan, the world's leading car manufacturer, did I understand how British a phenomenon is the company car.

As I stepped from my train at Suzuka, west of Tokyo, I was met by the functionary whose job it was to show me around the local Honda plant. In what, I wondered, would we drive off?

Suzuka is where Honda's motor cycle race track is to be found, although as a foreign visitor I did not expect to be invited to don crash helmet and jump on to the pillion. It would be a car, but which one? The little Civic, which is made at Suzuka, or a bigger saloon — a Prelude, perhaps — made elsewhere but kept at the plant for purposes of hospitality?

What I found waiting outside the station surprised me. It was not a motor cycle: it was not even a Honda. We were whisked away to a Honda motor company plant in the air-conditioned ease of a Nissan Cedric.

The car a carmaking firm manufactures, of course, is not what we in Britain mean by a "company car". But few Japanese firms, even in the motor industry, give their employees "company cars", vehicles retained out of working hours for private use.

At Suzuka, I was told, the discounts available to employees even to buy a Honda car were small to non-existent. You take your pay cheque and buy either what you like or what you can afford. Even if it is a Nissan Cedric.

In Britain, however, it is much, much different. Here, there is an income tax system which until 1976 has yet to catch up with the by then growing practice of giving employees company cars and company petrol. Even now only "directors or other higher-paid employees", for example those earning over £8,500, are taxed on this perk.

In 1976, Mr Healey, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, brought in a flat-rate Income Tax on the private use of the company car. The user is taxed according to the capacity of the engine, retail cost of the car when new, and whether or not it is four years or more old.

The present Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, plans to increase this tax by an average of a fifth in April. He is also to tax for the first time the provision of free petrol

In 1979-80, the last period for which the Inland Revenue will divulge figures, tax from private use of company cars yielded about £65m. Not much, when the Inland Revenue say there are about 750,000 private users of company cars.

Driving around in a free car, often running on free petrol, is thus going to be less of a perk than it was. But given the cost of buying and feeding cars these days, whether many of the 750,000 drivers so blessed will be volunteering to make other arrangements is open to doubt.

So, too, is the effect upon car sales and therefore upon employment within the motor industry. The protests from the manufacturers came before the proposals were published, and seem to have been heeded. Certainly neither the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders nor the British company most likely to be affected by heavier taxes on the company car, British Leyland, seem concerned to discuss what April's tax increases will bring.

As the current proposals stand, therefore, it seems that there will be no more than a hiccup in that British tradition, the company car. Like many British traditions, however, that of the company car is quite recent and therefore still vigorous.

Company cars have been given away as perks in this country for a long time. In Britain cars are expensive. A few miles across the English Channel, it is possible to buy British cars cheaper than a few miles down the road from where they are made.

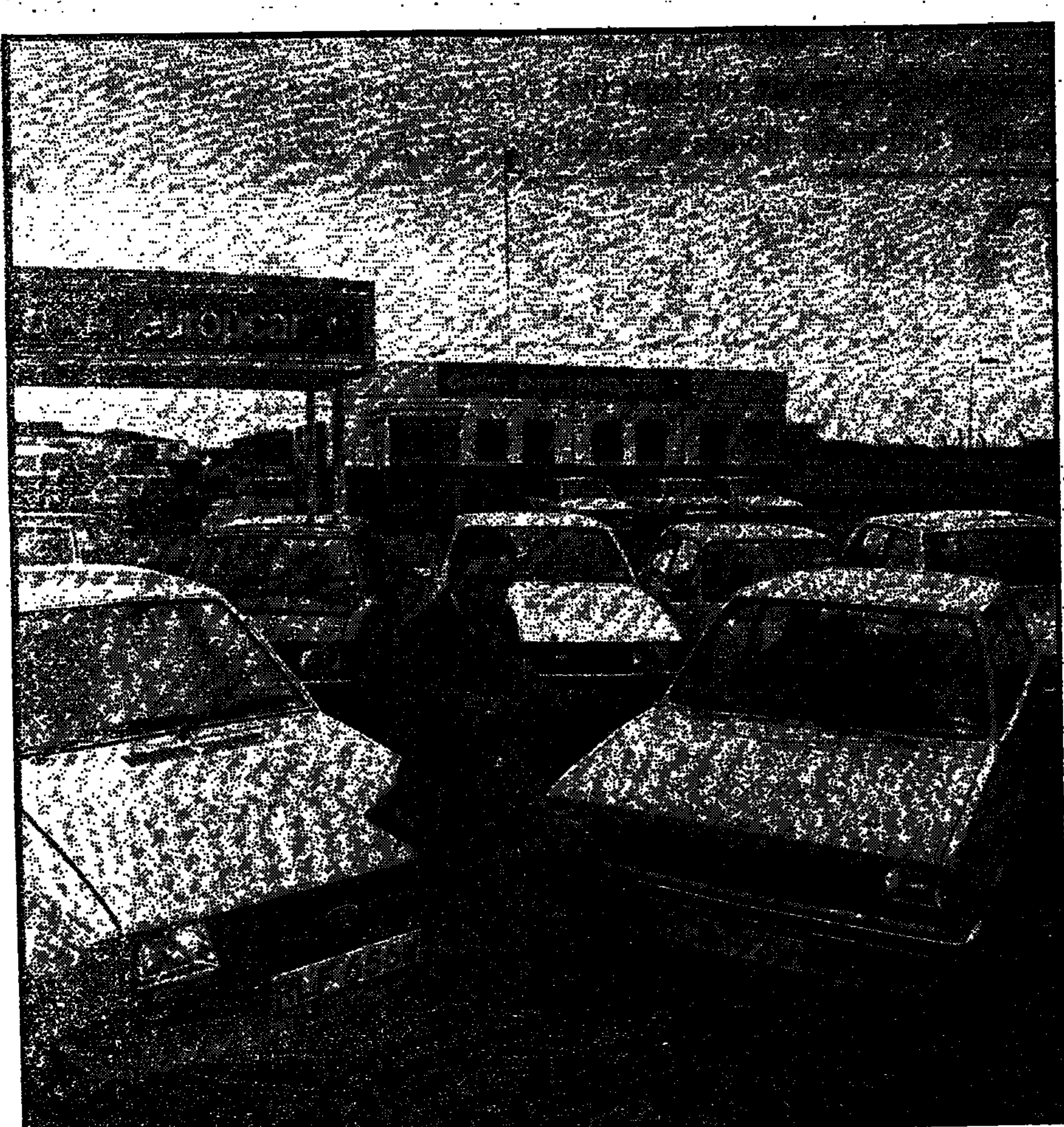
The Americans and the Japanese pay between a half and two-thirds of what we do for comparable cars. But the motor industry in those countries is not blessed with the poor management, bad labour relations and low productivity we have here.

Company cars have been given away as perks for a long time in Britain, but they were not dished out on the present scale until about 10 years ago. It was then that "income restraint," whether voluntary in the form of a "social contract," or compulsory, after the fashion of Prices and Incomes Policy, became fashionable among politicians.

Company cars, along with private health insurance and soft loans for buying homes or paying school fees, became a popular way obeying the letter of the law/contract while defying its spirit.

The lucky employee reserved for his or her leisure hours a car fancier than could be afforded if he or she had bought it. The employer, on the other hand, could set down against his corporation tax the cost of the car. Tax caught up with the former, if not the latter, but not to a degree to alarm either.

continued on next page





Photographs: Mike Abrahams

Face to face . . . the two biggest companies in their respective fields and both large customers of British-built cars. Left: Derek Redfern, fleet director Godfrey Davis Europcar which claims more than 200 car hire outlets throughout Britain, and right: John Miller, fleet director of the British School of Motoring, which by 1986 will have bought around 12,500 BL Metros

Edward Townsend reports on the fierce trade warfare set for this winter, and explains the wooing of the instructors.

Off come the gloves in the fight for rental business

This winter, the scene is set for a rapid escalation of hostilities in the war to win bigger shares of the business car rental trade. The chief protagonists have had a lean time this summer with the depressed tourist market and are now looking to the business user of rented cars to provide the means for advance. All of them will be trying harder.

The fighting, however, is likely to be intense and some of the smaller operators could be wiped out. Only the major groups possess the resources to wage a concerted campaign.

Hertz, Avis, Godfrey Davis Europcar, Swan National, Kenning and the others are now fully aware that business travel has become the car rental industry's major revenue earner. And the secret of success in this highly-competitive sector seems to rest on being able to provide the vehicles rapidly on demand and with a minimum of fuss and paperwork. The theory is that good and prompt service coupled with competitive hiring rates will create loyalty — and a steady income.

The stability of the business rental market is the major attraction to an industry which has in the past been bedevilled by the vagaries of the private tourist sector. While the casual hirer may be looking more at his wallet and less at the attraction of an instantly available form of personal transport, the business user remains more constant. This is the case despite changing tendencies in the business sector, with more hirers demanding more fuel efficient cars and a significant switch away from long rental periods.

The total market for car rental in the United Kingdom is estimated at £220m a year in sales and perhaps about 1,000 companies are battling for shares. Most of them are small, often back street, organizations with just a few cars to rent and in the business sector only the big operators can hope for increased trade.

In the past year, discounts, commissions and other forms of price reductions have been widespread and the wise business user has shopped around before making a decision. And the competition has been heightened by the growing practice of the car manufacturers themselves to enter the rental business; Ford, BL, Talbot and Vauxhall cars can often be seen on offer to rent at major garages and dealers.

But the big battle in the British car rental arena remains that between Godfrey Davis Europcar and Swan National and not, as many casual observers might imagine, between the two world giants of Hertz and Avis.

GDE was formed only this year following the takeover of the Godfrey Davis rental interests by the Renault subsidiary Europcar. The British company was already the biggest car hirer, claiming about 10 per cent of the market. GDE now has well over 200 outlets and its operations include the rail-drive contract with British Rail.

Swan, owned by the Trustee Savings Bank, following the latter's takeover of United Dominions Trust, has less than half the outlets of GDE and has marketed itself aggressively. In eight years, the company has built up a peak fleet of 8,500 vehicles and claims that 70 per cent of its £25m rental turnover comes from business contract hire.

Claims and counter claims in the car rental business are now legion, a further sign of the fiercely competitive nature of the trade, with Swan saying it is the market leader in business rental with 30 per cent of the £110m-a-year sales in Britain.

The biggest upset in the rental business has been the proliferation in the last year of companies operating at airports, traditionally the most lucrative source of business trade and one dominated in the past by the major international organizations like Hertz and Avis. London's Heathrow airport is reckoned to generate about £12m a year in car rental business and much of it comes from business travellers.

Through Europcar, GDE now has access not only to the Heathrow trade but also to an international network, while Swan set up its Heathrow desk earlier this year and began by undercutting its competitors' rates significantly.

The airport trade clearly provides one of the most tempting sources of revenue (Swan, for example, now has desks at Heathrow, Luton, Prestwick and Edinburgh) but it is the access to international outlets that could well prove to be a prerequisite.

Europcar was built up on its airport connexions and through its arrangements with National Car Rental in the United States and Tilden in Canada, but its activities on an international scale are still not as big as the world leaders in car rental.

Which leaves both GDE and Swan having to compete not only on rates and service but also against the fact that business travellers, particularly from North America and the rest of Europe are much more familiar with the Hertz and Avis names.

There is also a greater emphasis on investment in technological marvels to speed up the rental process and provide sophisticated check-in and check-out procedures. Swan has installed a central computer at Leicester and hopes to have its Heathrow operation linked to it within two years and all branches equipped with computer terminals within five years.

But it appears that on a world basis, the two main deadly rivals, Hertz and Avis, are spending the most on wooing customers with the aid of computerized systems. Avis with its Express system and Hertz with its world data centre at Oklahoma City.

Hertz, which claims to rent a car somewhere in the world every 2.5 seconds, is now installing video units at rental desks which, in connexion with the Oklahoma computer, can produce rental agreements and display invoices within minutes.

The company is also promoting its Number One Club, a free membership, computerized reservations service aimed specifically at business travellers. Hertz says that with only one hour's notice it can produce a car and the rental agreement at any of its offices in the world.

Why schools are vital in the drive for the private buyer

Britain's driving schools traditionally have provided one of the single most sought-after areas for car manufacturers' fleet sales. Above all, they are regarded as an important means for advertising.

The theory is that potential car buyers cannot be anything but impressed if a driving school is confident enough in the product to allow learners loose on it. And with driving school vehicles out on the roads for up to eight hours a day, the cars are constantly in evidence.

The last major coup in this sector was won last year by BL which signed a £40m deal with the British School of Motoring to replace the company's fleet entirely with Metros. By the end of November, BSM will have taken delivery of 1,500 Metros and after five years, following its policy of replacing cars after 18,000 miles, the total will be about 12,500.

BSM ordered 200 Metros before the car was introduced and on launch day a year ago 15 of its pupils passed the driving test in one of the cars.

Mr Tony Ball, chairman of BL Cars' world sales operations, stressed at the time the second most important aspect of selling into driving schools: "The Metro is an ideal vehicle in which to make your first venture on to the busy roads of Britain and I am sure that many first time drivers will be so impressed that they will choose the Metro when they come to purchase a new car for themselves."

Just how many successful driving test candidates go on to buy the same type of car on which they were taught can only be a matter for conjecture. Certainly in the case of the Dolomite, used extensively by BSM, this cannot have been the case if the model's relatively poor market share is used as evidence.

Also difficult to assess is the exact size of the driving school market. An unknown proportion of Britain's learner drivers — at any one time they number about 1.25m — is taught by small, often one-car, operators who may purchase second-hand cars. Another group comprises those who persuade a friend or relative to sit in the passenger seat while they fumble their way to some degree of proficiency.

No major faults

The number of new cars sold to driving schools generally is estimated at 10,000 a year, a small but highly significant market. The leader is Ford, followed by Datsun which, like some other importers, has not made a discernable dent in the fleet sector, and BL.

Schools tend to prefer front wheel drive cars, because of their positive handling characteristics, good visibility and those that can be cheaply and easily serviced and maintained.

But there are other factors taken into account by driving school car buyers that the private motorist probably would never consider.

Mr Clive Deacon, national sales director for BSM, stresses the importance of a high standard clutch and gearbox while another consideration is the quality of the runners on the driver's seat. The latter may not be given a second thought by the private motorist but in a driving school car, the seat is ratcheted backwards or forwards every hour, eight hours a day throughout the year.

BSM has, in fact, provided one of the best advertisements for the Metro. In their first year with the school, the cars have completed about 10 million miles with no major faults or servicing difficulties although, says Mr Deacon, they have experienced "slight problems with seat runners."

Time off the road is money lost to a driving school but here again, BSM claims that servicing of its Metros has had minimal effect on the business. Average servicing time for its fleet has been only four hours per car. Reliability is of paramount importance for, as Mr Deacon says, "breaking down is the absolute sin in our business."

This latter factor probably explains why Datsun has done well in the driving school sector. Japanese cars have such a high reputation for reliability that they become a natural choice for the schools, while dealers who are mindful of the theory that pupils will buy the car on which they were taught are keen to foster the business.

Datsun UK encourages its dealers to go for the driving school trade, but because of the uncertainty over supplies of new cars that has arisen since the introduction of the voluntary Japanese restraint in Britain, has not been able to formulate a concerted drive and leaves it to dealers to negotiate independently with the schools.

Datsun's driving school sales of about 2,000 a year are mostly Sunny, Violet and Cherry models and are to the smaller, independent establishments. Datsun sums up its success thus: "Our strength lies in the fact the school is buying a nice, simple car that is easy to drive and will not go wrong."

One of the latest attempts to increase sales to the schools came this year from Talbot which devised a plan called Surepass. This allows a learner driver who takes 25 lessons in a Talbot or Peugeot car under expert supervision to receive free tuition until he or she passes the test.

The scheme, established jointly with the Motor Schools Association, was, said Talbot, designed to encourage learners to take the optimum number of lessons from only properly qualified and recognized instructors while simultaneously offering attractive car purchase facilities.

Under the scheme, learners who fail the test after 25 lessons will receive another 15 lessons, paid for by Talbot, timed to cover the pupil's next five tests. After qualifying for a full licence, the new driver who opts to buy one of the company's cars from a Talbot dealer taking part in the scheme gets a refund of the total cost of the professional lessons.

A peculiar perk

continued from previous page

The Chancellor's proposals, as the accompanying tables show, are not harsh. The ceiling beyond which a company car user pays income tax remains (thus far) at £8,500 and so brings in more taxpayers as incomes rise with inflation. But how many neither the Inland Revenue nor the car-makers are saying. And the present level still excludes from tax thousands of service engineers and salespersons enjoying the use of humbler vehicles.

The new tax on free petrol would add to the weekly tax bill of the average company car user, driving say a Cortina, the equivalent of the price of one gallon of petrol.

Free petrol for private milage (1982-83)	Cash equivalent
	£
1300cc or less	270
1301-1800cc	360
More than 1801cc	540

(Over 18,000 business miles, half the scale applies.)

As with the engines of the cars themselves, so with the taxation of the driver — it is all a matter of tuning. Too heavy a hand in the company car user's pocket, as the magazine *Executive Car* gave warning would "carve a great hole in the Rover-Jaguar market." These cars are popular in the export market, and there can't be exports without a reasonable base in the home market — and that means "fleet sales", the trade synonym for the company car.

A few ostentatious gestures towards buying British rather than foreign cars by fleet purchasers — such as we are now seeing — should help stay the Chancellor's hand. Who wants to raise tax on Rover-Jaguar drivers merely to further hobble that great drain on the public purse, BL, makers of Jaguar?

The carmakers have less to fear from tax at the moment than from the reduction in the number of companies around to buy, and the number of employees to drive, company cars. The remaining fleet buyers for sometime have been able to extort bigger and bigger discounts for their purchases.

A future Chancellor may see some political advantage in cracking down on all those company chairman loafing about in "their" Rolls-Royces. There are some votes in that, but how many?

The chairmen would hang on to their Rolls by one means or another, and who, after a few days would remember that it was more at the chairman's expense and less at that of the shareholder and the taxpayer? Park Lane may be littered with Rolls-Royces, but then so too, at night, are the council estates of Camberwell thick with Ford Escort vans. Their users would neither thank nor forget the Chancellor who, on election day, went into overdrive in this peculiarly British perk.

Use of a business car (excluding petrol) (1982-83)

	Cars under 4 years old	Cars 4 years old or more
	£	£
Cars with original market value up to £11,500 (9,600) and having a cylinder capacity		
1300cc or less	270 (230)*	180 (155)*
1301-1800cc	360 (300)*	240 (200)*
More than 1800cc	540 (350)*	360 (300)*

Notes: (1) 2,500 business miles and less and all second company cars 1½ times scale figures. (2) 2,501 business miles to 18,000 business miles: scale figures. (3) Over 18,000 business miles half scale figures. (Non-cylinder cars are taxed on equivalent scales.) *1981-1982.

How Mercedes-Benz meet the needs of Green, Green and Green Ltd.

As well as Father, Son and Daughter.

Philosophically identical. Functionally different.

Place these three Mercedes-Benz cars next to each other and you'll see the beauty of horizontal integration and how it applies to your company.

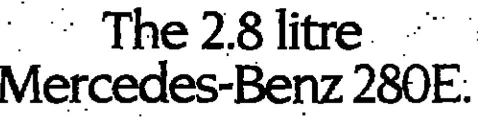
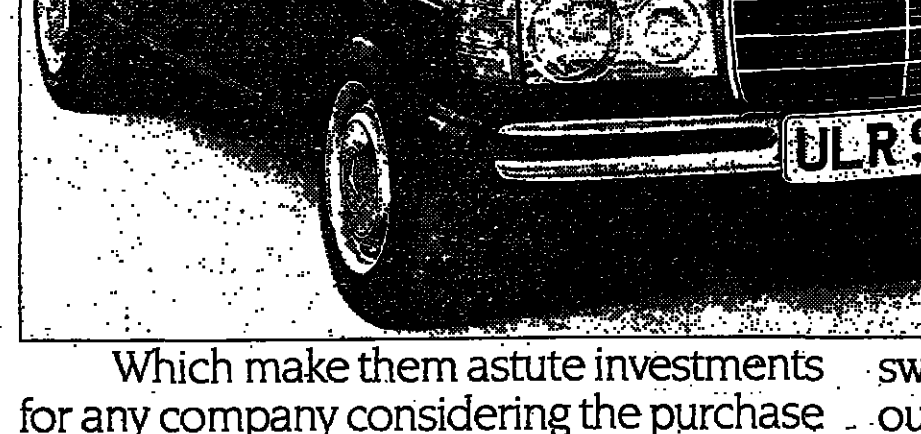
The 200, 230E and 280E are all superlative five passenger, long distance saloons of high and highly-useable performance.

All built to the same exacting Mercedes-Benz standards.

Which make them astute investments for any company considering the purchase of cars for its principals.

Place the three cars on top of each other and you'll see the beauty of vertical integration and how it applies to the principals of the company.

Three precisely different tools. To meet three precisely different sets of requirements. To illustrate 'function before form'.

Which make them astute investments for any company considering the purchase of cars for three different people.

In other words, what's good for the company is even better for the individual.

The 2-litre Mercedes-Benz 200.

For the chairman of the company who wishes to emphasise frugality by setting an example, the new 200 is perfect.

It is the most economical way not only to enter the marque, but to drive the marque as well.

Yet the 2-litre owner has not won his 36.2 mpg* and 12,000 mile service intervals at the expense of performance.

He could cruise indefinitely and undeafeningly at around 100 mph, were it legal. His car's acceleration has been deemed 'sparkling' by one of the least fulsome of all motoring magazines.

And its stability and agility are exactly as those of every other Mercedes-Benz. Impeccable.



The 2.3 litre Mercedes-Benz 230E.

By preconception, the 230E owner should be a middle-of-the-road compromiser.

He compromises nothing whatsoever.

He gets 33.8 mpg* and the ability to travel at a constant 112 mph where legal. He also enjoys the eager response that comes from fuel injection and an overhead camshaft.

As with all Mercedes-Benz owners, the owner of the 230E does not change at the whim of fashion.

He appreciates the car's styling. Modern, yet classic. Dynamic, without being aggressive.

The 2.8 litre Mercedes-Benz 280E.

Elegant, discreet and very, very fast.

The fuel-injection 2.8 litre twin-cam six-cylinder engine builds up the power smoothly and swiftly. In fact, she is able to outrun and out-accelerate many of today's sports cars.

But she has not thrown caution, or petrol, to the winds.

27.4 mpg* and the same 12,000 mile service intervals are hardly conspicuous consumption.

It's simply nice to know that if you're going places in business, you can get there quickly.



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A world of subtle 'ergonomics'. Seats that breathe. A heating system that can keep driver and passengers at different individual temperature levels. Intelligently laid-out controls to reduce driving stress.

More than 120 safety features that far out-distance any safety legislation in the world. And that renowned Mercedes-Benz quality of inner peace and quiet.

Legendary longevity.

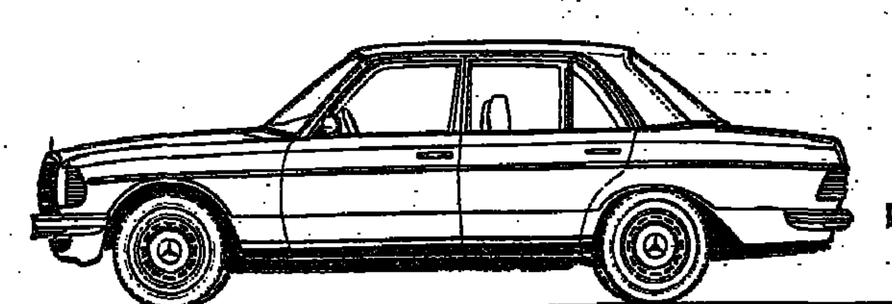
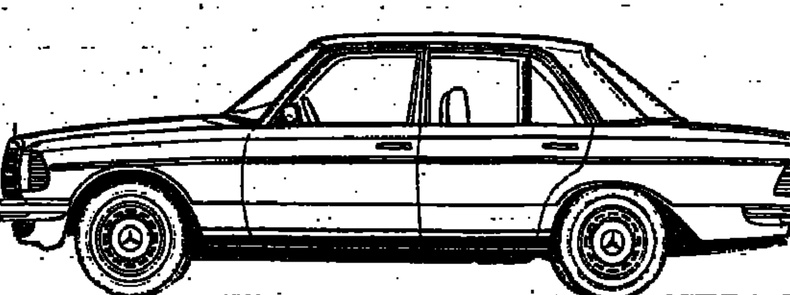
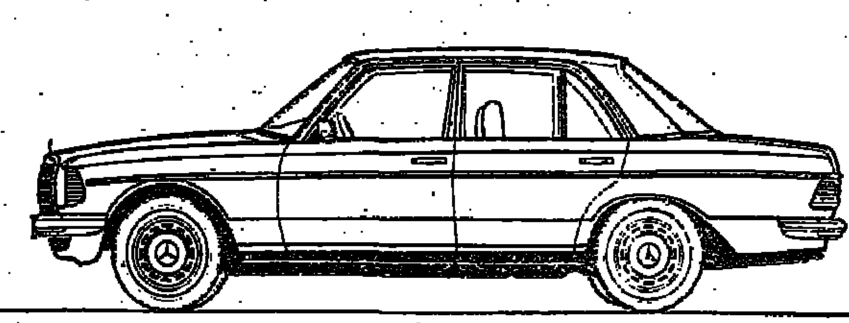
The life of a Mercedes-Benz can run into decades. And there are at least two Mercedes-Benz Diesels that have been driven more than one million miles. The durability of those cars is present today in the current 240D and 300D Diesel saloons.

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Engineered like no other car in the world.

*Official fuel consumption figures for the 200 urban cycle 22.6 mpg (12.5 litres/100km) manual and 23.6 mpg (12.0 litres/100km) automatic. At a constant 56 mph 36.2 mpg (7.8 litres/100km) manual and 33.6 mpg (8.4 litres/100km) automatic. At a constant 75 mph 28.6 mpg (9.9 litres/100km) manual and 26.4 mpg (10.7 litres/100km) automatic. For the 230E urban cycle 20.4 mpg (13.8 litres/100km) manual and 20.9 mpg (13.5 litres/100km) automatic. At a constant 56 mph 33.8 mpg (8.4 litres/100km) manual and 32.1 mpg (8.8 litres/100km) automatic. At a constant 75 mph 26.6 mpg (10.6 litres/100km) manual and 25.2 mpg (11.2 litres/100km) automatic. For the 280E urban cycle 16.5 mpg (17.1 litres/100km). At a constant 56 mph 27.4 mpg (10.3 litres/100km). At a constant 75 mph 21.7 mpg (13.0 litres/100km) automatic.

Your choice, from status symbol to rep's workhorse

EXECUTIVE CLASS

	Ford Granada 2.8i	Rover 3500 SE	Vauxhall Royale 2800	Talbot Tagora 2.6 SX	Volvo 264 GLE	Audi 200 inj.
price	£11,541	£11,903	£12,257	£10,815	£11,072	£10,334
engine size (cc)	2,792	3,528	2,784	2,664	2,849	2,144
consumption (mpg):						
urban	17.4	16.2	17.5	17.7	15.1	23.0
56 mph	32.8	36.3	33.2	33.2	34.5	37.2
75 mph	25.4	27.9	26.4	25.0	26.2	28.5
front wing	£67.70	£69.00	£43.25	£50.00	£87.91	£71.04
clutch	£80.21	£97.82	£80.65	£81.93	£130.51	£99.41
major service	3hrs	3hrs 30mins	2hrs 10mins	2hrs 40mins	3hrs 10mins	3hrs 25mins
insurance group	6	7	6	6	7	8

MEDIUM CLASS

	Ford Cortina 1600 L	Vauxhall Cavalier 1600 L	Morris Ital 1.7 HL	Talbot Solara 1.6 LS	Renault 18 TS
price	£4,933	£4,905	£4,745	£4,929	£4,795
engine size (cc)	1,593	1,598	1,700	1,592	1,647
consumption (mpg):					
urban	27.4	29.4	30.0	29.7	28.5
56 mph	39.8	46.3	40.1	43.5	42.8
75 mph	29.7	35.3	28.1	31.7	32.5
front wing	£49.13	£30.95	£40.50	£43.00	£37.90
clutch	£39.92	£64.75	£45.69	£61.48	£56.46
major service	2hrs 40mins	1hr 35mins	3hrs	2hrs 50mins	3hrs 30mins
insurance group	3	3	3	4	4

EXECUTIVE CLASS

Climbing into the prestige seat

The executive class is aptly named since the majority of cars in this sector are bought with company money and driven by directors, senior managers and professional people. The choice of car, within a speciied price band, is usually left to the recipient and probably because of this foreign models figure much more prominently than lower down the market.

The sector is fiercely competitive, with many excellent cars chasing what over the past couple of years or so has been a steadily dwindling number of customers. Mr Sam Toy, chairman of Ford of Britain, has predicted that the large car could be dead by the mid 1980s but the more optimistic view is that there will always be motorists *wanting the comfort* and refinement — not to mention prestige — that only a large car can provide.

In sales terms, the Ford Granada remains the clear *leader though it has suffered* heavily from the recent *slump*. The revised models, which were launched this *autumn, could not have come* at a better time. Ford has *spent* £50m on improvements to the range, of which the most important is a retuning of the suspension to give a smoother ride.

When the Granada first appeared in its present form in 1977 it took Ford much more convincingly into the quality market than hitherto and subsequent modifications have helped to consolidate its position. The standard of inner appointment and mechanical refinement is very high and the top Ghia model can almost claim to be Ford's first luxury car.

The Granada's main competitor is the BL Rover, launched five years ago in a wave of euphoria and voted Car of the Year but which has fallen well below the ambitious sales targets set for it. There were quality and mechanical problems which depressed second hand values and, sadly, the car has been unable to justify the new factory at Solihull from which it was born.

It remains, though, a desirable vehicle, either with the powerful and not uneconomical 3.5 litre V8 engine or the 2.6 and 2.3 litre "sixes". It is quiet, roomy and versatile, with the fifth door and folding rear seat. A revised version is expected in the new year, when production transfers to Cowley, and there are plans to introduce a diesel to the range.

●

Another BL model, the Princess, comes in at the lower end of the executive market. *Like* the Rover, it suffered from teething problems and, once *dented*, a reputation is hard to restore. *As* a spacious and *comfortable* vehicle it has much to commend it; a tailgated and restyled version, the *Ambassador, is being* launched next year.

Vauxhall, with its Carlton, Viceroy and Royale, now has far more executive appeal than in the days, not long since, when its sole offering was the uninspiring Victor. These more recent models, derived from Opel counterparts in Germany, have a sturdy competence and the Royale, at the top of the range, offers a combination of ride, handling and performance that few rivals can *match*.

Given the shrinking executive *market*, the arrival this year of the Talbot Tagora *seemed almost* a case of the right car coming at the wrong time. A *vast improvement* on the dreary Chrysler Two *Litre, which it replaces, its* assets are smooth, quiet engines, a stylish three-box bodyshell, finely tuned suspension and plenty of room inside.

Leading the challenge to the Granada and Rover are the big Volvos from Sweden. British motorists seem to have a peculiar affection for these rugged, tank-like vehicles which have looked more of less the same since the late 1960s. Their main *appeal is* their durability, though there has been a steady *improvement* in refinement and handling. A successor *is imminent*.

The Audi 100 and its offspring from the Volkswagen stable are excellent all-round cars, planned and built with a German thoroughness. From the four door saloon, the family has grown with the addition of the Avant hatchback and the 200 Turbo and there is an impressive diesel version. An interesting technical point is that the cars use a five cylinder engine, an unusual arrangement designed to give the performance of a six cylinder with the economy of a four.

Another German contender is the BMW 5 series range, which has just gone into a mark two version. The changes are discreet and the overall look of the car is much the same; but there is better performances and fuel economy and more space. The revised cars also incorporate some clever technology, including a service interval indicator (said to be a world "first") which collates the necessary information in order to inform the driver when an oil change is due.

Germany's strength in the executive market is further emphasized by the compact Mercedes range. These cars are now, it is hard to realize, five years old, since the Mercedes styling has a classicl timelessness about it. A combinaion of robust construction, high-quality engineering and *immaculate finish* ensures long waiting lists for new cars and good second-hand prices for old ones.

●

Saab, like Volvo, seems to *strike* a chord with British motorists and another basically old design still manages to find a ready sale. Stretching the 99 into the 900 was a shrewd move; the bigger car looks far more the part. It was also good thinking to introduce turbocharged versions, adding glamour and performance without compromising fuel economy. In this area, Saab can claim to have pioneered a trend.

Apart from the Tagora, connoisseurs of French cars have three to choose from. The Citreon CX is the most striking design, the Peugeot 604 the most orthodox and the Renault 20/30, with its tailgate, the most practical; all are thoroughly characteristic of the companies that produced them. Peugeot is also represented by the 505, a comfortable and tasteful two litre.

The Lancia Gamma, an attractive Pininfarina-styled fastback saloon and coupé, is unconventional in having a 2.5 litre engine with only four, horizontally opposed, cylinders. Italy's only six cylinder model is the Alfa 6, heir to a long and distinguished tradition, though perhaps not possessing quite the personality of its predecessors.

LUXURY CLASS

	Rolls-Royce Silver Spirit	Mercedes-Benz 500 SEL	Daimler Double Six	BMW 735i
price	£52,113	£23,900	£19,950	£17,806
engine size (cc)	6,750	4,937	5,343	3,453
consumption (mpg):				
urban	12.0	14.0	15.0	15.8
56 mph	18.1	24.4	26.8	28.0
75 mph	16.1	20.2	21.5	23.7
front wing	£376.21	£72.98	£141.00	£76.00
clutch	*	*	*	*
major service	12hrs 30mins	4hrs 12mins	5hrs	3hrs 20mins
insurance group	9	9	9	9

*automatic transmission

MEDIUM CLASS

Few rivals to Ford's supremacy

The Ford Cortina's dominance of the company car market was underlined recently in a survey conducted by *Company Secretary's Review* and based on just over 1,000 firms. It found that the Cortina was not only the most popular model among company representatives, but was the main choice of middle and even *senior management*.

Among representatives, 39 *per cent drove Cortinas and* 17.5 per cent Ford Escorts, with the Vauxhall Cavalier coming a poor third on 6.6 per cent. *Of middle managers*, 48.6 per cent were Cortina drivers; the next most popular model, the Cavalier, scored only 6.3 per cent. *Senior* managers preferred the Cortina (26.1 per cent) to the Granada (15.8 per cent).

●

These figures help to explain why the Cortina has been Britain's best-selling car for virtually a decade. It has become the one the others must beat and so far no rival car in the medium sector has come anywhere near challenging its supremacy.

The success of the Cortina may be partly due to a strong dealer network but it also stems from a shrewd appreciation of the needs of the market. The fleet buyer, in *particular*, demands cars that are roomy enough to carry *the salesman's samples* and simple enough not to require expensive maintenance.

From its start in 1962 the Cortina has fulfilled these requirements. It was conceived after Ford had considered and rejected a riposte to the BMC Mini and decided it could make more money on a bigger vehicle that would not cost proportionately more to produce. While the Mini and its offspring won the technical accolades, the Cortina helped to make Ford the only consistently profitable British car company.

Frequent revisions have helped to keep the model range fresh: the mark two arrived in 1966, the mark three in 1970 and the current model in 1976. Next year there will be yet another, though the Cortina name is being dropped — probably in favour of Sierra — so that the model can have a common identity with the Continent, where it is known as the Taunus,

The Cortina *is* by no means a driver's car and those wanting superb handling and fine *ride* quality must look elsewhere. But with three engine options and even more combinations of trim and equipment it offers something for *everyone* at competitive prices not to mention plenty of room for passengers and luggage.

Car for car the strongest *competitor for the Cortina* has been Vauxhall's Opel-*derived* Cavalier. *Many good* judges would rate its handling *and general quality above the* Cortina's, and its reliability *has been reflected in the* prices it commands in the second-hand market.

●

The new version, launched last month, has little in common with the original Cavalier except the name. The most significant change is from rear-wheel to front-wheel drive, with the engine mounted transversely. This has enabled the car to be shorter overall, yet able to *offer* more interior and boot space.

The *switch* to front-wheel drive has also saved weight *and gives, so Vauxhall maintains*, better roadholding. *Almost every other European* manufacturer has adopted front-wheel drive for its medium cars, the glaring exception being the Cortina. Nor will the new one and it remains to be seen whether, just for once, Ford may have judged things wrongly.

The Cavalier has a new *1600cc* overhead camshaft engine with enough power, in *Vauxhall's* view, for the range not to need the two-litre unit *offered on the previous* Cavalier. Lively performance is *combined with good fuel* consumption. The other en*gine is the 1300cc unit from* the Astra.

Vauxhall has settled the saloon versus hatchback argument by offering the Cavalier in both guises, giving a choice of two-door, four-door and five-door *bodyshells*. With five trim and equipment levels, the range comprises 15 versions and almost rivals the Cortina for choice.

British Leyland rushed out the Morris Marina in 1971 in an attempt to take on the Cortina in the fleet market. It was an unpretentious car, notable more for its passenger space and large boot than its looks or its drivability. The Cortina somehow came over as the smarter vehicle.

Last year in a modest £3m facelift the Marina was renamed the Ital and given new front and back ends. The 1.3-litre A *series engine*, which goes back to the early 1950s, was completely overhauled to give more power, better fuel economy and smoother, quieter running. The same revised unit was later to power the Metro.

●

As on the Cortina, handling *and ride remain* the weaker points but, as a fleet car the Ital has its appeal. Apart from generous space it is easy to service and light on fuel; the two-litre automatic version can claim to be the most economical in its class.

The first new car to emerge after Chrysler changed its name to *Talbot* was really an old car with a boot added, the *Solara. It is* a three-box version of the hatchback Alpine, though smart *styling* has largely disguised its *origins and the crisp lines and* six-light treatment of the side *windows add up* to arguably the best-looking of the me*dium models* under discussion.

Mechanically, though, the Alpine recipe was followed: transverse engine, front-wheel drive and all-independent suspension. The engines, lively for the capacity, are 1.3 and 1.6 litres; and in the French style — the Alpine was originally a *French* car — there are soft seats and ride to match.

●

The Solara was designed mainly with the fleet buyer in mind but it has taken time to establish itself. Perhaps like *Talbot* itself, the name has yet to catch on. For another *French car, however, the fleet* market in Britain has proved a *lucrative* area; *and that is* the Renault 18.

Given Renault's reputation for unusually styled cars with mechanical flair, the 18 was in some eyes disappointingly *conventional*, a three-box saloon much like several others. *But if* Renault had to some extent followed the Cortina *path*, that *obviously* was what the market wanted; and *its success in* Britain particularly, could precisely *lie in that it does not try to be* clever.

LUXURY CLASS

When running costs are irrelevant

At the very top of the car market, considerations like value for money or running costs count for little. If the company chairman reckons that his position demands a Rolls he will have one and not feel guilty about it. The luxury car is more than a working tool, it is a badge of status.

When the Silver Spirit was announced last year, the first new Rolls-Royce saloon for 15 years, there were critics who saw it as a dinosaur. Here was a car making apparently no concessions at all to the economic climate: it was even bigger than the *Silver Shadow* it replaced and only marginally less thirsty.

The relevance of such a vehicle, however well engineered, however desirable in *itself*, was questionable. Could cars really go on drinking up *fuel* at the rate of 12 to 15 miles to the gallon when the world was supposed *to* be worried about every last drop *of oil? Did company chairmen* need such ostentatious transport anyway?

The answer to both ques*tions appears, for the time* being at least, to be yes, for while *many smaller cars* have been losing customers the new Rolls has managed *to* hold its place in the market. *Whether* it is the best car in the world is a matter of *debate but it is still* the one which carries the greatest prestige.

The Silver Spirit and its Bentley counterpart, the Mulsanne, followed the basic shape of the *Shadow* though every body panel was changed and the keen eye will even spot a hint of the aerodynamic wedge — sharper rake of windscreen and higher tail — which has become so fashionable in the quest for better fuel economy.

Mechanically, the cars contained few innovations. Rolls policy is to try new technical developments first in its coachbuilt models and then introduce them to the saloon. The main difference on the road between the Spirit and the Shadow is because of the fitting of a revised rear suspension, giving a smoother ride, crisper handling and less tyre noise. By the time the system reached the Spirit it had been on the Corniche and Camargue for 18 months.

The next time round the change will be more radical. *Whatever the Silver Spirit* might indicate, Rolls-Royce is mindful of the energy saving climate — not least because it *depends so much on the* United States market where it *is already having to pay a* "gas guzzler" tax.

Work has been going on for some time on a smaller, more *economical version of the* huge 6.7 litre V8 engine end *the results could be ready in a* couple of years. Looking further ahead the car *will*, as the Americans say be downsized and the *Spirit's* bodyshell will be replaced a lot sooner than the Shadow's. The Silver Spirit may turn out *to be an historic vehicle: the* last of the traditional Rolls-Royces.

Rolls is unique among car *makers in having no direct* competitor. The nearest *model to it is probably* the Mercedes S Class. When the *current version appeared*, Daimler-Benz went out if its way to *emphasize that far* from being an anachronism, the luxury car would *still* be in demand until the turn of the century and beyond. Professor Werner Breitschwert, the head of development, even predicted an "increasing need" for such a vehicle.

At the same time, Daimler-Benz described the revised S Class range as an exercise in "making the big car respectable". The bodyshell, while retaining the Mercedes family resemblance, had 14 per cent less drag and was considerably lighter; and the former 6.9 and 4.5 V8 *engines* gave way to smaller, lighter 3.8 and 5 litre units. The result was 10 per cent better fuel consumption with no loss of performance, though the cars are still far from being economy models.

The other changes were mainly directed at making an already fine car even better, in areas like handling, ride and noise. But where, above all, the S Class scores is in unobtrusive all-round quality: it is superbly built and finished and gives the impression that it will last for ever.

●

Quality and reliability are precisely what have let Jaguar down and when Mr John Egan took over as chairman in April 1980 he *identified* 210 faults which spelt out the difference between Jaguar and its two main rivals, *Mercedes* and BMW. His first task was to mount a determined attack on poor quality, directed particularly at component suppliers which were blamed for 60 per cent of the problems.

There has never been much doubt that as cars, and for the money, the 12-cylinder Jaguar and *Daimler* models offer a combination of performance *and refinement that is* unequalled. The almost eerie *silence of the power unit* makes a Rolls *seem* almost *noisy by comparison*, while the 155 mph XJS coupé can claim *to be the fastest* production car in the world *with automatic transmission*.

The 12-cylinder has, however, also been one of the world's thirstiest engines and recent changes to the combustion chamber, which have improved consumption by 20 per cent, may win only a temporary reprieve. With its eye, like Rolls-Royce, on the United States, Jaguar is being forced into more fundamental changes.

In the next two years a diesel version will appear and there will be a new six-cylinder petrol unit, lighter and more economical than the present "six". It will be used first in the XJS in 1983 and then in the new XJ40 saloon which is scheduled for the first quarter of 1984. BL Board approval for the XJ40 came as a vote of confidence *in Jaguar, whose future had* seemed uncertain.

The other main contenders in the luxury sector are the big *BMWs*, the 7 Series saloons and the 6 Series *coupés. Without matching the* refinement of the Jaguar or *the finish of the Mercedes*, they combine stirring performance with a *high* standard of comfort and excellent *handling*; and *despite high* prices, they have enjoyed *considerable success in the* British market.

SMALL CLASS

Fleet buyers on the increase

The traditional image of the fleet car as a middle-range 1500 saloon has been substantially modified in the last five years or so and now almost anything qualifies, however small. The "supermini" may still not be the choice of the salesman driving 25,000 miles a year but its economy and versatility as a load carrier is attracting an increasing number of fleet customers.

Ford, estimates that a quarter of its Fiestas are sold to companies, with GEC and Rediffusion among the largest takers. The Metro, too, has built up a substantial fleet business, including an exclusive contract to supply the British School of Motoring.

●

Driving schools, television *rental companies, hire* car firms and small businesses are all turning to this *size* of car. It is cheaper to run, *easier* to park *and manoeuvre* in traffic, and with the tailgate and folding rear seat arrangement it can take fairly *substantial loads*.

That being said, there is still much *fleet business in* the small/medium sector, *where the dominance* of the Ford Escort is almost as great *as the Cortina's in its part of* the market. And for much the *same reasons: straightforward* engineeering, easy mainten*ance and good interior* and luggage space for its overall-size.

There was some nervousness at Ford that the new Escort, launched last year, would not be accepted as readily as the old, since it *seemed* to offer everything the transport manager was *supposed* not to want — transverse engine, front-*wheel drive* and the hatchback bodyshell. Some fleet operators saw the simple workhorse being jettisoned for a *more complicated design* that might appeal to driving en*thusiasts but would surely* be dearer to maintain.

In the event Ford's *fears* have proved groundless and the new Escort has sold just strongly as its predecessor. In convincing fleet customers that front-wheel drive could be reliable, Ford had been helped by the success of the *Fiestas*; to overcome the prejudice against hatchbacks, the car was deliberately not marketed as such.

Despite some doubts about its ride the new Escort was voted Car of the Year and it combines practicality with *considerable driver appeal* in terms of handling and per*formance. With a choice of* three engines — two of the *new* — and *the* usual *wide* range of trim levels, the Escort is outselling its *nearest* rival. the Vauxhall Chevette, by three to one.

●

The Chevette is a further illustration of a company's nervousness about the demands of the fleet market, Vauxhall deciding to keep it in production even after the arrival of its successor, the Astra. The Chevette, which has its origins in the previous Opel Kadett launched eight *years ago, is the epitome* of the traditional fleet car — *simple, basic* and conventional.

To have discontinued the Chevette when the Astra appeared would have meant risking the loss of fleet business and Vauxhall's policy of running the two models side by side seems to have paid off. The Chevette is still *the more* popular, though Astra sales have been rising, *and it will continue* to be made as long as the market *wants it.*

The Astra, which originally appeared as the Opel Kadett 12 months before the new Escort, is a similar car to the Ford in its mechanical specification and offers the same taunt handling. It, too, has eschewed the conventional saloon bodyshell, though its two-box design is offered in both hatchback and non-*hatchback versions*.

●

The use of a transversely mounted engine driving the front wheels has enabled the Astra to be roomier inside than the rear-wheel-drive Chevette despite being several inches shorter overall. Lively performance is combined with good fuel consumption, though the engine is noisy and the ride rather firm. Next month the car, which up to now has been imported from Germany, goes into production at Ellesmere Port.

Vauxhall's *dilemma* in the lower end of the fleet market *is echoed by Talbot*, except that in Talbot's case the issue has been decided *by the* closure of Linwood where the Avenger and Sunbeam *models* were made. These were the *company's staple fleet cars* — uninspiring. perhaps, to drive *but based on proved components* that promised to give *little trouble*.

With the demise of the Avenger and Sunbeam, Talbot must now try to woo the fleet buyer with its front-wheel-drive hatchback Horizon. To improve its chances of success Talbot is shortly to start making the car — so far produced only in France — in Coventry so that it can be genuinely sold as a British model.

The *Horizon* was the successor to, and based mechanically on, the Simca 1100 and has much the same characteristics — noticeable body-roll on corners and a typically soft French ride. The three engines have all been inherited from other models but are none the worse for that: performance, especially from the two larger units, 1294cc and 1442cc, is excellent for the class, and in the 1.5 GL introduced in the summer Talbot can claim one of the most economical small-/medium cars.

●

BL's representative in this *sector, the Austin Allegro*, has never been an outstanding *fleet model* and as *it* is ceasing production in March, the company *must await* the appearance of its successor, the LM10, early in 1983.

Meanwhile the Honda-designed Triumph Acclaim, though not seen primarily as a company car, has already picked up some useful fleet business, with a *£5 million* deal for 1,200 vehicles being concluded on the launch day. With the promise of Japanese *reliability and 40 mpg fuel* consumption, the Acclaim *could be an attractive proposition* for company use.

Though Datsun has successfully penetrated the driving school market, foreign makes have not so far made a great impact in this sector. The position could change next year when the Renault 9 arrives in Britain, for it would seem to offer the fleet manager an ideal combination of an orthodox three-box bodyshell, of which there are very few in the small/medium class, low servicing costs and the claim, which the independent test figures substantiate, of being the most economical car in its class in the world.

Peter Waymark

SMALL CLASS

	Austin Metro L	Ford Fiesta L	Ford Escort 1.3 L	Vauxhall Chevette L	Vauxhall Astra 1300	Talbot Horizon 1.3 LS	Triumph Acclaim HL
	3 door	3 door	5 door	4 door	5 door	3 door	4 door
price	£3,499	£3,939	£4,667	£4,109	£4,764	£4,519	£4,688
engine size (cc)	998	957	1,295	1,256	1,297	1,294	1,335
consumption (mpg):							
urban	38.4	35.8	30.4	29.7	28.8	31.7	32.8
56 mph	53.1	47.1	47.1	44.0	47.1	44.1	48.8
75 mph	38.5	33.8	36.7	31.3	34.0	31.4	34.0
front wing	£21.00	£29.90	£37.10	£42.10	£37.10	£40.00	£40.00
clutch	£23.66	£33.04	£40.53	£49.36	£51.15	£48.58	£40.00
major service	2hrs 45mins	2hrs 20mins	1hr 40mins	4hrs 5mins	2hrs 5mins	2hrs 40mins	2hrs 35mins
insurance group	1	1	3	2	3	3	4

CHARTS:

Additional information

1. The fuel consumption figures are from the official Government tests.
2. The prices for front wing and clutch do not include VAT.
3. Insurance *ratings* are a general guide and may vary from company to company.

To lease or buy?

Drop in deals on wheels

Leasing equipment rather than buying outright as a way of releasing capital for other purposes has continued to grow — except for cars. Or so it appears from last year's tally by the Equipment Leasing Association, which showed a 30 per cent increase in leasing overall but a 43 per cent drop in car leasing.

A company fighting its corner in its markets, with little time to consider how it provides a fleet of cars for its various employees, might be forgiven for thinking that where others are pulling out may not be the place to stay.

It is not quite so simple as that. The big drop in the ELA's figures is for a start not as dramatic as it may seem.

There has been a cutback in demand for cars generally because of the recession, affecting all forms of car leasing. Another reason is that the ELA's membership is heavily weighted to the leasing subsidiaries of financial institutions, including banks, for which holding assets like cars has had taxation advantages arising from the capital allowances available on the assets.

Car leasing, in this sector, often based on what is known as a financing lease, hit an unusual boom in 1979 because of the tax advantages. The capital allowances amounted to 100 per cent in the first year. Those offering the leases — the lessors — were in consequence able to do so on good terms, although the hallmark of the various types of financing lease was that the lessee took responsibility for depreciation, maintenance costs and risks.

ELA members overall were less involved in the contract hire form of leasing, although contract hire accounts for a large proportion of car leasing as a whole. In contract hire the lessor takes over the depreciation risks on a vehicle; some arrangements offer a maintenance deal as well.

What affected all leasing was the 1980 Budget, when capital allowances on most car deals were reduced to 25 per cent in the first year, with the same applying in subsequent years on a reducing balance basis.

The decline in car leasing is attributed by the ELA not only to the effects of recession and the Budget changes, but also to the growth of non-ELA specialist lessors.

There were other Budget changes. Lease rentals on cars costing up to £8,000 are wholly allowable against a company's profits. On more expensive cars a proportion of the rental is disallowed, although this is not large until the luxury saloon level is reached, where disallowance is around 25 per cent. The maintenance element in any rental can be separated and not included in the disallowance.

The 25 per cent capital allowance with the £8,000 rule applies whether a car is purchased outright or brought on hire purchase as well as leased. In outright purchase or hire purchase buying there is, when the car is finally sold, either a balancing charge or allowance made according to the sale value.

With hire purchase, interest paid can be laid against company profits. At the end of a hire purchase deal the car, of course, belongs to the company operating it. With leasing there can be an equivalent of end-sale balancing charges. Sales proceeds received as a refund of rentals are taxable as income.

One factor which has to be weighed with financing leases is in estimating what the residual sale value will be. If that value is estimated at say 50 per cent, but turns out to be 40 per cent, it is the lessee who will pay. A careful assessment of likely market conditions in the future obviously needs to be made.

There is also an increasing range of leases tailored to the varying needs of companies. Some finance leases are on a fixed term, but others can be made more flexible, the latter carrying a pre-determined settlement figure if the option of early termination is taken.

There is also a "balloon" lease in which the rental payment is concentrated at termination of a contract after a predetermined period, thus reducing payments earlier in the leasing period.

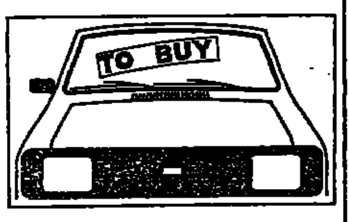
Some leasing companies argue that there is an advantage in leasing in the way in which leased vehicles are dealt with in company accounts. A leased vehicle need not appear on a company balance sheet as an asset, and outstanding rentals need not be entered as company liabilities (unlike outstanding hire purchase payments).

This is why leasing is often described as "off-balance-sheet financing." One advantage for a company is that it can improve some of the common financial ratios applied to a company's performance. What needs to be borne in mind is that the accounting profession is now anxious to change this situation so that leased assets are shown and a contingent liability for future payments made clear.

In making choices between buying company cars outright, finance leasing or contract hiring there is no substitute for going through the basic costs arithmetic offered by all of these methods. What would a DIY operation — buying cars at a discount, servicing them, selling them on, and all the management time and transport department operation that this implies — really involve in cost terms?

How much is capital needed for other parts of a company operation? Do you have the car market skills to avoid the possible residual values problem in an otherwise attractive financing lease? Or is the car fleet operation best hived off to the the contract hire experts so you know where you are simply by paying a regular bill?

Derek Harris
Commercial Editor



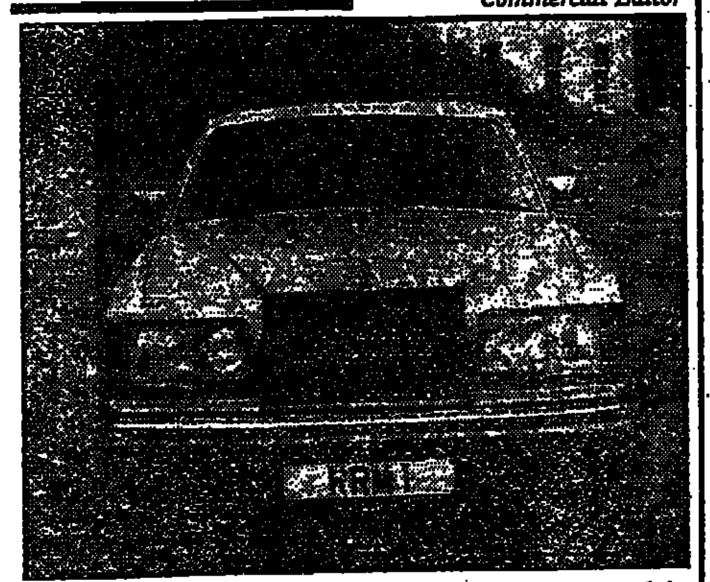
For:
Economical — all things being equal — if there is plenty of cash to spare that is not needed for anything else or if there is bank-borrowing capacity not needed for other purposes. Completely flexible: if things turn difficult next year, just keep the car longer. Buy whatever make you like. Keep maintenance in-house if desired.

Against:
Discounts on purchase could be meagre to moderate for most normal-sized companies. Capital is tied up in the vehicles. In-house maintenance may not be a particularly economical operation if comparatively small. Management time can be absorbed not only in buying and the maintaining of a fleet but also in dealing with eventual sales if optimum returns are to be achieved.



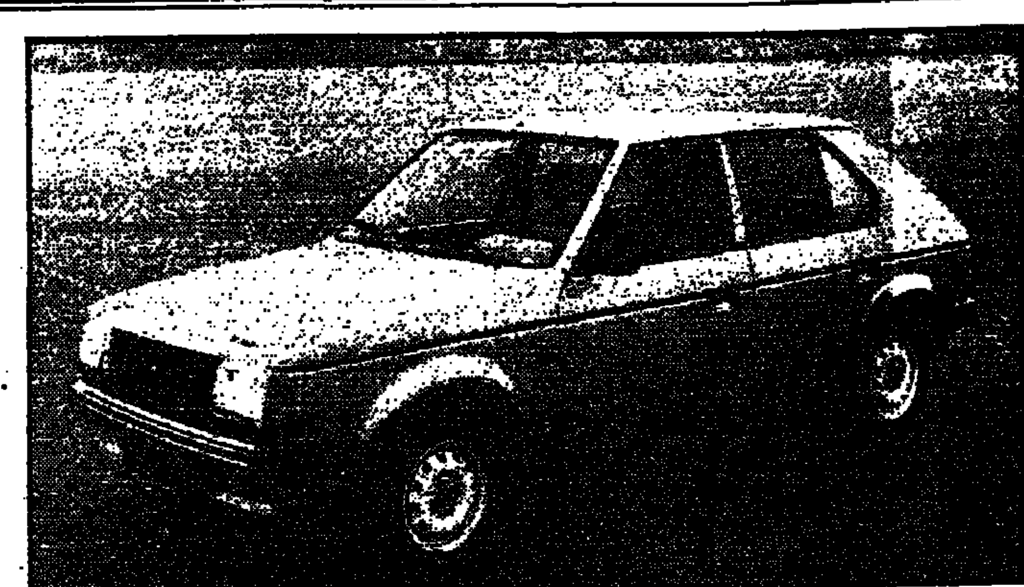
For:
Releases capital for other purposes. Rentals are chargeable in full against company profits of the year in which rentals are paid. Sales proceeds received as a refund of rentals. For the moment leasing can be "off balance sheet" with vehicles showing up neither as assets nor liabilities. With contract hire the lessor bears depreciation and maintenance costs and risks.

Against:
Caution needed in establishing scale of residual value of vehicles when adopting a financing lease in which lessee can also be responsible for maintenance. If car costs more than £8,000 the tax allowance on rentals becomes progressively restricted. Careful estimation necessary as between the cost of the various forms of leasing, including contract hire, and the varying advantages offered.

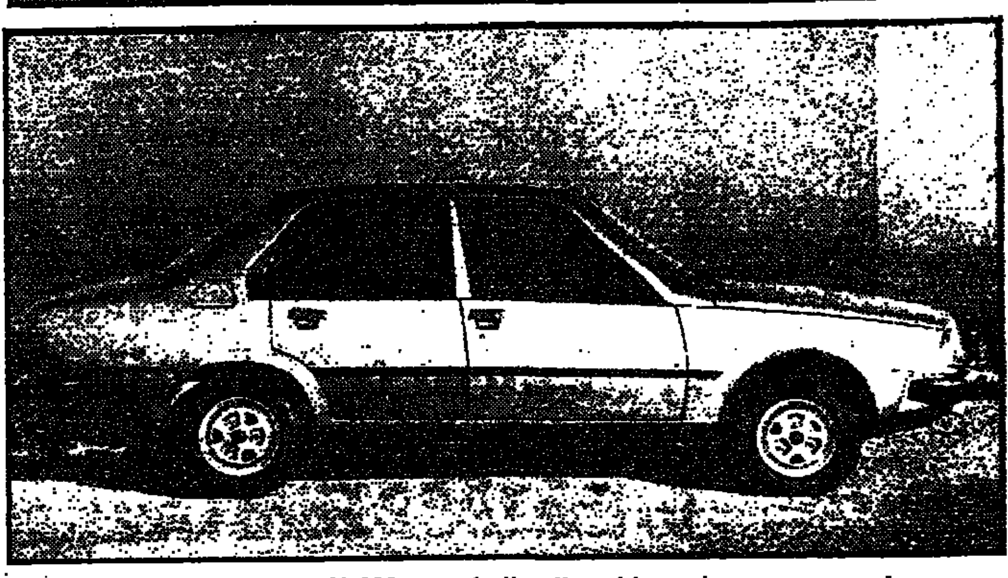


Rolls-Royce Silver Spirit: about 25 per cent rental is disallowed on luxury cars.



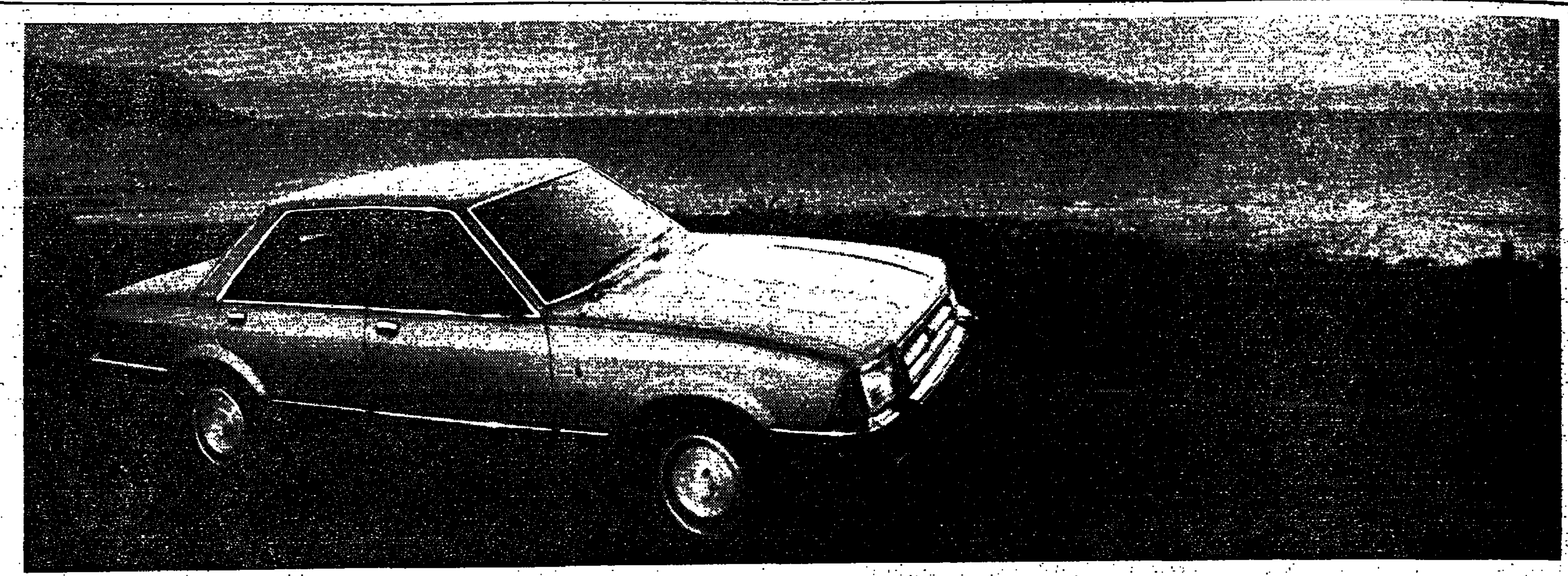








Triumph Acclaim, Talbot Horizon, BMW 3.5 litre coupé and Renault 18GTS. Lease rentals on cars up to £8,000 are wholly allowable against a company's profits. On more expensive cars a proportion of the rental is disallowed.



Friday night and 200 miles to drive. What better introduction to the 1982 Ford Granada.

I'd never driven a 1982 model Granada before, and Bob had never driven a car like mine, so, just for a change, we decided to swop for the weekend.

His Ghia was waiting in my parking space when I left the office. Late as usual, Joanna wouldn't be amused.



At first glance, the new car looked almost identical to the previous model, but closer inspection revealed some subtle changes. As time went on I found they rather grew on me.

The grille had fewer, but broader, slats, which apparently improve its aerodynamic penetration. And the bumpers wrap further round the wings than before. Functional changes rather than decorative, but that's typical of Ford these days.

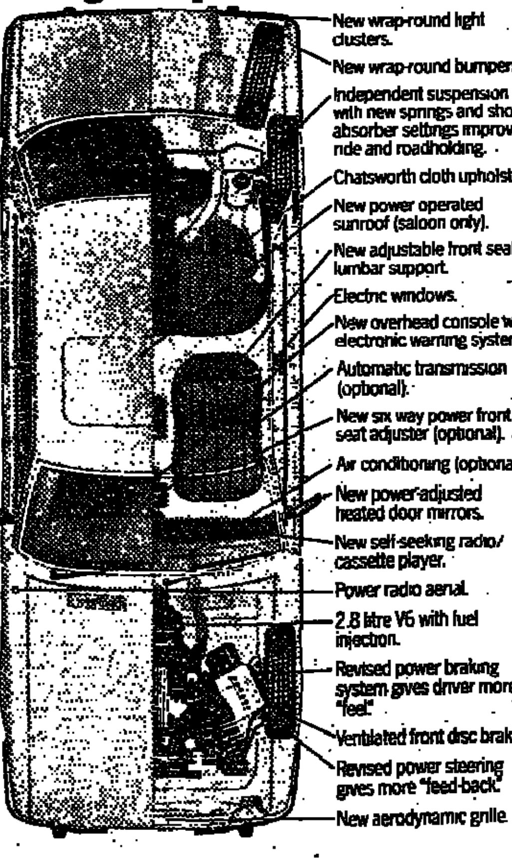
It's my impression that they only alter their cars when they know they can make a genuine improvement. And then only when the technology involved has been thoroughly tested.

But back to the Granada.

The driver's door clunked shut with a nicely engineered feel, closing out the trials of the week.

I noticed that the courtesy lights stayed on for a few seconds to give me time to make myself at home.

Ford gives you more.



There was much that was new to me.

Bob opted for the electrically adjustable driver's seat – up and down, backwards and forwards, you can even tilt it. There's an adjustable lumbar support in the back rest too. And the upholstery is made of a restful material called Chatsworth cloth. All in pleasantly muted colours.

The door mirrors are electrically controlled as well, and heated so that they don't mist up.

I counted no less than six dials and sixteen switches in front of me, but the beauty of it is that everything is arranged so logically that it only takes a second to find your way around.

Another feature I hadn't encountered before was the electronic warning system which keeps a check on all the car's fluid levels and even on its brake pad wear. (As I invariably find that my windscreen washer bottle runs out just as the sun is setting in my eyes, that was a little bit of technology that I'd be grateful for.)

In a Ghia, the system is housed in an overhead console along with the electric sunroof control and two swivelling map reading lights like the ones you get in an aeroplane.

Time to get moving. The engine, a splendid V6 with fuel injection, started with a distant hum and ticked over so *smoothly that I found myself looking at* the rev counter just to confirm that it was still running.

I eased out into the traffic feeling very conscious that I was driving someone else's car, something that always makes me a little anxious.

I needn't have been. Big though the Granada is, it seems to shrink in traffic. From your commanding position behind the wheel, you can see all four corners of the car, which always inspires confidence. And the power steering is so quick and light that you can slip through the narrowest gaps without flinching. Incidentally, the faster you go the less power assistance there is, so the steering doesn't lose its "feel" at speed.

I stopped at the flower stall as usual ("Not another new car, Guv?"), bought my peace offering, then headed for the motorway.

As you'd expect, that's where the Granada comes into its own. I'm not a speed merchant myself, but I do enjoy a powerful car, and this one was obviously capable of cruising way above the legal limit.

I soon settled down to my usual pace, roof open, evening sun on my face and an old Cannonball Adderley tape on the stereo wishing I was twenty again.

However, as I joined the 303, my enjoyment was interrupted by a bank of black clouds. Why does it always have to rain when I'm going to the country for the weekend?

The Granada didn't seem to mind though.

According to Bob, Ford have adjusted the spring and shock absorber rates in the all independent suspension, which has not only made the ride even smoother, but has also battened down the roadholding. The low profile tyres have terrific grip too.

It reminded me of an article I read in an issue of Car, which said that the Granada now "out-handles some of the best cars in Europe." Since they were comparing it with BMWs and Mercs I had been a little sceptical, but now I wasn't so sure.

The corners didn't feel as sharp as usual to me, even in this weather, with the road made greasy by falling leaves.

As I neared home, cocooned in the warm cockpit, the instruments glowing softly, and the powerful headlights throwing a tunnel of white light through the rainy darkness, I couldn't help wondering whether Bob was enjoying my car as much as I was enjoying his.

As it turned out, he hadn't been. And I've been feeling slightly annoyed with myself ever since.

I wish I'd thought to try a Granada before I bought the car I did.



FORD GRANADA 

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